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CHECK-LIST

OF

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

FOURTH EDITION

CONSTITUTING THE "SYSTEMA AVIUM" FOR NORTH AMERICA
NORTH OF MEXICO

Zoölogical Nomenclature is a means, not an end, of Zoölogical Science

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THREE editions of the Check-List of North American Birds have been published, in 1886, 1895 and 1910, respectively. The Committee that prepared the first edition consisted of Elliott Coues (Chairman), J. A. Allen, William Brewster, Henry W. Henshaw, and Robert Ridgway; the same committee with the substitution of C. Hart Merriam for H. W. Henshaw was responsible for the second edition, while the third was the work of J. A. Allen (Chairman), William Brewster, Jonathan Dwight, C. Hart Merriam, Charles W. Richmond, Robert Ridgway, and Witmer Stone. In 1912 Harry C. Oberholser and T. S. Palmer were added to the Committee.

Eighteen Supplements to the Check-List were published from time to time, three of them subsequent to the appearance of the third edition and eight between the publication of the second and third. The personnel of the Committees that prepared the Supplements and that served prior to 1919 varied considerably and included at different times, in addition to those mentioned above, Charles F. Batchelder, Frank M. Chapman, Charles B. Cory, D. G. Elliot, Walter Faxon, Joseph Grinnell, E. W. Nelson, and John H. Sage, most of them serving but a year or two. From 1913 to 1919 the Committee was inactive, and in the latter year it was reduced in number from twelve to five consisting of Drs. Stone (Chairman), Dwight, Oberholser, Palmer and Richmond.

Those whose terms of service on the Committee covered the greatest number of years are: Dr. Allen, and Messrs. Brewster and Ridgway, 36 years; Drs. Richmond and Stone, 30 years; Drs. Dwight and Merriam, 28 years; Drs. Oberholser and Palmer, 19 years, and Dr. Coues, 16 years.

In addition to the Supplements a number of lists of proposed changes in the Check-List have been published, one by Dr. Chapman, one by Dr. Stone and eight by Dr. Oberholser, the latter being of the greatest service in the preparation of the present edition of the Check-List. These lists were unfortunately misunderstood by some who have regarded them as representing actions by the Committee, whereas they were merely lists of

changes *proposed* by various authors intended for the use of the Committee and others interested in nomenclature.

At the Pittsburgh meeting of the Union, in November, 1924, the preparation of a fourth edition of the Check-List was authorized to be undertaken at once and Witmer Stone was appointed chairman to carry out the work with power to appoint a Committee and subdivide the duties. He chose: Jonathan Dwight, Joseph Grinnell, Waldron deWitt Miller, Harry C. Oberholser, T. S. Palmer, Charles W. Richmond, and Alexander Wetmore as his associates. Two Subcommittees were also appointed, one, consisting of Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Miller, being authorized to draw up a new scheme of classification down to and including genera and subgenera for use in the new edition. This classification down to families and subfamilies, was published in 'The Auk' for July 1926, pp. 337–346. The other Subcommittee including Drs. Richmond, Oberholser, and Palmer considered such purely nomenclatural questions as had not been decided by previous Committees and presented their findings to the chairman.

Before its work was completed the Committee suffered severely by the deaths of Dr. Dwight and Mr. Miller, though fortunately not before Mr. Miller had finished his work on the classification and Dr. Dwight had given his advice and views on the general problems confronting the Committee. To fill the vacancies thus created James L. Peters and John T. Zimmer were appointed, both of whom had already rendered valuable service to the Committee in various ways, although their official connection with the Check-List covers little more than its final preparation for the press. Mr. Zimmer's wide knowledge of proof-reading and punctuation has been of the greatest assistance, while Mr. Peters's data collected in conjunction with his forthcoming more comprehensive 'Check-List of the Birds of the World' has been generously placed at the service of the Committee.

At the outset it was agreed that all nomenclatural decisions of the Committee that functioned after the appearance of the third edition be adopted unless brought before the present Committee for reconsideration; and that all decisions on ornithological cases relating to species and subspecies published in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Supplements be also adopted with the same proviso.

As soon as the new classification was available the chairman drew up a systematic list of all proposed changes in nomenclature and additions and subtractions of species or subspecies that had not been covered by the Supplements, as well as cases brought up for reconsideration, and with this as a basis prepared fourteen "questionnaires" which were typed under the direction of Dr. Wetmore and distributed in sequence to the members for study and vote. It was impracticable to bring the Committee together for frequent meetings and this correspondence method gave the members more time for careful consideration and discussion of the problems presented. Upwards of five hundred cases were presented and voted on in this way. In the few instances where the Committee was so nearly divided that there was either a tie vote or a majority of one, no change was made nor a proposed new form accepted, since it was felt that where such difference of opinion existed the only hope for stability was in adherence to current usage.

While the questionnaires were being circulated the chairman revised the ranges of the various species and subspecies to the best of his ability, in the light of information published since the appearance of the third edition, and also checked up references and type localities, amplifying both as explained below. In the latter work he is under deep obligations to Dr. Richmond whose vast knowledge of the subject rendered possible the verification of many references otherwise unobtainable. With the votes of the Committee incorporated in the revision thus prepared, the chairman drew up the text of the new Check-List using cut-up copies of the third edition as a basis with all new material typed and properly inserted. This manuscript was then submitted to Drs. Grinnell, Richmond, and Wetmore for further revision of the ranges and other suggestions, after which, through the kind cooperation of Mr. Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was submitted to Dr. Oberholser who incorporated such additional information as was contained in the extensive records of the Survey. The chairman also examined the "general notes" in the last ten years of 'The Auk,' 'The Condor' and 'The Wilson Bulletin' for publications of accidental or other occurrences that might have escaped the attention of the Committee.

The List was then put into galley proof and again submitted not only to members of the Committee but to a number of other ornithologists who kindly offered their assistance in correcting the ranges. Those who read the greater part of the proof were Outram Bangs, Charles F. Batchelder, Arthur C. Bent, Louis B. Bishop, Allan Brooks, James H. Fleming, Ludlow Griscom, C. E. Hellmayr, Arthur H. Howell, W. L. McAtee, James L. Peters (later a member of the Committee), Harry S. Swarth, P. A. Taverner, and John T. Zimmer (later a member of the Committee). Others who furnished information on certain parts or on certain species were Glover M. Allen, R. M. Anderson, James P. Chapin, Frank M. Chapman, J. Eugene Law, Harrison F. Lewis, John T. Nichols, Robert C. Murphy, George M. Sutton, A. J. van Rossem, and George Willett. Revised sets of the galley proof were examined by some of the Committee and page proof by Dr. Richmond, Dr. Oberholser, Mr. Zimmer, and the chairman.

The following explanations will make clear the plan of the present edition of the Check-List.

Scope of the Check-List. After careful consideration the Committee decided to make no change in the area covered by the Check-List. While it has been suggested that Greenland be omitted as not being a part of North America and distinctly Old World in its faunal relationship it was felt that nothing would be gained by such action. Greenland would in any case be mentioned in stating the range of a North American species which has occurred there, even casually, while most of the Old World species that have strayed to Greenland have also reached some point on the North American continent, so that very few species would be eliminated from the Check-List by such a change in limits.

It was also considered impracticable to extend the scope of the List to Panama as suggested in the plans for the proposed "Systema Avium" but the present publication may be regarded as the "Systema Avium" for North America north of Mexico.

So far as time limits are concerned the effort has been made to include all species, subspecies or changes in nomenclature proposed up to the close of 1930, but we are aware that some have been omitted entirely, while others have been referred to in foot notes when it was not possible to take action upon them. On the other hand a few cases taken up by the Committee *de novo* have meanwhile been published during the early part of 1931.

Nomenclature. The International Code of Nomenclature which corresponds closely with the A. O. U. Code has been adopted as a basis for the nomenclature of the Check-List but where the latter Code is more explicit and carries its rulings to further detail it has been followed. Cases not explicitly covered by the Codes have been decided by a majority vote of the Committee without attempting to formulate definite rules.

Accidental and Introduced Species. Species known to breed or occur regularly anywhere within the area covered by the Check-List are included without comment but those of only casual or accidental occurrence are marked with a star. In former editions they were enclosed in brackets but the present method seems to distinguish them more definitely. Species introduced by man into North America are marked with a double star. Convenience seemed to be best served by including all such species in the regular List rather than arranging them in separate categories.

Foot Notes. Much explanatory matter is presented in foot notes with the idea of amplifying the text. Such matter consists of mention of the more important additional races or suggested changes of names which have not been accepted or adopted by the Committee so that those who may not agree with the decisions of the Committee may have this information before them. It would be understood however that this information is by no means complete.

In the case of species which are included in the Check-List wholly on the ground of accidental or casual occurrence the dates of occurrence are given so far as possible with footnote references to the place of publication of the records upon which their inclusion is based.

Technical Names. After careful consideration the Committee decided to abandon the specific "group names," introduced in the third edition, at the head of each series of subspecies, for example *Melospiza melodia* at the head of the Song Sparrows, as it seems to have occasioned more confusion than benefit. It is obvious from the inclusion of the name *melodia* in the middle of each trinomial that all of them are regarded as subspecies of that one species and the additional binomial heading seems superfluous. If anyone wishes to refer to a Song Sparrow without identifying it supspecifically he may use the term "*Melospiza melodia* subsp."

or if he would speak of the whole group as a unit he may use "*Melospiza melodia*, The Song Sparrow," just as before.

The names in heavy-faced type, therefore, represent the *kinds* of birds recognized in the Check-List regardless of whether they are species or subspecies, that distinction being indicated by the form of the name, binomial or trinomial as the case may be. As a matter of fact while intergradation is supposed to be our criterion for the separation of a species from a subspecies, in many cases we do not have specimens showing actual intergradation so that we only infer that it exists. Also there is sometimes difference of opinion as to whether certain forms show intergradation or not, as in the case of the White-crowned Sparrows where opinion is about equally divided as to whether we have three distinct species *leucophrys*, *gambeli*, and *nuttalli* or three subspecies of *leucophrys*. In other words we encounter all possible degrees of difference and degrees of intergradation in the various groups of birds, and to try to further emphasize a fundamental difference between a species and a subspecies that often does not exist seems misleading.

Vernacular Names. It was agreed at the outset of the work that the chairman in preparing the text of the new edition should adhere as closely as possible to the English names used in the first edition on the grounds that they have proved more stable than the technical names and in the fifty years or more that they have been in use have built up about them a vast bibliography. At the same time however it was recognized that a qualifying adjective should be added to some names to bring them into proper contrast to others; as for instance "Robin" and "Western Robin," the former of which should obviously be "Eastern Robin." Although both in their respective habitats will be referred to in every day parlance as "Robin" the eastern form has no exclusive right to this name. Sometimes "Northern" or "Southern" have been used in correcting this omission or "American" in contrast to a foreign form that may be included in our List, and where no other term was available "Common" has been employed as in the case of the Tern, Canada Goose and Black Duck, but this word is to be construed as indicating the best known form, not necessarily the most abundant. In some cases an adjustment of vernacular names is by no means easy, as

in the case of the "Small White-eyed Vireo" which enters our territory in the Rio Grande Valley. If this name is adopted some distinguishing term must be added to the wide-ranging "White-eyed Vireo" which has stood as it is in all of our ornithological literature. It seems far more logical to alter the name of the little known form of the Rio Grande to "Rio Grande Vireo" and leave the name "White-eyed" as the exclusive property of the bird that has always borne it, especially as other races of this species have been named "Key West Vireo" and "Bermuda Vireo," without bringing in the term "White-eyed" at all. There are a few other similar cases.

It has been urged by some that since as we have trinomial technical names with a uniform specific name running through all, as "*melodia*" in the Song Sparrows, so we should have a uniform name of some sort running through the vernacular names of all the races of a species, as for instance "Common White-eyed Vireo, Key West White-eyed Vireo, Bermuda White-eyed Vireo, and Small White-eyed Vireo." The objections to this scheme are the length of the names, the difficulty of their being used in speech, on labels, or in literature, and the fact that they would be subject to change every time we altered our views as to the specific or subspecific rank of the bird concerned. At the same time where names formed in this way have been adopted in former editions of the Check-List they have not been changed. The object throughout has been to maintain so far as possible the stability of the English names.

References. In amplifying the references to place of publication the attempt has been made to supply more definite dates in cases where previously only the year has been quoted, and to call attention to the subdivision of a work published in instalments by indicating the part, number, livraison, heft, signature, and so on to which the date applies. This necessitates the placing of the date in different positions in different references: i.e., after the title or volume, if the whole work appeared in a single issue; after the part or number to which it refers, if the publication appeared in parts; or, in certain cases where the papers in a journal appeared separately without any number by which to identify them, after the page reference.

Furthermore while the ostensible date is always quoted, it has

frequently been determined that this is wrong or refers merely to the date on which a paper was presented before a society, and not to the date of publication. In such cases the actual date as nearly as it has been possible to determine it has been added in brackets, for example, the reference for *Melospiza melodia fallax* appears in the third edition, as BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, 119, but in the present edition, BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 3, May-June, 1854 [July 3], 119. This shows that the "Proceedings" appeared in numbers and that No. 3, containing this reference, covered the proceedings for May and June, 1854, but was not published until July 3. The Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington and of the New England Zoölogical Club are not issued in either parts or numbers but each paper appears separately with its date of publication. In the former however the papers are numbered consecutively so that it is possible to quote this number, with the date following; in the latter no such numbers appear and as there is no way to refer to a paper as a unit the date must follow the page reference.

The question of priority between two names may depend upon their actual dates of publication and it is important that these be available in such a work as the Check-List.

In certain cases a new name may be mentioned on several pages of a work, as in the contents, in a key to the species and in a formal description, and for purposes of priority it may be desirable to quote it from the earliest page possible. In such instances the several pages are all cited; sometimes too the name may be published on one page and the type locality on another so that both are given. Where a plate has been published in connection with a new species it is also quoted even though the name may not appear upon it, and in cases where the name dates from a plate, as in Audubon's folio edition of the "Birds of America," the reference to his "Ornithological Biography" is also given as there only do we find the type locality.

Original Sources of Names. An innovation in the present edition of the Check-List is the indication of the original basis of names proposed by Linnaeus, Gmelin and a few other early writers, who based their species on the plates or descriptions of still earlier non-binomial authors and were not personally ac-

quainted with the birds they named. Thus the source of *Icteria virens* (Linnaeus) is shown to be "The yellow bre'sted Chat, *Oenanthe americana, pectore luteo* of Catesby, History of Carolina," thus indicating the origin of the common name by which the bird is still known. So too the "Black-throated Green Warbler" of Edwards' "Gleanings of Natural History" shows us the origin of the vernacular name of *Dendroica virens* (Gmelin), and is the basis for the species, while Catesby's *Turdus pilaris migratorius* shows where Linnaeus got his specific name *migratorius* for the Robin.

Type Localities. Instead of using quotation marks when a type locality is given verbatim, as is often done, we have attempted to quote all type localities verbatim even to beginning the quotation with a lower case letter when taken from the middle of a sentence, and have added a restricted type locality, following some previous revisor where such has been found. The definite restriction of a broad type locality is very necessary since when an old species is subdivided into races we must be sure that we have relegated the old name to the proper race. Many a blunder has been made in such cases and the original form inadvertently renamed. Sometimes where no type specimen has been mentioned in an original description one is later found labeled by the author or perhaps subsequently selected; in such cases great care should be taken to be sure that it corresponds with the published locality, unless it can be proved that the latter is erroneous, which occasionally happens.

In the case of species based upon Catesby's "History of Carolina" where the type locality may be simply "Carolina" it is claimed that we have no right to restrict the type locality at this late day in such a way as to overthrow the names of the first revisor of the species in question. Coues, for instance, named the Florida Blue Jay *florincola*, restricting the name *cristata*, based on Catesby, to the northern race. Later it has been argued that because Catesby spent most of his time in the vicinity of Charleston this should be accepted as the type locality for all of his "Carolina" species, and as the Blue Jay from Charleston is the Florida form the name *cristata* must be used for it and the northern bird be renamed. As however we have no means of proving that Catesby's bird was not a northern migrant or perhaps from Virginia, since none of his specimens are extant,

it does not seem logical to overthrow Dr. Coues's work by arbitrarily fixing a type locality for Catesby. (Cf. Stone, Auk, 1929, 451.)

Spelling. Original spelling has been followed in all cases except as follows:

(1) Specific names, obviously adjectives, have been made to agree in termination with the gender of their genus—*us*, *a*, *um*—and where the gender is in doubt we have followed the usage of the original author if he has given any indication. Where there is reason to think that the specific name is a substantive, from the point of view of the original describer, it is so regarded—i.e. *erythrogaster* is not changed to *erythrogastra* or *erythrogastris*, and where there is decided difference of opinion no change from current usage has been made.

(2) Proper names in the genitive are all spelled with a single "i" added to the name, thus avoiding the constant doubt as to whether a given name originally terminated in "i" or "ii." This follows the plan adopted in the third edition. In a few cases the terminal "ii" appears, but these are not exceptions since in all of them the personal name in the nominative ends in "i," i.e. Botteri, Craveri, Mauri, Turati.

In the case of *Asyndesmus lewis* the specific name is regarded as a substantive in the nominative exactly comparable to *Calypte anna* and *Meleagris gallopavo osceola*.

(3) Diphthongs are written as separate letters except in the original reference. In all cases involving the identity or difference of two names of slightly different spelling the A. O. U. Code is followed as far as it goes and in debatable instances current usage is adopted, until we have some definite rulings on the matter.

Accents. Mr. Charles F. Batchelder has kindly checked over all of the accents both of new names and of those in the third edition, in a few of which he has pointed out obvious errors. In cases of specific names which are proper names in the genitive the accent has usually followed that of the proper name unless the addition of the genitive "i" necessitates a slight change for the sake of euphony, but in generic names based on proper names often with supplementary syllables, euphony has demanded accent according to classical usage. In the case of diphthongs the accent is placed over the second vowel even if it be *w* or *y*.

Statement of Range. In the case of resident species the range is contained in one sentence except for an accidental occurrence which is added separately, but in the case of migrants three sentences are employed: (1) breeding range, (2) winter range and migration route, and (3) casual and accidental occurrences. In the wide-ranging Procellariidae however it was thought best to state the limits of the range in one sentence and list the breeding places in another.

Additional Races. Where there are one or more races of a species in North America and other extralimital ones the combined range of the latter is given in brackets, in a separate paragraph, if several races are listed, or following immediately after the range if there is but one. This gives the reader the distribution of the species as a whole if such information is desired or if the separation into races is not recognized.

Numbers. With the adoption of a new classification the sequence of the numbers originally attached to the species and subspecies has been completely upset but it was thought extremely undesirable to renumber them since the old numbers have been used in marking eggs for the past forty-five years and probably hundreds of thousands of specimens depend upon them for identification. To institute another series of numbers would create endless confusion. Therefore the original numbers have been retained and a concordance or index has been prepared (p. 473) in which they appear in numerical order with reference to the page of the present Check-List upon which the species referred to will be found. The numbers of species that have been cancelled or removed are placed in brackets with footnote explanations.

Sequence.—The sequence of genera follows the classification drawn up by Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Miller with a few minor changes agreed upon by Dr. Wetmore and the chairman. The sequence of species and subspecies has been determined by the chairman and in most cases follows Ridgway's "Birds of North and Middle America." The subspecies have been arranged as nearly as possible in accordance with their relationship which is also usually geographic. In this connection it should be pointed out that the so-called "typical" subspecies, i.e. the one in which the specific name is duplicated, viz. *Melospiza melodia*

melodia, differs in no way from the others in rank and is "typical" of nothing, being simply the first race to be described. It often stands properly in the middle of a series of races and the only reason for its appearance so often at the head of the group is that it was usually the eastern race, the one with which our geographic series generally begins, that was the first to be named.

Hypothetical List. This list has been the receptacle for various described species that for one reason or another have been withheld from the main text. In the present edition it has been thought best to list all forms that have at any time been referred to it with an explanation of their subsequent disposition. In future it would seem advisable to restrict the list to (1) described species of which no specimen is extant and which it has been impossible to identify with any known form; (2) species of which a specimen is preserved but which appear to be cases of erratic individual variation; (3) named species which are now regarded as hybrids or cases of melanism. Curiously enough there are a number of specimens belonging to the last category upon which names have been based, which have never been mentioned in the "Hypothetical List." (4) Well established species the alleged occurrence of which within our limits is open to question.

Fossil List. The list of fossil birds in the present edition of the Check-List is entirely the work of Dr. Alexander Wetmore who besides bringing the subject up to date has added all recent species which have occurred also as fossils, thus adding much to the value of the List.

Summary of Changes. It has been customary to publish a supplement to the Check-List embodying the changes and additions made in the preparation of a new edition, but it was thought better in view of the length of time that has elapsed since the appearance of the last edition to publish this information as an appendix to the List itself where it will be easily accessible to those who use the work and who desire to know why changes have been made in names or what species or subspecies have been added to the List. The chairman is responsible for the arrangement and compilation of this Summary, as time did not permit of its being submitted to the Committee before being put in type. Every name occurring in the last edition of the Check-List will be found in the Index to the present edition with a page reference

to the Summary while in the latter heavy faced page numbers refer back to the main text.

Index. The Index has been prepared by the chairman and has been checked to a great extent by Dr. Palmer whose wide experience with indexes renders his aid particularly valuable.

The typography of the present edition follows that of the third with the exception that the dropping of the binomial species headings has made it possible to abandon the two sizes of type so that the entire text is printed in eight point.

To all who have so generously aided in the preparation of the work the chairman, on behalf of the Committee, extends grateful thanks while he would express his deep appreciation of the cheerful cooperation of his fellow members of the Committee at all times, which has made his work a pleasure rather than a task.

Committee.

WITMER STONE, *Chairman.*
JONATHAN DWIGHT.*
JOSEPH GRINNELL.
WALDRON DEWITT MILLER.*
HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.
T. S. PALMER.
JAMES LEE PETERS.
CHARLES W. RICHMOND.
ALEXANDER WETMORE.
JOHN T. ZIMMER.

* Deceased.

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* Misspelled on page 177.

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Subclass NEORNITHES. Typical Birds.

Superorder NEOGNATHAE. Non-Struthious Birds.

Order GAVIIFORMES. Loons.

Family GAVIIDAE. Loons.

Genus GAVIA Forster.

Gavia J. R. Forster, Enchirid. Hist. Nat., 1788, 38. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus imber* Gunnerus = *C. immer* Brünnich (Allen, 1907).

Gâvia ímmer ímmer (Brünnich). **Common Loon.** [7.]

Colymbus Immer Brünnich, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 38. (E Færoa = Faroe Islands.)

Range.—Breeds from Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Maine south to northern Illinois (formerly), northern Indiana, northern Ohio, (formerly), northern New York, northern Pennsylvania (formerly), New Hampshire, Connecticut (casually), Massachusetts (rarely), and in Iceland; recorded in summer (not breeding) south to New Jersey; and in North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, the outer Hebrides, Shetlands, and the coast of Norway. Winters from the Great Lakes, Maine, and Nova Scotia (casually) to Florida and the Gulf coast; also from the British Isles south to the Azores, Madeira, and the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Gavia immer elásson Bishop. **Lesser Loon.** [7*a*.]

Gavia immer elasson Bishop, Auk, XXXVIII, No. 3, July 5, 1921, 367. (Carpenter Lake, Rolette County, North Dakota.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern California, North Dakota and northern Wisconsin north to British Columbia and probably Manitoba. Winters chiefly on the coast of California, casually to southern Alaska, rarely farther east.

Gavia ádamsi (GRAY). **Yellow-billed Loon.** [8.]

Colymbus adamsii GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXVII, 1859, 167 [Aug.]. (Russian America through Bering's Straits = Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coast of Alaska (Pt. Hope, Pt. Barrow, Mint River, and Salmon River), in the Mackenzie River delta, at Lake Lifton, Hanbury River east of Clinton-Colden Lake, and on the Omolai River, Siberia; occurs in summer on the Arctic coasts and islands of Siberia from Novaya Zemlya and the Taimyr Peninsula eastward, and from Pt. Barrow, Alaska, to the Boothia Peninsula; also on Great Slave Lake and Aylmer Lake, Mackenzie. Winters on the coast of Norway, and in migrations reported to occur casually in Great Britain, Finland, Japan, and China; on the Caspian Sea; also on Admiralty Island, Nushagak, and Dixon Harbor, Alaska, and on Vancouver Island.

Gavia árctica pacífica (LAWRENCE). **Pacific Loon.** [10.]

Colymbus pacificus LAWRENCE, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, liv, 887, 889. (San Diego, Cal. and Puget's Sound = Presidio, near San Francisco, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coasts and islands from Pt. Barrow, Alaska, to Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island, southern Baffin Island, and casually farther, south to York Factory, Great Slave Lake, Athabaska Lake, and the Alaska Peninsula; casual in summer (not breeding) at Monterey, California. Winters mainly on the Pacific coast of North America from southeastern Alaska and British Columbia to southern Lower California. Accidental in Arizona, New Mexico, New Hampshire, and New York (Long Island).

Gavia arctica viridigulâris DWIGHT. **Green-throated Loon.** [10*a*.]

Gavia viridigularis DWIGHT, Auk, XXXV, No. 2, April 6, 1918, 198. (Gichega [or Ghijiga], northeastern Siberia.)

RANGE.—Coast of northeastern Siberia and occasional in western Alaska (Pt. Barrow and Cape Prince of Wales), and at Victoria, British Columbia.

[Another race, *G. a. arctica* LINNAEUS, occurs in northern Europe but alleged North American records of this form prove to be erroneous.]

Gavia stellâta (PONTOPPIDAN). **Red-throated Loon.** [11.]

Colymbus stellatus PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 621. (No locality mentioned = Denmark.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Alaska and the Arctic coasts and islands of Canada and Greenland south to the Commander Islands, western Aleutian Islands, the Queen Charlotte and other northern British Columbia islands, northern Manitoba, southeastern Quebec, and Newfoundland; also throughout Arctic Europe and Asia. Winters from the Aleutian Islands and the coast of British Columbia to northern Lower California, and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to Florida; in Europe south to the Mediterranean and in Asia to southern China. Casual in Montana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona, Iowa, and Idaho; occasional in New Jersey in summer.

ORDER COLYMBIFORMES. GREBES.

FAMILY COLYMBIDAE. GREBES.

GENUS COLYMBUS LINNAEUS.

Colymbus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 135. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus cristatus* LINNAEUS (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884).

SUBGENUS COLYMBUS LINNAEUS.

Colýmbus grisegéna hôlboelli (REINHARDT). **Holboell's Grebe.** [2.]

Podiceps Holböllii REINHARDT, Videnskab. Meddelelser, 1853, 76. (Nenortalik i Julianehaabs Distrikt, Grönland.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northeastern Siberia, northwestern Alaska, and northern Canada south to northern Washington, North Dakota, and southwestern Minnesota. Winters mainly on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts from Maine to North Carolina and from the Pribilof and Aleutian islands (casually), and southern British Columbia to southern California; also from southern Wisconsin, and southern Ontario, southern Colorado, and the Ohio Valley, casually to Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee; and in Asia south to Japan. [An allied race occurs in Europe and western Asia.]

SUBGENUS DÝTES KAUP.

Dytes KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 41. Type, by subs. desig., *Dytes cornutus* (GMELIN) KAUP = *Colymbus auritus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1842).

Colymbus aurítus LINNAEUS. **Horned Grebe.** [3.]

Colymbus auritus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 135. (in summis Europæ & Americæ lacubus = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from near the Arctic coast to Maine, the Magdalen Islands, Quebec, Ontario (Lac Seul), Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Nebraska, and southern British Columbia; also in Iceland, northern continental Europe, and Siberia; recorded in summer in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, and Indiana. Winters from Maine and New York to Florida and Louisiana and from southern Alaska to southern California, interior winter records being mainly from the region of the Great Lakes; also winters in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, and the Azores, and on the coasts of China and Japan. Casual in Greenland, Bermuda, and the Commander Islands.

Colymbus nigricóllis califórnicus (HEERMANN). **Eared Grebe.** [4.]

Podiceps Californicus HEERMANN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1854 [April 12, 1855], 179. (California.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern interior British Columbia and southern Manitoba south to northern Lower California, central Arizona, southern Texas, and northern Iowa; casual in summer north to Great Slave Lake. Winters from Washington to Cape San Lucas and Guatemala; ranges east to Kansas in migration. Casual in Missouri and Indiana. [Allied races occur in Europe, Asia, and Africa.]

SUBGENUS **TACHYBÁPTUS** REICHENBACH.

Tachybaptus REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat. [plates of generic characters] pl. ii, 1849. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus minor* REICHENBACH = *C. ruficollis* PALLAS (Reichenbach, 1853).

Colymbus domínicus brachýpterus CHAPMAN. **Mexican Grebe.** [5.]

Colymbus dominicus brachypterus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, Art. 19, Dec. 23, 1899, 256. (Lomita Ranch, Lower Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.—Southern Lower California and southern Texas south to Panama. [Allied races occur in the West Indies and South America.]

GENUS **AECHMOPHORUS** COUES.

Æchmophorus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIV] 1862, No. 5, April–May [Aug. 1], 229. Type, by orig. desig., *Podiceps occidentalis* LAWRENCE.

Aechmóphorus occidentális (LAWRENCE). **Western Grebe.** [1.]

Podiceps occidentalis LAWRENCE, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, liv, 892, 894. (Washington Territory to California = Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Washington, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to southern California, Utah, and northern North Dakota. Winters from southern British Columbia south through California to Lower California and central Mexico (Jalisco). Casual in Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Ontario (?); and at Craig, Alaska.

GENUS **PODILYMBUS** LESSON.

Podilymbus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 8, June 11, 1831, 595. Type, by monotypy, *Podiceps carolinensis* LATHAM = *Colymbus podiceps* LINNAEUS.

Podilýmbus pódiceps pódiceps (LINNAEUS). **Pied-billed Grebe.** [6.]

Colymbus Podiceps LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. Based on The Pie-Bill Dapchick, *Podiceps minor, rostro vario* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 91. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—North America generally. Breeds locally from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Florida, Texas, and parts of Mexico. Winters from New York, New Jersey (occasionally), and the Potomac Valley, Vancouver Island, southern British Columbia, Washington, Arizona, and Texas southward; and in Cuba. Casual in Bermuda; accidental in the Azores. [Closely allied races occur in the West Indies and in South America.]

ORDER **PROCELLARIIFORMES.** TUBE-NOSED SWIMMERS.

FAMILY **DIOMEDEIDAE.** ALBATROSSES.

GENUS **DIOMEDEA** LINNAEUS.

Diomedea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. Type, by subs. desig., *Diomedea exulans* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **PHOEBÁSTRIA** REICHENBACH.

Phoebastria REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat. 1852 [1853], v. Type, by orig. desig., *Diomedea brachyura* TEMMINCK = *D. albatrus* PALLAS.

Diomedéa nígripes AUDUBON. **Black-footed Albatross.** [81.]

Diomedea nigripes AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 327. (Pacific Ocean, lat. 30° 44′ N., long. 146° [W.].)

RANGE.—North Pacific Ocean, mainly north of the Tropic of Cancer but found occasionally near to the Equator; ranging from the Alaska Peninsula to Lower California, north to the Aleutian Islands and southern Bering Sea west to Formosa Channel, Japan, and the Kurile Islands. Breeds on Nihoa, Necker, French Frigate Shoals, Laysan, Lisiansky, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Johnston Island, Gaspar Rico, Midway, Ocean, Marshall, Volcano, and Bonin islands (formerly on Marcus Island).

Diomedea álbatrus PALLAS. **Short-tailed Albatross.** [82.]

Diomedea albatrus PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 28. (ad oram Kamtschatcae orientalum . . . ad Insulam Beringii = Bering Sea.)

RANGE.—North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea east to the coast of North America from Norton Sound, Alaska, south to Lower California and west to Formosa, China and Japan seas, Kurile and Commander islands, and Okhotsk Sea; north to Bering Straits in summer. Breeds on Wake and Bonin islands.

Diomedea immutábilis ROTHSCHILD. **Laysan Albatross.** [82.1.]

Diomedea immutabilis ROTHSCHILD, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, I, No. IX, June 1, 1893, xlviii. (Laysan Island, North Pacific.)

RANGE.—Central Pacific Ocean east to the coast of Lower California to about lat. 40° N. and west to the Bonin Islands. Breeds on Gardner, Laysan, Midway, French Frigate Shoals, Necker, Nihoa, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Midway, Ocean, and Lisiansky islands (formerly on Marcus Island).

GENUS THALASSOGERON RIDGWAY.

Thalassogeron RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Water Birds N. Amer., II, 1884, 345, 357. Type, by orig. desig., *Diomedea culminata* GOULD = *D. chrysostoma* FORSTER.

★ **Thalassógeron chlororhýnchos** (GMELIN). **Yellow-nosed Albatross.** [83.]

Diomedea chlororhynchos GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 568. Based on the Yellow-nosed Albatross LATHAM, General Synops., III, Pt. i, 309. (ad caput bonae spei et in mari australi extra tropicos = Off Cape of Good Hope.)

RANGE.—South Atlantic, southern Indian Ocean, and Australian seas. Breeding range confused with that of *T. chrysostomus* (FORSTER), probably on Falkland, Tristan da Cunha, and Gough islands and islands in the Indian Ocean. Accidental in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of Moisie River, Quebec (September, 1884),[1] and near Seal Island, off Machias Bay, Maine (August 1, 1913).[2]

[1] Dionne, Oiseaux Quebec, 1906, 61.

[2] Murphy, Auk, XXXIX, 1922, 58.

Family PROCELLARIIDAE. Shearwaters, Fulmars, and Petrels.

Genus PUFFINUS Brisson.

Puffinus Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 56; VI, 130. Type, by tautonymy, *Puffinus* Brisson = *Procellaria puffinus* Brünnich.

Subgenus PUFFINUS Brisson.

Púffinus tenuiróstris (Temminck). **Slender-billed Shearwater.** [96.]

Procellaria tenuirostris Temminck, Planches Col., V, 1835, text to pl. 587. (On le trouve dans les mers au nord du Japon et sur les côtes de la Corée = Japan.)

Range.—Southern oceans north in the Pacific to Okhotsk and Bering seas and eastward, mainly on southward migration, to the coast of North America from Sitka to southern California. Breeds in Australian seas, mainly on islands in Bass Strait and vicinity, Lord Howe Island, and New Zealand.

Puffinus gríseus (Gmelin). **Sooty Shearwater.** [95.]

Procellaria grisea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 564. Based on the Grey Petrel Latham, General Synops., III, Pt. ii, 399. (in hemisphaerio australi inter 35° et 50° = New Zealand.)

Range.—Widely distributed over the great oceans; north to Labrador, Greenland, Faroe and Orkney islands on the Atlantic coasts and to the Aleutian and Kurile islands on the Pacific. Breeds on New Zealand and adjacent islands—Norfolk, Stewart, Kapiti, Snares, St. Stephens, Auckland, and Chatham, and islands near Cape Horn.[1]

★ **Puffinus púffinus púffinus** (Brünnich). **Manx Shearwater.** [90.]

Procellaria Puffinus Brünnich, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 29. (E Feroa & Norvegia = Faroe Islands.)

Range.—Northeastern Atlantic Ocean from the coasts of Norway and Great Britain to the Canary Islands, and perhaps regularly to South America. Breeds on Iceland, the coasts of Wales and Ireland, the Shetland, Orkney, and Scilly islands, Hebrides, Azores, Salvages, Madeira, and casually Bermuda (formerly on Isle of Man). Accidental on the coast of Greenland,[2] New York (Long Island, August 30, 1917),[3] and Maine (or New Brunswick).[4] [Additional races occur off Great Britain and in the Mediterranean.]

[1] This species is divided by some authorities, the American Atlantic coast race being *P. g. stricklandi* Ridgway (Water Birds N. Amer., II, 1884, 390) and the Pacific form *P. g. chilensis* Bonaparte (Consp. Avium, II, 1857, 202).

[2] Reinhardt, Tidsskrift for Naturvidenskab., III, 1824, 52.

[3] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 121, 1922, 74.

[4] Brooks, Auk, XXXIV, 1917, 206.

Puffinus opisthómelas COUES. **Black-vented Shearwater.** [93.]

Puffinus opisthomelas COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 2, March–April [June 30], 139. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Off the coast of California, except in the breeding season, ranging north more rarely to Washington and British Columbia. Breeds on San Benito, Natividad, and Guadalupe islands, off the west coast of Lower California and Mexico.

Puffinus auriculáris TOWNSEND. **Townsend's Shearwater.** [93.1.]

Puffinus auricularis C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, No. 799, Sept. 9, 1890, 133. (Clarion Island [Mexico].)

RANGE.—West coast of Mexico from Cape San Lucas south to Clipperton Island. Breeds on Clarion and San Benedicto islands, Revillagigedo group.

Puffinus lherminiéri lherminiéri LESSON. **Audubon's Shearwater.** [92.]

Puffinus [sic] *Lherminieri* LESSON, Revue Zool., II, [No. 3] April [May], 1839, 102. (ad ripas Antillarum = Straits of Florida.)

RANGE.—Warmer parts of the western North Atlantic, more or less regularly to Cuba, Gulf of Mexico, and casually to the coasts of Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, and New Jersey; accidental at Bellport, N. Y. Breeds on Bermuda, the Bahamas, Little Saba Island (near St. Thomas), and the Lesser Antilles. [Closely related races occur on the Cape Verde Islands, the Galápagos, and in Polynesia.]

★ **Puffinus assímilis barólii** BONAPARTE. **Allied Shearwater.** [92.1.]

Puffinus baroli "BONELLI," BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, sig. 2[illegible], Feb. 1, 1856 [Oct. 1, 1857], 204. (ex mediterraneo = Desertas Islands, Canaries.)

RANGE.—North Atlantic Ocean mainly on the eastern side ranging south probably to the Equator. Breeds on the Azores, Canary Islands, and the Madeira group. Accidental in Nova Scotia (Sable Island, September 1, 1896)[1] and South Carolina (Sullivan's Island, August, 1883).[2] [Numerous allied races are found in the southern oceans.]

SUBGENUS **ARDÉNNA** REICHENBACH.

Ardenna REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], iv. Type, by monotypy, *Procellaria major* FABER = *P. gravis* O'REILLY.

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[1] Dwight, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 1897, 69.

[2] Peters, Auk, XLI, 1924, 337.

★ **Puffinus carnéipes** GOULD. **Pale-footed Shearwater.** [95.1.]

Puffinus carncipes GOULD, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 1, XIII, No. 85, May 1, 1844, 365. (small islands off Cape Leeuwin [western Australia].)

RANGE.—Breeds in Australian and New Zealand seas, on Breaksea, North, White, and Solitary islands, ranging northward to Japan and casually to the coast of California.

Puffinus creâtopus COUES. **Pink-footed Shearwater.** [91.]

Puffinus creatopus "COOPER (mss.)," COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 2, March–April [June 30], 131. (San Nicholas Island off the coast of California = San Nicolas Island.)

RANGE.—Eastern portions of the Pacific Ocean, ranging north to southern Alaska (Forrester Island) and south to southern Chile (San Carlos). Breeds only on Juan Fernandez and Santa Clara islands.

Puffinus grâvis (O'REILLY). **Greater Shearwater.** [89.]

Procellaria Gravis O'REILLY, Greenland, Adjacent Seas, etc., 1818, 140 (pl. 12, fig. 1). (latitude of Cape Farewell and Staten Hook, frequenting Newfoundland in summer.)

RANGE.—Entire Atlantic Ocean from northern Europe and Greenland to South Africa and southern South America. Breeds on Inaccessible Island in the Tristan da Cunha group. Accidental in Florida.

SUBGENUS **CALONÉCTRIS** MATHEWS AND IREDALE.

Calonectris MATHEWS AND IREDALE, Ibis, ser. 10, III, No. 3, July, 1915, 590. Type, by orig. desig., *Puffinus leucomelas* TEMMINCK.

★ **Puffinus diomedéa diomedéa** (SCOPOLI). **Mediterranean Shearwater.** [88*a*.]

Procellaria diomedea SCOPOLI, Annus I, Historico-Naturalis, 1769, 74. (No locality given = Corsica.)

RANGE.—Mediterranean Sea, where it breeds, ranging across the Atlantic casually, at least, to the coast of North America (Long Island, New York, October 4, 1902; August 15, 1907).[1]

Puffinus diomedea boreâlis CORY. **Cory's Shearwater.** [88.]

Puffinus borealis CORY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, No. 1, Jan., 1881, 84. (Near Chatham Island, Cape Cod, Mass.)

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[1] Murphy, Auk, XXXIX, 1922, 58.

RANGE.—Atlantic Ocean, south to at least lat. 36° S., west to the coasts of Brazil (Bahia) and North America (Newfoundland to North Carolina). Breeds in the Azores, Madeira, Salvage and Canary islands.

[Additional races of *P. diomedea* occur on the eastern Atlantic islands and the Kerguelen group.]

GENUS THYELLODROMA STEJNEGER.

Thyellodroma STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XI, 1888, 93 (note) [Nov. 8]. Type, by orig. desig., *Puffinus sphenurus* GOULD = *P. chlororhynchus* LESSON.

★ **Thyellódroma cuneáta** (SALVIN). **Wedge-tailed Shearwater.** [96.1.]

Puffinus cuneatus SALVIN, Ibis, ser. 5, V, No. 3, July, 1888, 353. (insulis Krusenstern = probably one of the Marshall Islands but possibly south of Laysan.)

RANGE.—Warmer parts of the Pacific and Indian oceans. Breeds on the Seychelle and Mascarene islands, Lord Howe, Norfolk, Kermadec, etc., Bonin, Volcano, Marshall, Marcus, Laysan and others of the Leeward Hawaiian Islands, Johnston and Wake islands, and San Benedicto Island in the Revillagigedo group. Occasional at Cape San Lucas, Lower California (April 23 and June 5, 1897).[1]

Thyellodroma búlleri (SALVIN). **New Zealand Shearwater.** [96.2.]

Puffinus bulleri SALVIN, Ibis, ser. 5, V, No. 3, July, 1888, 354. (New Zealand.)

RANGE.—New Zealand seas east and north over the Pacific to the coast of Chile and in small numbers, in autumn, off the coast of California (Pt. Pinos)[2] and British Columbia.[3] Breeds on Mokohinu Island, New Zealand.

GENUS ADAMASTOR BONAPARTE.

Adamastor BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XLIII, No. 11 (for Sept. 15), 1856, 594. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria hæsitata* FORSTER = *Procellaria cinerea* GMELIN.

★ **Adamástor cinéreus** (GMELIN). **Black-tailed Shearwater.** [97.]

Procellaria cinerea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 563. Based on the Cinereous Fulmar LATHAM, General Synops., III, Pt. ii, 405. (intra circulum Antarcticum = lat. 48° Antarctic seas.)

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[1] Anthony, Auk, XV, 1898, 39.

[2] Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 3, II, 1900, 319; ser. 4, II, Pt. 2, 1918, 146 etc. (sixteen records).

[3] Nichols, Auk, XLIV, 1927, 326.

RANGE.—Southern oceans; north in the Atlantic to about lat. 25° S. and in the Pacific to the coast of Peru. Breeds on Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean and Macquarie Island south of New Zealand. Accidental off Monterey, California.[1]

GENUS **PTERODROMA** BONAPARTE.

Pterodroma BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XLII, No. 11 (for April 28), 1856, p. 768. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria macroptera* SMITH (Coues, 1866).

★ **Pterodroma hasitata** (KUHL). **Black-capped Petrel.** [98.]

Proc[ellaria] hasitata "FORSTER," KUHL, Beiträge Zool., 1820, 142. (No locality given = Dominica.)

RANGE.—Warmer parts of the North Atlantic Ocean, accidental in Florida, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Ontario, New Hampshire, etc., and in France and England. Bred formerly on Guadeloupe and Dominica in the Lesser Antilles (not extinct in 1920).

Pterodroma cahow (NICHOLS AND MOWBRAY). **Bermuda Petrel.** [98.1.]

Æstrelata cahow NICHOLS AND MOWBRAY, Auk, XXXIII, No. 2, April [March 31], 1916, 194. (Southeast side of Castle Island, Bermuda.)

RANGE.—Bermuda (extinct?).

★ **Pterodroma inexpectata** (FORSTER). **Scaled Petrel.** [99.]

Procellaria inexpectata J. R. FORSTER, Descrip. Anim., ed. LICHTENSTEIN, 1844, 204. (in Oceano antarctico = Antarctic Ocean.)

RANGE.—South Pacific and Antarctic oceans, north to lat. 54° N. Breeds on the South Island, New Zealand, and on the Chatham and Bounty islands. Accidental in Livingston County, New York, on Kiska and Kodiak islands, the Aleutians (regularly?), and near Frosty Peak and Sitka, Alaska.[2]

GENUS **BULWERIA** BONAPARTE.

Bulweria BONAPARTE, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. (Bologna), VIII, 1842 [1843], 426. Type, by monotypy, *Procellaria bulwerii* JARDINE AND SELBY.

★ **Bulwéria búlweri** (JARDINE AND SELBY). **Bulwer's Petrel.** [101.]

Procellaria Bulwerii JARDINE AND SELBY, Illustr. Orn., II, Nov., 1828, pl. 65 and text. (Madeira or the small islands adjacent.)

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[1] Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1853, 5.

[2] *Aestrelata scalaris* BREWSTER and *Ae. fisheri* RIDGWAY are synonymized with *P. inexpectata*.

RANGE.—Eastern portion of the North Atlantic Ocean and central and western portions of the Pacific from Japan and China to the Marquesas Islands. Breeds on the Azores, Salvages, Madeira, and Canary islands, and on various islands in the North Pacific; Bonin and Volcano islands, Laysan, Necker, Nihoa Island, French Frigate Shoals, and Johnston Islands. Accidental in Greenland[1] (or Labrador) and England.

GENUS FULMARUS STEPHENS.

Fulmarus "LEACH," STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, Feb. 18, 1826, 233. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria glacialis* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1855). [Cf. op. 62, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.]

Fulmárus glaciális glaciális (LINNAEUS). **Atlantic Fulmar.** [86.]

Procellaria glacialis LINNAEUS, Fauna Succica, ed. 2, 1761, 51. (in mari septentr. intra circulum arcticum = Spitzbergen.)

RANGE.—North Atlantic, breeding from northern Greenland to Cumberland Sound and east at least to Franz Josef Land; ranges north to lat. 85°, west to Melville Island and south to Scotland, Ireland, and Iceland. Winters south of the Arctic Circle to the fishing banks off Newfoundland and to Georges Bank off Massachusetts. Casual in Ontario, Connecticut, and New Jersey; accidental on the Baltic Sea and in Madeira.

Fulmarus glacialis rŏdgersi CASSIN. **Pacific Fulmar.** [86.1.]

Fulmarus Rodgersii CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIV] 1862, Nos. 7–9, July–Sept. [Oct. 28], 326. (South Indian Ocean = North Pacific.)

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in Bering Sea (Pribilof, St. Matthew, Hall, and St. Lawrence), in the neighboring Arctic Ocean (Wrangel and Herald), and from the Kurile and Commander islands to East Cape, Siberia. Winters from the Aleutian Islands to Lower California and Japan.[2]

GENUS DAPTION STEPHENS.

Daption STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, Feb. 18, 1826, 239. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria capensis* LINNAEUS.

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[1] Specimen in Leyden Museum, cf. Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, VI, Procell., 9; also Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 121, 1922, 121.

[2] *Fulmarus g. glupischa* STEJNEGER is considered inseparable.

* **Dáption capénse** (Linnaeus). **Pintado Petrel.** [102.]

Procellaria capensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. (ad Cap. b. Spei = Cape of Good Hope.)

Range.—Throughout the southern oceans, ranging north to São Paulo, Brazil; Payta, Peru; and to Ceylon. Breeds on South Orkney, South Shetland, South Georgia, Kerguelen, islands of Adelie Land, and probably others. Accidental off the coasts of California (off Monterey)[1] and Maine (Harpswell, Casco Bay, June, 1873)[2] and in Europe.

Family **HYDROBATIDAE.** Storm Petrels.

Subfamily **HYDROBATINAE.** Short-legged Storm Petrels.

Genus **OCEANODROMA** Reichenbach.

Oceanodroma Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], iv. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria furcata* Gmelin.

Subgenus **OCEANODROMA.**

Oceanódroma furcâta (Gmelin). **Forked-tailed Petrel.** [105.]

Procellaria furcata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 561. Based on the Forktail Petrel Pennant, Arct. Zool., II, 535. (in glacie maris Americam et Asiam interfluentis = among the ice between Asia and America (Pennant) = Bering Sea.)

Range.—North Pacific Ocean south to San Diego, California, and north throughout Bering Sea on both coasts into Kotzebue Sound. Breeds from the Kurile and Commander islands, along the Aleutian chain, and on islands off the coast from southern Alaska to Washington and northern California.

Subgenus **CYMOCHÓREA** Coues.

Cymochorea Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 2, March–April [June 30], 75. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria leucorhoa* Vieillot.

Oceanodroma leucórhoa leucórhoa (Vieillot). **Leach's Petrel.** [106.]

Procellaria leucorhoa Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXV, 1817, 422. (sur les bords maritimes de la Picardie, se tient sur l'Ocean, jusqu'au Brésil = Picardy, France.)

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[1] Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1853, 6.

[2] Norton, Auk, XXXIX, 1922, 101; also Forbush, Birds of Mass. etc., I, 1925, 138.

RANGE.—North Atlantic from southern Greenland to the Equator, casually to southern Africa, and North Pacific from southern Alaska to Japan and Midway Island. Breeds from southern Greenland and Iceland to Maine and Ireland, and from the Aleutian Islands to the Commander and Kurile islands. Accidental in Ohio.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa kaédingi ANTHONY. **Kaeding's Petrel.** [105.2.]

Oceanodroma kaedingi ANTHONY, Auk, XV, No. 1, Jan., 1898, 37. (At Sea near Guadaloupe [=Guadalupe] Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast of Lower California south to Clarion and Socorro islands of the Revillagigedo group; casual off the coast of southern California. Breeds only on Guadalupe Island.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa beáli EMERSON. **Beal's Petrel.** [106*a*.]

Oceanodroma beali EMERSON, Condor, VIII, No. 2, March 20, 1906, 54. (Sitka Bay, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Coast of western North America. Breeds from southeastern Alaska to the Farallon Islands, California. Winter range probably extends to off southern California.

Oceanodroma macrodáctyla BRYANT. **Guadalupe Petrel.** [106.1.]

Oceanodroma leucorhoa macrodactyla W. E. BRYANT, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci., II, No. 8, July 23, 1887, 450. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Vicinity of Guadalupe Island, Lower California, where it bred; believed now to be extinct.

★ **Oceanodroma cástro cástro** (HARCOURT). **Madeira Petrel.** [106.2.]

Thalassidroma castro HARCOURT, Sketch of Madeira, 1851, 123. (Dezerta Islands [near Madeira].)

RANGE.—Atlantic Ocean north to Great Britain and Denmark and south to Saint Helena. Breeds on Madeira, the Salvages, Azores, and Cape Verde Islands. Accidental in Pennsylvania (Chambersburg, April 15, 1912),[1] Indiana (Martinsville, June 15, 1902),[2] and District of Columbia (August 29, 1893).[3] [A closely allied race occurs in the Pacific north to the Galápagos and Hawaiian islands and the coast of Mexico.]

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[1] Sutton, Auk, XLIV, 1927, 445.

[2] Butler, Auk, XXIII, 1906, 274.

[3] Richmond, List of Birds of Dist. of Columb., 1896, 7; also Maynard, Birds of Wash. and Vicinity, 1898, 186.

Oceanodroma melánia (BONAPARTE). **Black Petrel.** [107.]

Procellaria melania BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XXXVIII, No. 14 (for April 3), 1854, 662. (Coast of California = near San Diego.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast of America from off Marin County, California, to southern Peru. Breeds on Los Coronados and the San Benito islands, and on several islands in the Gulf of California.

Oceanodroma homóchroa (COUES). **Ashy Petrel.** [108.]

Cymochorea homochroa COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 2, March–April [June 30], 77. (Farallone Islands, Pacific coast of North America = Farallon Islands, California.)

RANGE.—Coasts of California and Lower Calfornia from Point Reyes to the San Benito Islands. Breeds on the Farallon Islands, on San Miguel and Santa Cruz in the Santa Barbara group, and on Los Coronados Islands.

Oceanodroma socorroénsis TOWNSEND. **Socorro Petrel.** [108.1.]

Oceanodroma socorroensis C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, No. 799, Sept. 9, 1890, 134. (Socorro Island [Mexico].)

RANGE.—Pacific coast of Mexico and southern California from the Santa Barbara Channel to the Revillagigedo Islands. Breeds on the San Benito group and on Los Coronados Islands.

GENUS **HYDROBATES** BOIE.

Hydrobates BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [X] 1822, Heft v (May), col. 562. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria pelagica* LINNAEUS (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884).

Hydrobátes pelágicus (LINNAEUS). **Storm Petrel.** [104.]

Procellaria Pelagica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 131. (in albo [= alto] Oceano = Off the coast of Sweden.)

RANGE.—Coasts of northern Europe, Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Maine, south along the coast of Africa to Zanzibar. Breeds mainly on islands in the northeastern Atlantic, including Iceland, Lofoten Island (Norway), Shetland, Faroe, and Orkney islands, and others; also in the Mediterranean to Malta and south to Madeira. Accidental in the interior of Europe and off the coast of Greenland.

Genus HALOCYPTENA Coues.

Halocyptena Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 2, March–April [June 30], 78. Type, by orig. desig., *Halocyptena microsoma* Coues.

Halocypténa microsóma Coues. **Least Petrel.** [103.]

Halocyptena microsoma Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 2, March–April [June 30], 79. (San Jose del Caba, Lower California = San José del Cabo.)

Range.—Pacific coast of America from Lower California to Ecuador. Breeds on the San Benito Islands and on several islands in the Gulf of California.

Subfamily OCEANITINAE. Long-legged Storm Petrels.

Genus OCEANITES Keyserling and Blasius.

Oceanites Keyserling and Blasius, Wirbelth. Eur., I, 1840, xciii, 131, 238. Type, by subs. desig., *Procellaria wilsonii* Bonaparte = *P. oceanica* Kuhl (Gray, 1841).

Oceanítes oceánicus (Kuhl). **Wilson's Petrel.** [109.]

Proc[ellaria] oceanica "Banks," Kuhl, Beiträge Zool., 1820, 136 (pl. 10, fig. 1). (Locality not given = South Georgia Island.)

Range.—All oceans except the Pacific north of the Equator (once taken at Monterey, California), north to Labrador and Great Britain, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea and south to the Antarctic Continent. Breeds on Mauritius, Kerguelen Island, Adelie Land and Victoria Land, South Shetland, South Orkney, and South Georgia islands. Accidental in Ontario (Lake Muskoka).

Genus FREGETTA Bonaparte.

Fregetta Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XLI, No. 17 (for Oct. 22), 1855, 1113. Type, by orig. desig., *Thalassidroma leucogaster* Gould.

★ **Fregétta trópica trópica** (Gould). **White-bellied Petrel.** [110.]

Thalassidroma tropica Gould, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 1, XIII, No. 85, May 1, 1844, 366. (In the Atlantic where it is confined to the equatorial regions being most abundant in the vicinity of the line = South Atlantic Ocean.)

Range.—Southern oceans north to the Bay of Bengal, and in the Atlantic Ocean to the Tropic of Cancer. Breeds on Tristan da Cunha. Accidental at St. Marks, Florida.[1] [An allied race breeds on islands in the southern Indian Ocean, South Georgia, Falkland Islands, etc.]

[1] Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., V, 1851, 117.

GENUS PELAGODROMA REICHENBACH.

Pelagodroma REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], iv. Type, by orig. desig., *Procellaria marina* LATHAM.

★ **Pelagódroma marína hypoleúca** (WEBB, BERTHELOT, AND MOQUIN-TANDON). **White-faced Petrel.** [111.]

Thalassidroma hypoleuca WEBB, BERTHELOT, AND MOQUIN-TANDON, Orn. Canarienne, 1841, 45. (Les parages de Ténériffe [Canary Islands].)

RANGE.—North Atlantic Ocean; breeds on the Salvage and Cape Verde islands. The only North American record is 400 miles off the coast of New Jersey (lat. 40° 34′ 18″ N.; long. 66° 09′ W.), September 2, 1885.[1] [Allied races occur in the southern oceans.]

ORDER PELECANIFORMES. TOTIPALMATE SWIMMERS.

SUBORDER PHAËTHONTES. TROPIC-BIRDS.

FAMILY PHAËTHONTIDAE. TROPIC-BIRDS.

GENUS PHAËTHON LINNAEUS.

Phaëthon LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 134. Type, by subs. desig., *Phaëthon aethereus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS PHAËTHON LINNAEUS.

Phaëthon aethéreus LINNAEUS. **Red-billed Tropic-bird.** [113.]

Phaëthon æthereus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 134. Based mainly on OSBECK, Dogbok öfver en Ostindisk resa åren 1750–1752 291. (in Pelago inter tropicos = Ascension Island, South Atlantic.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lesser Antilles and coastal islands of Venezuela and Brazil, Ascension Island, the Cape Verde Islands, and from islands in the Gulf of California south to the coast of Ecuador. Winters from its breeding range southward to Chile. Casual in Jamaica, Bermuda (April, 1901), the Pacific coasts of Lower California and southern California; accidental on the Newfoundland Banks (August, 1876),[2] and in Arizona (Phoenix, April, 1905).[3]

[1] Ridgway, Auk, II, 1885, 386.

[2] Freke, Proc. Roy. Soc. Dublin, 1879, 416.

[3] Breninger, Auk, XXII, 1905, 408; and Miller, Auk, XXVII, 1910, 450.

SUBGENUS LEPTOPHÆTHON MATHEWS.

Leptophæthon MATHEWS, Austral Avian Record, II, Nos. 2–3, Oct. 23, 1913, 56. Type, by orig. desig., *Phaëthon lepturus dorotheae* MATHEWS.

Phaëthon leptúrus cátesbyi BRANDT. **Yellow-billed Tropic-bird.** [112.]

Phaëthon Catesbyi BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., IV, No. 7, May 10, 1838, col. 98. (No locality mentioned = Bermuda.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Bermuda and various of the West Indies and Bahamas, ranging north to 40° N. lat. in the western Atlantic Ocean. Winters from the Bahamas and West Indies south at least to Brazil and Ascension Island. Accidental in Florida (Dry Tortugas, summer 1832; Merritts Island, April 21, 1886),[1] South Carolina (Jocassee, Oconee Co., July 30, 1926),[2] New York (Knowlesville, September, 1876),[3] and off the coast of Nova Scotia (September 4, 1870).[4] [Closely related races breed on other tropical islands.]

SUBGENUS SCAEOPHÆTHON MATHEWS.

Scæophæthon MATHEWS, Austral Avian Record, II, Nos. 2–3, Oct. 23, 1913, 56. Type, by orig. desig., *Phaëthon rubricauda westralis* MATHEWS.

★ **Phaëthon rubricáudus róthschildi** (MATHEWS). **Red-tailed Tropic-bird.** [113.1.]

Scæophæthon rubricauda rothschildi MATHEWS, Birds Australia, IV, Pt. iii, June 23, 1915, 303. (Laysan Island, Niihau [Hawaiian group].)

RANGE.—Breeds on Laysan and other islands of the Leeward chain, Hawaii, and ranges over the adjacent ocean. Accidental near Guadalupe Island, Lower California (July 23, 1897).[5] [Closely related races breed on other islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.]

SUBORDER PELECANI. PELICANS, BOOBIES, GANNETS, CORMORANTS, AND DARTERS.

SUPERFAMILY PELECANOIDEA. PELICANS.

FAMILY PELECANIDAE. PELICANS.

GENUS PELECANUS LINNAEUS.

Pelecanus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. Type, by subs. desig., *Pelecanus onocrotalus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

[1] Audubon, Orn. Biog., III, 1835, 442, and Brewster, Auk, II, 1885, 48.
[2] Wayne and Sherman, Auk, XLIV, 1927, 94.
[3] Coues, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, 1880, 63.
[4] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 121, 1922, 187.
[5] Anthony, Auk, XV, 1898, 39.

SUBGENUS CYRTOPELICÁNUS REICHENBACH.

Cyrtopelicanus REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], vii. Type, by orig. desig., *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* LATHAM = *P. erythrorhynchos* GMELIN.

Pelecánus erythrorhýnchos GMELIN. **White Pelican.** [125.]

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 571. Based on the Rough-billed Pelican LATHAM, General Synops., III, Pt. ii, 586. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central British Columbia and Great Slave Lake to central Manitoba, northern Utah, southern Texas, western Nevada, and southern California (formerly to central Minnesota, north-central Wisconsin, South Dakota and Colorado). Winters from northern California, the Gulf States, Florida, along both coasts of Mexico, and in the interior, as far as Panama. Casual in Cuba, Antigua, and Trinidad; accidental on the Atlantic coast of the United States and in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Ontario, New Brunswick, and northern Mackenzie.

SUBGENUS LEPTOPELICÁNUS REICHENBACH.

Leptopelicanus REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], vii. Type, by orig. desig., *Pelecanus fuscus* GMELIN = *P. occidentalis* LINNAEUS.

Pelecanus occidentális occidentális LINNAEUS. **Eastern Brown Pelican.** [126.]

Pelecanus Onocrot[*alus*] *β occidentalis* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 215. Based mainly on the Pelican of America EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 93. (in America = Jamaica.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and the Atlantic coast of Central and South America from South Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas south to Brazil; found also in the Bahamas, the West Indies, on the Pacific coast of Colombia and Ecuador, and in the Galápagos Islands. Winters from Florida and the Gulf coast southward. Casual in North Carolina and Virginia; accidental in Bermuda, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Maine (?), New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Nova Scotia.

Pelecanus occidentalis califórnicus RIDGWAY. **California Brown Pelican.** [127.]

P[*elecanus*] *californicus* RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Water Birds N. Amer., II, 1884, 132, 143. (Coast of California from San Francisco Bay to Cape St. Lucas = La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off the Pacific coast from Monterey County, California, to the Tres Marias Islands, Mexico. Winters from British Columbia (rarely) to California and the west coast of Mexico and central America. Casual inland to central California and Arizona.

SUPERFAMILY SULOIDEA. BOOBIES, GANNETS, CORMORANTS, AND DARTERS.

FAMILY SULIDAE. BOOBIES AND GANNETS.

GENUS SULA BRISSON.

Sula BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 60; VI, 494. Type, by tautonymy, *Sula* BRISSON = *Pelecanus piscator* LINNAEUS.

★ **Súla dactylátra dactylátra** LESSON. **Atlantic Blue-faced Booby.** [114.]

Sula dactylatra LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 8, June 11, 1831, 601. (L'île de l'Ascension = Ascension Island, South Atlantic.)

RANGE.—Breeds on some of the Lesser Antilles and islands off the coasts of Venezuela, Colombia, and Yucatan (formerly on the Bahamas). Accidental in southern Florida (Gulf Stream off Palm Beach Co.),[1] Louisiana (Avery Island, August, 1915),[2] and Texas (Rockport).[3]

Sula dactylatra califórnica ROTHSCHILD. **Pacific Blue-faced Booby.** [114a.]

Sula dactylatra californica ROTHSCHILD, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XXXV, No. CCIII, Jan. 27, 1915, 43. (San Benedicto Island [Revillagigedo Group, western Mexico].)

RANGE.—Western coast of Mexico, north casually to Los Alijos Rocks, Lower California.

Sula neboúxi MILNE-EDWARDS. **Blue-footed Booby.** [114.1.]

Sula Nebouxii MILNE-EDWARDS, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), sér. 6, XIII, 1882, Art. 4, 37 (pl. xiv). (la côté pacifique de l'Amérique = Chile.)

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the Gulf of California south to the Galápagos Islands and coast of northern Peru, ranging in winter to Chile. Wanders to the Pacific side of the peninsula of Lower California, at the San Benito Islands.

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[1] Bailey, Birds of Florida, 1925, 14.
[2] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 121, 1922, 196.
[3] Collection U. S. Nat. Mus.

★ **Sula leucogáster leucogáster** (BODDAERT). **White-bellied Booby.** [115.]

Pelecanus leucogaster BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 57. Based on Le Fou de Cayenne DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl., 973. (No locality mentioned = Cayenne.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Bahamas, some of the West Indies and islands off the coasts of Venezuela, Central America, and Brazil, and Ascension Island. Winters throughout its breeding range and perhaps farther south. Casual in Louisiana (below New Orleans, September, 1884) [1] and Florida and accidental in New York (Moriches Bay, Long Island),[2] Massachusetts (Cape Cod, Sept. 17, 1878),[3] South Carolina,[4] and Bermuda. [Additional races occur in Australia and New Caledonia.]

Sula brewsteri Goss. **Brewster's Booby.** [115.1.]

Sula brewsteri Goss, Auk, V, No. 3, July, 1888, 242. (San Pedro Martir Isle [Gulf of California].)

RANGE.—Coasts and islands of the eastern Pacific from Lower California south to the Galápagos; breeding as far north as Consag Rock at the head of the Gulf of California.

★ **Sula piscátor** (LINNAEUS). **Red-footed Booby.** [116.]

Pelecanus Piscator LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 134. (in India utraque, Europa = China Sea.)

RANGE.—Breeds on some of the West Indies, on islands off the coasts of Venezuela and British Honduras, and on Ascension Island; also on islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Accidental in Florida (Micco, February 16 1895).[5]

GENUS MORIS LEACH.

Moris LEACH, Syst. Catal. Spec. Indig. Mam. and Birds Brit. Mus., 1816 [after Aug.], 35. Type, by monotypy, *Moris bassana* LEACH = *Pelecanus bassanus* LINNAEUS.

Móris bassána (LINNAEUS). **Gannet.** [117.]

Pelecanus Bassanus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 133. (in Scotia, America = Bass Rock, Scotland.)

RANGE.—Breeds on Bird Rock, Bonaventure and Anticosti islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on islets off southeastern Newfoundland (formerly in

[1] Beyer, Proc. Louisiana Soc. Naturalists, 1897–99, 87.

[2] Dutcher, Auk, X, 1893, 270.

[3] Brewer, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XX, 277.

[4] Wayne, Birds South Carolina, 1910, 10. Specimens in the Charleston Museum.

[5] Bangs, Auk, XIX, 1902, 395.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and at Mingan, Quebec); also on islets off the British Isles and Iceland. Winters from the coast of Virginia (rarely to Massachusetts) south to the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba, and Vera Cruz, and on the coasts of North Africa, the Canaries, and the Azores. Accidental in Greenland, Labrador, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Ontario.

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE. Cormorants.

Genus PHALACROCORAX Brisson.

Phalacrocorax Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 60; VI, 511. Type, by tautonymy, *Phalacrocorax* Brisson = *Pelecanus carbo* Linnaeus.

Subgenus PHALACROCORAX Brisson.

Phalacrócorax cárbo cárbo (Linnaeus). **European Cormorant.** [119.]

Pelecanus Carbo Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 133. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from the coasts of western Greenland and Cumberland Sound to the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Magdalens; also breeds in Iceland, the British Isles, and on the coasts of Scandinavia and northern Russia to the Kola Peninsula. Winters from Greenland to New York (Long Island), and casually to Maryland and South Carolina, Ontario and central New York; also to the Canaries. [Allied races occur in Europe, Asia, and Australia.]

Phalacrocorax aurítus aurítus (Lesson). **Double-crested Cormorant.** [120.]

Carbo auritus Lesson, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 8, June 11, 1831, 605. (De la Nouvelle-Zélande = North America.)

Range.—Breeds from central Alberta, Saskatchewan, northern Ontario (James Bay), Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland south to northern Nebraska, central Illinois, northeastern Arkansas, South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and Penobscot Bay, Maine (casually). Winters from Virginia (casually Michigan and Maine) south to Florida and on the Gulf coast. Casual in Bermuda and at Great Slave Lake.

Phalacrocorax auritus floridánus (Audubon). **Florida Cormorant.** [120*a*.]

Carbo floridanus Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), III, pl. 252, 1835 (Orn. Biog., III, 1835, 387). (Florida Keys.)

Range.—Breeds in Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, the Bahamas, and the Isle of Pines. Winters north to Texas and through its breeding range (except the Carolinas). Casual in the Lesser Antilles.

Phalacrocorax auritus cincinátus (BRANDT). **White-crested Cormorant.** [120*b*.]

Carbo cincinatus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., III, No. 4, Nov. 16, 1837, col. 55. (insula Kadiak [Alaska] = Kodiak Island.)

RANGE.—Northwest coast of North America, breeding on Kodiak Island and along the coast of British Columbia to the Olympiades, Washington. Accidental in Colorado.

Phalacrocorax auritus albociliátus RIDGWAY. **Farallon Cormorant.** [120*c*.]

Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 94, April 10, 1884. (Farallone Islands to Cape St. Lucas and Revillegigedo [sic] Islands, Western Mexico = Farallon Islands, California.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast and coastal islands from northern Oregon to southern Lower California and the Revillagigedo Islands; also on the lower Colorado River and on inland lakes of California, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, and western Nevada.

Phalacrocorax oliváceus mexicánus (BRANDT). **Mexican Cormorant.** [121.]

Carbo mexicanus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., III, No. 4, Nov. 16, 1837, col. 56. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Mexico, southeastern Texas, southern Louisiana, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and the Bahamas south to Nicaragua. Winter range the same. Accidental in Illinois, Kansas, and Colorado. [A closely related race is found in South America.]

SUBGENUS **COMPSOHALIÉUS** RIDGWAY.

Compsohalieus RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Water Birds N. Amer., II, 1884, 145. Type, by orig. desig., *Carbo penicillatus* BRANDT.

Phalacrocorax penicillátus (BRANDT). **Brandt's Cormorant.** [122.]

Carbo penicillatus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., III, No. 4, Nov. 16, 1837, col. 55. (Type locality unknown = Vancouver Island.)

RANGE.—Breeds locally from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, to Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Winters from Puget Sound to Cape San Lucas. Casual on Forrester Island, Alaska.

SUBGENUS **ÚRILE** BONAPARTE.

Urile BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, sig. 22, Oct. 1, 1855 [1856], 175. Type, by tautonymy, *Pelecanus urile* GMELIN.

Phalacrocorax pelágicus pelágicus PALLAS. **Pelagic Cormorant.** [123.]

Phalacrocorax pelagicus PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 303. (maris Camtschatici orientalis et Americanarum insularum incola = Aleutian Islands.)[1]

RANGE.—Breeds locally on coasts and islands of Bering Sea and the northern Pacific Ocean from Norton Sound and St. Lawrence Island to Forrester Island, southeastern Alaska; on the Aleutian and Commander islands to East Cape, Siberia, and on the Arctic coast; also from Koliutschin Island, Siberia, south through the Kurile Islands to Yezo, Japan. Winters from the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander islands to Puget Sound and China. Casual at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus respléndens AUDUBON. **Baird's Cormorant.** [123*b*.]

Phalacrocorax resplendens AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, pl. 412, fig. 1, 1838 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 148). (Cape Disappointment near entrance of Columbia River [Washington].)

RANGE.—Breeds along the Pacific coast from near Victoria, British Columbia, to Los Coronados Islands, Lower California. Winters over nearly the same area, extending to Natividad Island and Mazatlan, Mexico.

Phalacrocorax úrile (GMELIN). **Red-faced Cormorant.** [124.]

Pelecanus Urile GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 575. Based mainly on the Urile STELLER, Beschr. von dem Lande Kamtschatka, 1774, 157. (in Camtschatcae rupestribus maritimis = Kamchatka.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Bering Sea region, on the Pribilof and Commander islands, and to North Cape, Siberia. Winters from the vicinity of the Pribilof, Aleutian, Commander, and northern Kurile islands to Japan and Formosa. Casual at St. Michael, Alaska, and the Diomede Islands.

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE. DARTERS.

GENUS ANHINGA BRISSON.

Anhinga BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 60; VI, 476. Type, by monotypy, *Anhinga* BRISSON = *Plotus anhinga* LINNAEUS.

Anhínga anhínga (LINNAEUS). **Water-Turkey.** [118.]

Plotus Anhinga LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 218. Based mainly on the Tumpinambus Brasiliensis MARCGRAVE, Hist. Nat. Brazil, 218. (in America australi = Brazil.)

RANGE.—Breeds through tropical America north to Bexar County, Texas; Helena, Arkansas; Cairo and Mt. Carmel, Illinois (formerly); and Wilming-

[1] *P. pelagicus robustus* RIDGWAY is regarded as indistinguishable from *P. pelagicus pelagicus*.

ton, North Carolina south to southern Brazil, Paraguay, and northern Argentina. Winters in nearly the same area north to the vicinity of Yuma, in California and Arizona, central Arkansas, and central Alabama and occasionally to South Carolina. Casual in Ohio.

Suborder FREGATAE. Man-o'-war-birds.

Family FREGATIDAE. Man-o'-war-birds.

Genus FREGATA Lacépède.

Fregata Lacépède, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 15. No species mentioned, but obviously based on *Pelecanus aquilus* Linnaeus.

Fregáta magníficens Mathews. **Man-o'-war-bird.** [128.]

Fregata minor magnificens Mathews, Austral Avian Record, II, No. 6, Dec. 19, 1914, 20. (Barrington, Indefatigable, Albemarle Islands, Galápagos [Archipelago] = Barrington.)

Range.—Breeds in the West Indies, Bahamas, and on islands off the coast of Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea, islands along the west coast of Mexico, and in the Galápagos Islands. Winters in the breeding area and adjacent seas, ranging north more or less regularly to Florida, Louisiana, and the coast of California as far as Humboldt Bay. Casual in Bermuda, South Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio.[1]

Order CICONIIFORMES. Herons, Storks, Ibises, Flamingos, and Allies.

Suborder ARDEAE. Herons, Bitterns, and Allies.

Family ARDEIDAE. Herons and Bitterns.

Subfamily ARDEINAE. Herons and Egrets.

Genus ARDEA Linnaeus.

Ardea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 141. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

[1] *Fregata aquila* has been divided into several species and subspecies, *F. a. aquila* being now restricted to Ascension Island. *F. minor palmerstoni* has been reported to occur off Cape San Lucas but all available Lower California specimens prove to be *magnificens*.

Árdea occidentális AUDUBON. **Great White Heron.** [192.]

Ardea occidentalis AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), III, pl. 281, 1835 (Orn. Biog., III, 1835, 542). (between Indian Key and Key West Florida.)

RANGE.—Southern Florida and the Florida Keys. Casual north to Anclote River, Micco, and Daytona Beach, Florida.

Ardea heródias heródias LINNAEUS. **Great Blue Heron.** [194.]

Ardea Herodias LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. Based mainly on the Ash-coloured Heron from North America EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 135. (in America = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Nova Scotia, central Quebec, northern Ontario, southern Manitoba, central Alberta, and southeastern British Columbia to Tennessee and South Carolina, west to Iowa and Nebraska, and in Bermuda. Winters from New York (rarely Massachusetts) and the Ohio Valley to Florida, Texas, and Panama, casually to Colombia and Venezuela. Accidental in Greenland.

Ardea herodias wârdi RIDGWAY. **Ward's Heron.** [194*b*.]

Ardea wardi RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, No. 1, Jan., 1882, 5. (Oyster [= Estero] Bay, Florida.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern South Carolina, southern Georgia, southern Alabama, southwestern Indiana, southeastern Illinois, southeastern Iowa, and Kansas to Oklahoma, southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and the Florida Keys. Winters in Florida, southern Alabama, Texas, and southward in Mexico to Jalisco.

Ardea herodias tregánzai COURT. **Treganza's Heron.** [194*c*.]

Ardea herodias treganzai COURT, Auk, XXV, No. 3, July, 1908, 291. (Egg Island, Great Salt Lake, Utah.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Wyoming, southern Idaho, and eastern Washington south in the interior to Salton Sea, southern California, northeastern Lower California, western Sonora, and southern New Mexico, east to western Texas and central Colorado. Winters from Texas, southeastern California, and Arizona to Colima, Mexico.

Ardea herodias fánnini CHAPMAN. **Northwestern Coast Heron.** [194*a*.]

Ardea herodias fannini CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIV, Art. 8, April 15, 1901, 87. (Skidegate [Graham Island], Queen Charlotte Islands [B. C.].)

RANGE.—Breeds along the Pacific coast from Cook Inlet, Alaska, to Cape Flattery and Nisqually Flats, Washington. Winter range about the same.

Ardea herodias hyperónca OBERHOLSER. **California Heron.** [194*d*.]

Ardea herodias hyperonca OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLIII, No. 1939, Dec 12, 1912, 550. (Baird [Shasta Co.], California.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly west of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, in the Upper Austral and Transition zones from western Oregon to northern Lower California. Winters in its breeding range and south to Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

Ardea herodias sancti-lúcae THAYER AND BANGS. **Espíritu Santo Heron.** [194*e*.]

Ardea herodias sancti-lucae THAYER AND BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 83, Feb. 23, 1912. (Espíritu Santo Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Southern Lower California from San José Island to San José del Cabo.

[Additional races of *A. herodias* occur in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Galápagos.]

★ **Ardea cinérea cinérea** LINNAEUS. **European Heron.** [195.]

Ardea cinerea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Most of Europe and western Asia south of lat. 60° N., the Canary Islands, and Africa south to the Cape and Orange River colonies. Accidental in Iceland and southern Greenland (Godthaab, January 14, 1877[1] and Nenortalik, 1856[2]). [Allied races occur in eastern Asia and Madagascar.]

GENUS CASMERODIUS GLOGER.

Casmerodius GLOGER, Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1842 [pp. 1-450, 1841], 412. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea egretta* GMELIN (Salvadori, 1882).

Casmeródius álbus egrétta (GMELIN). **American Egret.** [196.]

Ardea Egretta GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 629. Based mainly on the Grande Aigrette BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, VII, 377. (in insula S. Dominici, insulis Falkland et America australi ad Louisianam usque = Cayenne.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Oregon and California, and from Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, the Gulf coast, and Mexico south to Patagonia; formerly bred north to Cape May County, New Jersey, and Wisconsin; now greatly reduced in numbers. Winters from Oregon (rarely), California, Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, and South Carolina southward. In late summer migrates northward, regularly to New Jersey and southern New England, and casually to Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Bruns-

[1] Hagerup, Birds of Greenland, 1891, 53.

[2] Winge, Groenlands Fugle, 1898, 242.

wick, and Nova Scotia. [Allied races occur in southern Europe, tropical Asia, tropical Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.]

Genus EGRETTA Forster.

Egretta T. Forster, Synop. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, 59. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea garzetta* Linnaeus.

Egrétta thúla thúla (Molina). **Snowy Egret.** [197.]

Ardea Thula Molina, Sagg. Stor. Nat. Chili, 1782, 235. (Chili.)

Range.—Formerly bred from New Jersey (Cape May County), Nebraska, Indiana, and Illinois south to Chile and Argentina; now breeds in the United States locally along the coast from North Carolina to Louisiana and Texas. Winters from Florida and Mexico southward. In late summer migrates north to Kansas and Maryland and casually farther (recorded from Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and in Bermuda, but some of the records doubtless refer to *Florida c. caerulea*).

Egretta thula brewsteri Thayer and Bangs. **Brewster's Egret.** [197*a*.]

Egretta candidissima brewsteri Thayer and Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 40, April 29, 1909. (San José Island, Gulf of California.)

Range.—Breeds from Utah and California south to Lower California, migrating through Texas and Arizona to Mexico. Casual in late summer north to British Columbia, Alberta, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Genus DICHROMANASSA Ridgway.

Dichromanassa Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 1, Feb. 5, 1878, 246. Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea rufa* Boddaert = *Ardea ruféscens* Gmelin.

Dichromanássa ruféscens ruféscens (Gmelin). **Reddish Egret.** [198.]

Ardea rufescens Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 628. Based mainly on the Aigrette rousse Buffon, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, VII, 378. (in Louisiana.)

Range.—Breeds from the Gulf coast of the United States to Haiti, Jamaica, and Guatemala. Winters from southern Florida southward. Casual in Colorado and southern Illinois.

Dichromanassa rufescens díckeyi van Rossem. **Dickey's Egret.** [198*a*.]

Dichromanassa rufescens dickeyi van Rossem, Condor, XXVIII, No. 5, Sept. 21, 1926, 246. (San Luís Island, Gulf of California.)

Range.—Lower California.

Genus **HYDRANASSA** Baird.

Hydranassa Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 660. Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea ludoviciana* Wilson = *Egretta ruficollis* Gosse.

Hydranássa trícolor ruficóllis (Gosse). **Louisiana Heron.** [199.]

Egretta ruficollis Gosse, Birds Jamaica, 1847, 338. (Burnt Savanna River [Jamaica].)

Range.—Breeds from North Carolina and the Gulf States to the West Indies and Central America, and on the Pacific coast of Mexico north to central Lower California. Winters from Lower California and South Carolina southward. Migrates casually northward in late summer (recorded from California, Arizona, Missouri, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York (Long Island).[1] [Closely related races occur in South America and on Trinidad.]

Genus **FLORIDA** Baird.

Florida Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxi, xlv, 659, 671. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea caerulea* Linnaeus.

Flórida caerúlea caerúlea (Linnaeus). **Little Blue Heron.** [200.]

Ardea caerulea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. Based mainly on The Blew Heron, *Ardea caerulea* Catesby, Carolina, I, 76. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Range.—Formerly bred from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey to western Mexico; now breeds from Delaware southward to Florida and the Gulf coast and in Arkansas, central Texas, Mexico, and Central America. Winters from North Carolina and Texas southward. Migrates in late summer regularly to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, southern New York, and southern New England, and casually farther (recorded from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, and southern Lower California). [A closely related race occurs in the West Indies and northern South America.]

Genus **BUTORIDES** Blyth.

Butorides Blyth, Catal. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., 1849 [1852?], 281. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea javanica* Horsfield.

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[1] Birds from Lower California have been separated as *H. t. occidentalis* Huey (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1927, 83).

Butorídes virescens virescens (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Green Heron.** [201.]

Ardea virescens LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 144. Based mainly on The Small Bittern, *Ardea stellaris minima* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 80. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from North Dakota, central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to the Dry Tortugas, the Gulf coast, Texas, Mexico, southern Guatemala, and northern Honduras, and west to central Colorado and New Mexico. Winters from Florida (casually South Carolina) and southeastern Texas to Central America and the northern coast of Colombia. Casual in Bermuda, Porto Rico, and Haiti.

Butorides virescens frázari (BREWSTER). **Frazar's Green Heron.** [201*a*.]

Ardea virescens frazari BREWSTER, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 83. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower California, from San Ignacio to La Paz.

Butorides virescens ánthonyi (MEARNS). **Anthony's Green Heron.** [201*c*.]

Ardea virescens anthonyi MEARNS, Auk, XII, No. 3, July, 1895, 257. (Seven Wells, Salton River, on the Colorado Desert, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds or summers from Portland, Oregon, to northern Lower California, southern Arizona, and northern Sonora, Mexico. Winters from southern California to southern Mexico and central Costa Rica.

[Other closely related races of *B. virescens* occur in the Bahamas, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America.]

GENUS **NYCTICORAX** FORSTER.

Nycticorax T. FORSTER, Synop. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, 59. Type, by monotypy, *Nycticorax infaustus* FORSTER = *Ardea nycticorax* LINNAEUS.

Nyctícorax nyctícorax hoáctli (GMELIN). **Black-crowned Night Heron.** [202.]

Ardea Hoactli GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 630. Based mainly on the Hoactli or Dry Bird RAY, Synops. Avium, 179 (ex Hernandez). (in novae Hispaniae lacubus = Lakes of Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Oregon, southern Wyoming, southern Manitoba, and southern Quebec south to Paraguay. Winters from northern California, Oregon, and New York southward, occasionally in New England, southern Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and New Brunswick. Casual in British Columbia and in Bermuda. [A closely related race is found in the Eastern Hemisphere.]

Genus NYCTANASSA Stejneger.

Nyctanassa Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, 295 (note) [Aug. 3]. Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea violacea* Linnaeus.

Nyctanássa violácea violácea (Linnaeus). **Yellow-crowned Night Heron.** [203.]

Ardea violacea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143. Based on The Crested Bittern, *Ardea stellaris cristata americana* Catesby, Carolina, I, 79. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds from southern Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, Ohio (rarely), New Jersey, Massachusetts (rarely), and South Carolina; also in the Bahamas and West Indies and south to Brazil and Peru. Winters from southern Florida southward. Occurs casually north to Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Ontario, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Nova Scotia.

Nyctanassa violacea báncrofti Huey. **Bancroft's Night Heron.** [203*a*.]

Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti Huey, Condor, XXIX, No. 3, May 15, 1927, 167. (Scammon Lagoon, Lower California, Mexico.)

Range.—Locally resident in southern Lower California, south of lat. 28°30′ N., and along the Pacific coast south at least to Salvador.

Subfamily BOTAURINAE. Bitterns.

Genus BOTAURUS Stephens.

Botaurus Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XI, Pt. ii, Aug., 1819, 592. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea stellaris* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Botaúrus lentiginósus (Montagu). **American Bittern.** [190.]

Ardea lentiginosa Montagu, Suppl. Orn. Dict., 1813, not paged, see under Heron, Freckled (with plate). (Piddletown, Dorsetshire, England.)

Range.—Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southern Ungava Peninsula, and Newfoundland south to southern California, central Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, the Ohio Valley, and southern New Jersey, and less frequently in the southern United States; occasional in summer and autumn in southeastern Alaska. Winters from British Columbia, Idaho, southern Texas, Illinois, Indiana, District of Columbia, and Virginia south to Cuba, Guatemala, and Panama, and casually to the Bahamas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Bermuda. Accidental in Iceland, Greenland, Great Britain, and the Azores.

Genus IXOBRYCHUS Billberg.

Ixobrychus Billberg, Synops. Faunae Scand., I, Pt. ii, 1828, 166. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea minuta* Linnaeus (Stone, 1907).

Ixobrýchus exílis exílis (Gmelin). **Eastern Least Bittern.** [191.]

Ardea exilis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 645. Based on the Minute Bittern Latham, General Synops., III, Pt. 1, 66. (in Jamaica.)

Range.—Breeds from extreme southern Quebec, Ontario, southern Maine, southern Vermont, Wisconsin, central Minnesota, and North Dakota south to the West Indies and southern Mexico. Winters from Georgia and southern Texas south to the West Indies and eastern Guatemala. Casual or accidental in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Ixobrychus exilis hésperis Dickey and van Rossem. **Western Least Bittern.** [191*a*.]

Ixobrychus exilis hesperis Dickey and van Rossem, Bull. Southern Calif. Acad. Sci., XXIII, 11, Feb. 20, 1924. (Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California.)

Range.—Breeds from southern Oregon to central Lower California and western Guatemala. Winters from Arizona and southern California southward. [Other races of *I. exilis* occur in northern South America.]

Suborder CICONIAE. Storks, Ibises, and Allies.

Superfamily CICONIOIDEA. Storks and Wood Ibises.

Family CICONIIDAE. Storks and Wood Ibises.

Subfamily MYCTERIINAE. Wood Ibises.

Genus MYCTERIA Linnaeus.

Mycteria Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. Type, by monotypy, *Mycteria americana* Linnaeus.

Myctéria americána Linnaeus. **Wood Ibis.** [188.]

Mycteria americana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. Based mainly on the Jabiru-guacu Marcgrave, Hist. Nat. Brazil, 200. (in America calidiore = Brazil.)

Range.—Breeds and usually winters along the Gulf coast from Texas to Florida and north to South Carolina; also in the West Indies, Mexico, Central

and South America to central Argentina and Peru. Migrates irregularly and casually after the breeding season to central California, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, Kentucky, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, New Brunswick, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

Superfamily THRESKIORNITHOIDEA. Ibises and Spoonbills.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE. Ibises and Spoonbills.

Subfamily THRESKIORNITHINAE. Ibises.

Genus PLEGADIS Kaup.

Plegadis Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 82. Type, by monotypy, *Tantalus falcinellus* Linnaeus.

Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus (Linnaeus). **Eastern Glossy Ibis.** [186.]

Tantalus Falcinellus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 241. (in Austria, Italia = Austria.)

Range.—Tropical and subtropical regions, mainly of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds rarely and locally in central Florida and probably in Louisiana and Mexico; also in Haiti and Cuba, ranging casually northward; recorded from Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Colorado, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and South Carolina. [A closely allied race occurs in Java and Australia.]

Plegadis guarauna (Linnaeus). **White-faced Glossy Ibis.** [187.]

Scolopax Guarauna Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 242. Based mainly on the Guarauna (Brasiliensibus) Marcgrave, Hist. Nat. Brazil, 204. (in America australi = Brazil.)

Range.—Breeds from Oregon (Malheur Lake) and Utah (Great Salt Lake) to southern Texas and southern Mexico; also locally in Louisiana and Florida (one instance), and in South America from Peru and Brazil southward. Casual in southwestern British Columbia, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico; also Straits of Magellan and Costa Rica (rarely). Winters in Mexico north to southern California, Arizona, Texas, and Louisiana, and in South America.

Genus GUARA Reichenbach.

Guara Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xiv. Type, by orig. desig., *Scolopax rubra* Linnaeus.

Guára álba (LINNAEUS). **White Ibis.** [184.]

Scolopax alba LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. Based on The White Curlew, *Numenius albus* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 82. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Lower California, central Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina south to the West Indies, Venezuela, and Peru. Winters from central Mexico and the coasts of Louisiana and Florida southward. Casual in Colorado, South Dakota, Illinois, North Carolina, Vermont, Connecticut, and New York (Long Island).

★ **Guara rúbra** (LINNAEUS). **Scarlet Ibis.** [185.]

Scolopax rubra LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. Based mainly on The Red Curlew, *Numenius ruber* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 84. (in America = Bahamas.)

RANGE.—Tropical South America. Casual in the West Indies and Central America, and recorded as an accidental straggler in New Mexico,[1] Texas,[2] Louisiana,[3] and Florida.[4]

SUBFAMILY PLATALEINAE. SPOONBILLS.

GENUS AJAIA REICHENBACH.

Ajaia REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xvi. Type, by orig. desig., *Ajaia rosea* REICHENBACH = *Platalea ajaja* LINNAEUS.

Ajáia ajája (LINNAEUS). **Roseate Spoonbill.** [183.]

Platalea Ajaja LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. Based mainly on the Aiaia Brasiliensibus MARCGRAVE, Nat. Hist. Brazil, 204. (in America australi = Brazil.)

RANGE.—Breeds locally in southern Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, central and southern Florida (Tampa Bay but not breeding), the Bahamas, Cuba, and central Mexico south to Argentina and Chile. Formerly casual north to Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and South Carolina; accidental in California, Utah, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, and the Falkland Islands.

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[1] Coues, Key N. Amer. Birds, 1872, 264.
[2] Sell, Condor, XX, 1918, 78.
[3] Audubon, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 62.
[4] Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 185.

SUBORDER PHOENICOPTERI. FLAMINGOS.

FAMILY PHOENICOPTERIDAE. FLAMINGOS.

GENUS PHOENICOPTERUS LINNAEUS.

Phoenicopterus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 139. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicopterus ruber* LINNAEUS.

Phoenicópterus rúber LINNAEUS. **Flamingo.** [182.]

Phoenicopterus ruber LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 139. Based largely on The Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus bahamensis* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 73. (in Africa, America, rarius in Europa = Cuba.)

RANGE.—Atlantic coast of subtropical and tropical America. Breeds locally in the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Yucatan, Guiana, and Peru; formerly a regular visitor near the southern tip of the Florida Peninsula; now of casual occurrence on the Florida coast. Winters mainly in the same region. Said to have been found on the coast of South Carolina.[1]

ORDER ANSERIFORMES. SCREAMERS, SWANS, GEESE, AND DUCKS.

SUBORDER ANSERES. SWANS, GEESE, DUCKS, AND ALLIES.

FAMILY ANATIDAE. SWANS, GEESE, AND DUCKS.

SUBFAMILY CYGNINAE. SWANS.

GENUS STHENELIDES STEJNEGER.

Sthenelides STEJNEGER, Stand. Nat. Hist., IV, 1885, 143. Type, by monotypy, *Anas melancorypha* MOLINA.

★★ **Sthenélides ólor** (GMELIN). **Mute Swan.** [178.2.]

Anas olor GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 502. (in Russia, Siberia, Persico etiam littore maris caspii = Russia.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern and southeastern Europe to Turkestan, Mongolia, Persia, and eastern Siberia. Winters south to northern Africa, the Black Sea, and northwestern India. Introduced and naturalized in the British Isles and in New York (lower Hudson Valley and south shore of Long Island), straying casually to the coast of New Jersey.

[1] Audubon, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 256.

Genus CYGNUS Bechstein.

Cygnus Bechstein, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 404, footnote. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas cygnus* Linnaeus.

Subgenus CYGNUS Bechstein.

★ **Cygnus cygnus** (Linnaeus). **Whooper Swan.** [179.]

Anas cygnus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 122. (in Europa, America septentrionali = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from Iceland (and formerly Great Britain) across northern Europe and Asia to eastern Siberia and the Commander Islands, south to lat. 62° in Europe, and lat. 65° in Siberia. Winters south to southern Europe and Persia, rarely to northern Africa and India. Casual in Greenland (Atangmik, Godthaab, Ingtuk, and Arsuk)[1] where it formerly bred.

Cygnus columbianus (Ord). **Whistling Swan.** [180.]

Anas columbianus Ord, in Guthrie, Geog., 2d Amer. ed., 1815, 319. Based on the Whistling Swan Lewis and Clark, Hist. Exped. Rocky Mts. and Pacif., II, 192. (Below the great narrows of the Columbia River.)

Range.—Breeds mainly north of the Arctic Circle from northern Alaska to Baffin Island, south to the barren grounds of Canada, the Alaska Peninsula, northeastern Siberia, and St. Lawrence Island. Winters on Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries, on Currituck Sound and vicinity, North Carolina, and less numerously elsewhere on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida, and formerly, at least, on the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas; also on the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to northern Lower California; migrates through Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York (Lake Erie and Niagara River), Ontario, Michigan (Detroit River), western Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and occasionally in Utah. Casual in Bermuda, Commander Islands, and Mexico.

Subgenus CLANGOCYCNUS Oberholser.

Clangocycnus Oberholser, Emu, VIII, Pt. 1, July, 1908, 3. Type, by monotypy, *Cygnus buccinator* Richardson.

Cygnus buccinator Richardson. **Trumpeter Swan.** [181.]

Cygnus buccinator Richardson, in Wilson and Bonaparte, Amer. Orn., Jameson ed., IV, Aug., 1831, 345. (Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Bred formerly from Alaska (Fort Yukon), northern Mackenzie, and James Bay south to British Columbia, Alberta, western Montana, Manitoba, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana. Wintered formerly from west-central British Columbia and the central Mississippi Valley to the

[1] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 130, 1925, 280.

Gulf of Mexico and southern California. Now so greatly reduced in numbers that only a few are living in a wild state in British Columbia, Alberta, and the Yellowstone Park region.

Subfamily ANSERINAE. Geese.

Genus BRANTA Scopoli.

Branta Scopoli, Annus I, Historico-Naturalis, 1769, 67. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas bernicla* Linnaeus (*Branta* Aldrovandus in synonymy).

Bránta canadénsis canadénsis (Linnaeus). **Common Canada Goose.** [172.]

Anas canadensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 123. Based mainly on The Canada Goose, *Anser canadensis* Catesby, Carolina, I., 92. (in Canada.)

Range.—Breeds from Mackenzie and northern Quebec to Labrador, south to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, James Bay, South Dakota, northern Colorado, northern Utah, northern Nevada, and northern California, west to central Oregon, central Washington, central British Columbia and occasionally, at least formerly, in Tennessee (Reelfoot Lake) and Arkansas (Walker Lake). Winters from southern British Columbia, northwestern Wyoming, South Dakota, southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, southern New England, and Nova Scotia south to Florida, the Gulf coast of Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, and southern California and west to the Pacific coast in British Columbia. Casual in Bermuda and Jamaica.

Branta canadensis occidentális (Baird). **White-cheeked Goose.** [172*b*.]

Bernicla occidentalis Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 766. (Port Townsend, W[ashington]. T[erritory].)

Range.—The Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and along the coast of southeastern Alaska to the vicinity of Prince William Sound.

Branta canadensis leucoparéia (Brandt). **Lesser Canada Goose.** [172*d*.]

Anser leucopareius Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., I, No. 5, May 11, 1836, 37. (Aleutian Islands.)

Range.—Breeds from the Arctic coast of Alaska, Yukon Territory, and Mackenzie to Southampton Island. Winters from northern Washington to northern Mexico.

Branta canadensis hútchinsi (RICHARDSON). **Hutchins's Goose.**[1] [172*a*.]

Anser Hutchinsii RICHARDSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 470. (Melville Peninsula.)

RANGE.—Breeds on Melville Peninsula, Southampton and Baffin islands, and probably in other parts of eastern Arctic America. Migrates through Hudson Bay, southern Manitoba, and the Mississippi Valley and winters on the Gulf coast of Mexico. Casual on the Atlantic coast (Maryland and North Carolina).

Branta canadensis mínima RIDGWAY. **Cackling Goose.** [172*c*.]

Branta minima RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 22 [May 6]. (Yukon delta and contiguous shores of Norton Sound = St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the sea-coast and probably on adjacent islands of northwestern Alaska west of Pt. Barrow. Winters mainly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California; occasional east of the Cascades in British Columbia. Casual on the Hawaiian Islands.[2]

Branta bérnicla hróta (MÜLLER). **American Brant.** [173*a*.]

Anas Hrota O. F. MÜLLER, Zool. Dan. Prodr., 1776, 14. (Isl[andis] = Iceland.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Arctic regions of eastern North America, in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, northern Ellesmere and Axel Heiberg islands, on both coasts of Greenland, and, apparently, the Spitzbergen Archipelago. Winters on the Atlantic coast of America from New Jersey to North Carolina, rarely to Massachusetts and Florida; also less frequently on the Pacific coast of the United States and British Columbia and on the coasts of the British Isles; common in migration on the lower St. Lawrence River. Casual in Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, North Dakota, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Louisiana, and Texas and in Barbados. [A related race occurs in the Arctic regions of Europe and Siberia, migrating south to the Mediterranean.]

Branta nígricans (LAWRENCE). **Black Brant.** [174.]

Anser nigricans LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IV, 1846, 171 (pl. xii). (Egg Harbor, N. J.)

RANGE.—Breeds on Arctic coasts and islands from Siberia (Taimyr Peninsula to Coronation Gulf), and on islands to about long. 100° W. Winters mainly on the Pacific coast from Vancouver to Lower California, and on the

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[1] This bird has been confused with *leucopareia* and most of the references to *hutchinsi* in literature refer to that form. Cf. Taverner, Annual Report, Nat. Mus. Canada for 1929, pp. 28-40.

[2] This form may prove specifically distinct from the *B. canadensis* group.

Asiatic coast to northern China and Japan; casually in the interior in Oregon Nevada, Utah, and Oklahoma. Accidental on the Atlantic coast (Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey) and in the Hawaiian Islands.

*** Branta leucópsis** (Bechstein). **Barnacle Goose.** [175.]

Anas leucopsis Bechstein, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 424. (auf dem Zuge, Deutschland = Germany.)

Range.—Breeds in northeastern Greenland, Spitzbergen, Novaya Zemlya (possibly), the Lofoten Islands, and in northwestern Siberia. Winters in northwestern Europe, south to the Baltic and North seas, and the British Isles; occasionally to Switzerland and Austria, and rarely to the Azores, Spain, Morocco, and Italy; occurs in Iceland in migration. Casual in Labrador, southern Baffin Island, Quebec, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), and North Carolina.[1]

Genus **PHILACTE** Bannister.

Philacte Bannister, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXII] 1870, No. 3, Aug.–Dec. [March 14, 1871], 131. Type, by monotypy, *Anas canagica* Sevastianoff.

Philácte canágica (Sevastianoff). **Emperor Goose.** [176.]

Anas canagica Sevastianoff, Nova Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop., XIII, 1802, 349 (pl. x). (Probably Kanaga (or Kyktak) Island, Aleutian Islands.)

Range.—Breeds on the northwest coast of Alaska from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River to the north side of the Seward Peninsula, Pt. Barrow, St. Lawrence Island, and the coast of Siberia from East Cape to Koliuchin Bay. Winters mainly in the Aleutian Islands and along the Alaska Peninsula as far east as Bristol Bay, and west to the Commander Islands, straggling to central British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Genus **ANSER** Brisson.

Anser Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 58; VI, 261. Type, by tautonymy, *Anser domestica* Brisson = *Anas anser* Linnaeus (*Anser* in synon. cf. Op. 16, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.).

Ánser álbifrons álbifrons (Scopoli). **White-fronted Goose.** [171.]

Branta albifrons Scopoli, Annus I, Historico-Naturalis, 1769, 69. (No locality given.)

Range.—Breeds in Arctic America from the Yukon Valley east to Anderson River and Clinton-Colden Lake, Mackenzie, and also on the west coast of

[1] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 130, 1925, 263.

Greenland, Iceland, Lapland, and on the Arctic coast of Siberia to Bering Strait. Winters in western United States east to the Mississippi Valley, from southern British Columbia and southern Illinois south to the coast of Louisiana and Texas and to central western Mexico; also reaches Japan, China, and northern Africa. Casual on Hudson Bay, in Quebec, Ontario, on the Atlantic coast (Labrador, Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina), and in Cuba.

Anser albifrons gámbelli HARTLAUB. **Tule Goose.** [171*a*.]

Anser Gambelli HARTLAUB, Revue et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, IV, [No. 1] Jan., 1852, 7. (Texas et du sud de l'Amérique du nord = Southern part of North America.)

RANGE.—Breeding range unknown, probably somewhere in Arctic America. Winters in the Sacramento Valley, California.

* **Anser fabâlis** (LATHAM). **Bean Goose.** [171.1.]

Anas Fabalis LATHAM, General Synops., Suppl., I, 1787, 297. (England.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe and northern Asia, from Russian Lapland east to the Yenesei River and north to Novaya Zemlya. Winters south to southern Europe, China, and northern Africa. Accidental in Greenland.[1]

* **Anser brachyrhýnchus** BAILLON. **Pink-footed Goose.** [171.2.]

Anser brachyrhynchus BAILLON, Mém. Soc. Roy. d'Emul. d'Abbeville, 1833 [1834], 74. (Abbeville, France.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Spitzbergen, Iceland, and eastern Greenland.[2] Winters in northern Europe south to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. Accidental in Massachusetts (Ipswich, Sept. 25, 1924).[3]

GENUS CHEN BOIE.

Chen BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [X] 1822, Heft v (May), col. 563. Type, by monotypy, *Anser hyperboreus* PALLAS.

SUBGENUS CHEN BOIE.

Chen hyperbórea hyperbórea (PALLAS). **Lesser Snow Goose.** [169.]

Anser hyperboreus PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. vi, 1769, 25. (in terris borealibus ad Orientem 130° longitudinis sive circa Lenam et Ianam fluvios = northeastern Siberia.)

RANGE.—Breeds along the Arctic coast from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Southampton Island and southern Baffin Island and on Arctic islands to the north;

[1] Winge, Vidensk. Meddel. naturh. Foren. Kjobenhaven, 1895, 63 [author's separate]. (Not accepted by Schiøler.)

[2] Winge, Groenlands Fugle, 1898, 115.

[3] Brooks, Auk, XLII, 1925, 265.

also occurs in summer on the Chukches Peninsula, Siberia. Winters over the western United States, especially in California, east to the Mississippi Valley and from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Utah, southern Colorado, and southern Illinois south to the Gulf coast from Florida to Texas and central Mexico. Casual in Ontario, Quebec and on the Atlantic coast (lower St. Lawrence River, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina): also on the Asiatic coast, south to Japan. Accidental in the West Indies.

Chen hyperborea atlántica KENNARD. **Greater Snow Goose.** [169*a*.]

Chen atlantica KENNARD, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IX, 93, Feb. 16, 1927. (Back Bay, Princess Anne County, Virginia.)

RANGE.—Breeds at McCormick Bay, Greenland, and on north Baffin and Ellesmere islands. Winters on the Atlantic coast of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, from Chesapeake Bay (sometimes Delaware Bay) to Core Sound; northward along the Atlantic coast in migration. Accidental at Cape Fullerton, Hudson Bay.

Chen caeruléscens (LINNAEUS). **Blue Goose.** [169.1.]

Anas cærulescens LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124. Based on the Blue-winged Goose EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 152. (in Canada = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds in southwestern Baffin Island and Southampton Island. Migrates through the Mississippi Valley and winters mainly on the coast of Louisiana from the Mississippi to Vermilion Bay and in lesser numbers to Brownsville, Texas. Casual in Florida, the Bahamas, and Cuba; also occasional in Quebec, Nebraska, Ohio, and California, and on the Atlantic coast (Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina).

SUBGENUS EXÁNTHEMOPS ELLIOT.

Exánthemops ELLIOT, New and Unfig. Birds N. Amer., II, Pt. ix, 1868, pl. xliv and text. Type, by orig. desig., *Anser rossii* CASSIN.

Chen róssi (CASSIN). **Ross's Goose.** [170.]

Anser Rossii "BAIRD," CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIII] 1861, sig. 5-6, March-April [June 30], 73. (Great Slave Lake.)

RANGE.—Breeding area not definitely known, probably in the region east of Coronation Gulf. Winters in California (Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and formerly to Orange County); casually north to British Columbia. In migration north-east through Montana and Alberta to the Athabaska-Mackenzie region. Casual in Louisiana, Utah, North Dakota, Manitoba, Colorado, Arizona, and Chihuahua.

Subfamily DENDROCYGNINAE. Tree-ducks.

Genus DENDROCYGNA Swainson.

Dendrocygna Swainson, Classif. Birds, II, [July 1] 1837, 365. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas arcuata* Horsfield (Gray, 1840).

Dendrocygna autumnalis autumnalis (Linnaeus). **Black-bellied Tree-duck.** [177.]

Anas autumnalis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 127. Based on The Red-bill'd Whistling Duck Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 194. (in America = West Indies.)

Range.—Breeds from the Gulf coast of Texas (Corpus Christi) and the lower Rio Grande Valley to Panama, and west to Mazatlan, Mexico. Winters from Vera Cruz and Mazatlan southward. Casual in Arizona, southern California, and Jamaica. [A closely related race occurs in tropical South America.]

Dendrocygna bicolor helva Wetmore and Peters. **Fulvous Tree-duck.** [178.]

Dendrocygna bicolor helva Wetmore and Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, No. 8, March 20, 1922, 42. (Unlucky Lake, San Diego County, California.)

Range.—Central California, central Nevada, southern Arizona, and Louisiana south probably to Jalisco and the Valley of Mexico. Casual in North Carolina, Missouri, Minnesota, and British Columbia. [A closely related race occurs in Central and South America, Africa and India.]

★ **Dendrocygna viduata** (Linnaeus). **White-faced Tree Duck.** [178.1.]

Anas viduata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1766, 205. (in Carthaginae lacubus = Carthagena, Colombia.)

Range.—Colombia and Guiana to Uruguay and Argentina east of the Andes; also in Africa south of the Sahara. Casual in Cuba and Costa Rica and accidental in New Jersey (Hackensack, October, 1912).[1]

Subfamily ANATINAE. Surface-feeding Ducks.

Genus TADORNA Fleming.

Tadorna Fleming, Philos. Zool., II, 1822, 260. Type, by monotypy, *Anas tadorna* Linnaeus.

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[1] G. B. Grinnell, Auk, XXX, 1913, 110.

★ **Tadórna tadórna** (LINNAEUS). **Sheld-Duck.** [141.2.]

Anas Tadorna LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 122. (in Europae maritimis = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe and the British Isles south to France and Spain; also in Siberia and central Asia. Migrates to North Africa, India, China, and Japan. Casual in Iceland and the Faroes; accidental in Massachusetts (Ipswich Bay, October 15, 1921).[1]

GENUS CASARCA BONAPARTE.

Casarca BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rutila* PALLAS = *Anas ferruginea* PALLAS.

★ **Casárca ferrugínea** (PALLAS). **Ruddy Sheldrake.** [141.1.]

Anas (ferruginea) PALLAS, in VROEG, Catal., 1764, Adumbr., 5. (No locality given = Tartary.)

RANGE.—Breeds in temperate Europe and in Asia, from Siberia south to Mongolia, Turkestan, the Caspian and Black seas, Tibet, China, and in northern Africa. Winters in the eastern Mediterranean countries, Egypt, India, Arabia, Ceylon, and China; casually north to Japan. Casual or irregular in the British Isles, the Faroes, and Iceland; and accidental in Greenland (Angspalartok Dist., Upernavik, 1892,[2] and North Greenland [3]), New Jersey (Barnegat Bay, November 14, 1916),[4] and North Carolina (Waterlily, 1886).[4]

GENUS ANAS LINNAEUS.

Anas LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 122. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas boschas* LINNAEUS = *A. platyrhynchos* LINNAEUS (Lesson, 1828).

Ánas platyrhýnchos platyrhýnchos LINNAEUS. **Common Mallard.** [132.]

Anas platyrhynchos LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125. (in Europae maritimis = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Aleutian and Pribilof islands, northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, west coast of Hudson Bay (reported from Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia) south to northern Lower California, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, southern Kansas, central Missouri, southeastern Illinois, southwestern Indiana, southern Ohio, and northern Virginia; breeds also in Iceland, through Europe south of the Arctic

[1] Forbush, Auk, XXXIX, 1922, 104.
[2] Vanhoffen, Verhandl. Ges. für Erdkunde, Berlin, 1893, 460.
[3] Winge, Vidensk. Meddel. Naturh. Foren Kjöbenhaven, 1895, 63.
[4] G. B. Grinnell, Auk, XXXVI, 1919, 561.

Circle, in the Azores and northern Africa, and from Siberia to China and Japan. Winters from the Aleutian Islands, central Alaska, western Montana, southern Saskatchewan (rarely), Nebraska, Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and Nova Scotia (casually) south to southern Mexico, the Lesser Antilles, and Panama; also to South Africa, India, Burma, and Borneo. Casual in Hawaii, Bermuda, Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada, and the Bahamas.[1]

Anas platyrhynchos conbóschas BREHM. **Greenland Mallard.** [132*a*.]

Anas conboschas C. L. BREHM, Handbuch Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., 1831, 865. (Grönland.)

RANGE.—West coast of Greenland as far north as Upernavik (breeding), and on the east at least to Angmagsalik. Apparently resident but may migrate locally.

Anas díazi novimexicána HUBER. **New Mexican Duck.** [133.1.]

Anas novimexicana HUBER, Auk, XXXVII, No. 2, April 15, 1920, 273. (Rio Grande River, west of Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Rio Grande Valley from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to El Paso, Texas, and probably also in Chihuahua. Casual in Nebraska and California. [An allied race occurs in Mexico.]

Anas rúbripes rúbripes BREWSTER. **Red-legged Black Duck.** [133*a*.]

Anas obscura rubripes BREWSTER, Auk, XIX, No. 2, April, 1902, 184. (Lake Umbagog, New Hampshire shore.)

RANGE.—Breeds north of the range of *A. r. tristis*, in northern Quebec (Ungava), northern Manitoba, and northern Ontario. Winters south to Arkansas, southern Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama, and from the Great Lakes and New England down the Atlantic coast to northern Florida. Casual in Colorado.

Anas rubripes trístis BREWSTER. **Common Black Duck.** [133.]

Anas rubripes tristis BREWSTER, Auk, XXVI, No. 2, April, 1909, 176. Based on *Anas obscura* GMELIN = the Dusky Duck PENNANT, Arct. Zool. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Atlantic coast region from Maine to Delaware (sparingly to North Carolina), and west to northern Indiana, Wisconsin, and southern Ontario. Winters from New England to North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana.

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[1] The Mallards of Iceland and the Azores have been recognized as distinct races by some authors.

Anas fulvígula fulvígula RIDGWAY. **Florida Duck.** [134.]

Anas obscura var. *fulvigula* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VIII, No. 2, Feb., 1874, 111. (Dummits, Brevard Co. = St. Johns River, Florida.)

RANGE.—Southern and central Florida north at least to Alachua County and along the northwestern coast.

Anas fulvigula maculósa SENNETT. **Mottled Duck.** [134*a*.]

Anas maculosa SENNETT, Auk, VI, No. 3, July, 1889, 263. (Nueces Bay, near Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.—Coasts of Louisiana and Texas, less commonly inland, along the Mississippi in Louisiana, and to central Texas. Casual in Colorado and Kansas.

GENUS **CHAULELASMUS** BONAPARTE.

Chaulelasmus "G. R. GRAY" BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas strepera* LINNAEUS.

Chaulelásmus stréperus (LINNAEUS). **Gadwall.** [135.]

Anas strepera LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125. (in Europæ aquis dulcibus = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Little Slave Lake, Lake Athabaska, and Hudson Bay (northern Manitoba) to central British Columbia, interior Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, southern Colorado, northwestern New Mexico, southwestern Kansas, northern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, central Minnesota, and Ohio (formerly); also in the British Isles and temperate Europe and Asia. Winters from Chesapeake Bay, southern Illinois, northern Arkansas, northeastern Colorado, and southern British Columbia to southern Florida, Jamaica, south-central Mexico, and southern Lower California; also in the British Isles, Mediterranean countries, northern India, China, and Japan. Accidental in Bermuda and Alaska (St. Paul Island).

GENUS **MARECA** STEPHENS.

Mareca STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 130. Type, by subs. desig., *Mareca fistularis* STEPHENS = *Anas penelope* LINNAEUS (Eyton, 1838).

Maréca penélope (LINNAEUS). **European Widgeon.** [136.]

Anas Penelope LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (in Europæ maritimis et paludibus = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Greenland (rarely), Iceland, Scotland and outlying islands, northern England, northern Europe and Asia, east to Kamchatka. Winters in the British Isles, southern Europe and Asia, and northern Africa to Japan; also frequent in British Columbia, California, and less so, but apparently regular, in the upper Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic coast (Gulf of St. Lawrence to Florida). Accidental in Spitzbergen, the Azores, Canary, and Marshall Islands.

Mareca americána (GMELIN). **Baldpate.** [137.]

Anas americana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 526. Based mainly on the American Wigeon PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 567. (in America a Cayenna insulisque vicini Oceani ad sinum Hudsonis usque = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern British Columbia and the interior of Washington and Oregon east to Hudson Bay and Manitoba (Shoal Lake), south to northern Indiana, northern Nebraska, northern Colorado, northern Utah, northwestern Nevada, and northeastern California. Winters from Chesapeake Bay (rarely Massachusetts), the Ohio Valley, northeastern Colorado, central Utah, southern Nevada, Vancouver Island, and southeastern Alaska to Panama and the Pacific coast of Central America. Casual or accidental in Bermuda, the West Indies, New Brunswick, Greenland, Aleutian, Commander, and Hawaiian islands, the Azores, British Isles, France, and Japan.

GENUS DAFILA STEPHENS.

Dafila STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 126. Type, by monotypy, *Dafila caudacuta* STEPHENS = *Anas acuta* LINNAEUS.

Dáfila acúta tzitzihóa (VIEILLOT). **American Pintail.** [143.]

Anas tzitzihoa VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., V, 1816, 163. (Mexique.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska and northern Mackenzie east to Hudson Bay and James Bay, south to central Iowa, central Nebraska, northern Colorado, northern Utah, and southern California (formerly or rarely to northern Illinois, southern Michigan, and Wisconsin). Winters from southern British Columbia down the Pacific coast to Central America and from northeastern Colorado, Oklahoma, central Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Ohio, and Chesapeake Bay (casually from Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Maine) to the Bahamas, West Indies, and Panama; also in the Hawaiian Islands. Casual or accidental in Greenland, southern Baffin Island, Labrador, Laysan Island, Bermuda, and China.[1] [A closely allied race is found in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa.]

★ **Dafila bahamensis bahamensis** (LINNAEUS). **Bahama Pintail.** [143.1.]

Anas bahamensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124. Based on The Ilathera Duck, *Anas bahamensis rostro plumbeo, macula Aurantii coloris* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 93. (in Bahama = Bahama Islands.)

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[1] Some birds from northwestern Alaska show a tendency toward *D. a. acuta* of Europe and Asia but are referred to this race. Cf. Bailey, Condor, XXVI, 1925, 109; XXXII, 1930, 265.

RANGE.—The Bahamas, Haiti, Porto Rico, some of the Lesser Antilles, the Guianas, and northern Brazil. Casual in Florida (Cape Canaveral, March, 1912),[1] Wisconsin, and Cuba. [A closely allied race occurs in southern South America.]

GENUS **EUNETTA** BONAPARTE.

Eunetta BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XIII, No. 13 (for Sept. 29), 1856, 650. Type, by monotypy, *Anas falcata* GEORGI.

★ **Eunétta falcâta** (GEORGI). **Falcated Teal.** [137.1.]

Anas falcata GEORGI, Bemerk. Reise Russ. Reichs, I, 1775 167. (Baikal region, Siberia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia from the Yenisei River to Kamchatka, the Kurile Islands, and northern Japan south to the Mongolian border. Winters in southeastern Asia. Casual in Sweden, Hungary, and Bohemia, and on St. George Island, Pribilof Islands (April 18, 1917).[2]

GENUS **NETTION** KAUP.

Nettion KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 95. Type, by monotypy, *Anas crecca* LINNAEUS.

★ **Néttion crécca** (LINNAEUS). **European Teal.** [138.]

Anas Crecca LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (in Europæ aquis dulcibus = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Iceland, the British Isles, Europe, and Asia, from lat. 70° to the Mediterranean, the Azores, Mongolia, and the Amur Valley, east through the Kurile and the Aleutian islands, to Unalaska. Winters south to the Canary Islands, Ethiopia, India, Japan, and the Philippines. Apparently resident in the Aleutian Islands. Casual or accidental in Greenland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Nettion carolinénse (GMELIN). **Green-winged Teal.** [139.]

Anas carolinensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 533. Based on the American Teal PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 569. (in America a Carolina ad sinum Hudsonis=South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, James Bay, and southern Ungava peninsula south to central California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, northern New Mexico, northern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, northern Michigan, south-

[1] Brooks, Auk, XXX, 1913, 110.
[2] Hanna, Auk, XXXVII, 1920, 250.

ern Ontario, western New York, and Quebec (formerly to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois). Winters from southern British Columbia, central Montana, northern Nebraska, northern Missouri, southern Illinois, Kentucky, and Chesapeake Bay to the Bahamas, West Indies, Honduras, and southern Mexico; occasionally to Sitka, the Great Lakes, New York, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia. Casual in Bermuda, Greenland, Great Britain, the Hawaiian Islands, and Japan.

★ **Nettion formósum** (GEORGI). **Baikal Teal.** [139.1.]

Anas formosa GEORGI, Bemerk. Reise Russ. Reichs., I, 1775, 168. (um Irkutsk . . . und dem ganzen südlichen Baikal = Lake Baikal, Siberia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northern and eastern Siberia mainly between lat. 48° and 72° N. and long. 80° and 175° E. Winters in China and Japan. Casual in Alaska (Wainwright, September 2, 1921).[1]

GENUS QUERQUEDULA STEPHENS.

Querquedula STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, XII, Pt ii, 1824, 142. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas circia* LINNAEUS = *Anas querquedula* LINNAEUS.

Querquédula díscors (LINNAEUS). **Blue-winged Teal.** [140.]

Anas discors LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 205. Based on The White Face Teal, *Querquedula americana variegata* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 100. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern Ontario, New Brunswick, Maine, and Rhode Island south to western New York (rarely Long Island and eastern Pennsylvania), Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, central Missouri, central Kansas, northern New Mexico, central Utah, and northern Nevada (has bred in Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma). Winters from South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, and southern California (casually Chesapeake Bay and the Ohio Valley) to the Bahamas, West Indies, and coasts of Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil, and central Chile. Accidental in Greenland, Bermuda, the British Isles, and Denmark.

Querquedula cyanóptera (VIEILLOT). **Cinnamon Teal.** [141.]

Anas cyanoptera VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., V, 1816, 104. (dans l'Amérique méridionale sur la rivière de la Plata et à Buenos Ayres.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, western Saskatchewan (rarely), the central valleys of California, central Oregon, and northwestern

[1] A. M. Bailey, Condor, XXVII, 1925, 169.

Washington to central western Texas, northern Mexico, and Lower California, east to western Montana, eastern Wyoming, and southwestern Kansas; also in South America from Buenos Aires and the Andes of Peru to the Falkland Islands and Straits of Magellan. Winters from central California (sparingly), southern Arizona, and central New Mexico to southern Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama; also from Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru (rarely Ecuador and Colombia) to central Patagonia and Chiloe Island. Casual in Alberta, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.

Genus SPATULA Boie.

Spatula Boie, Isis von Oken, [X] 1822, Heft v (May), col. 564. Type, by monotypy, *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus.

Spátula clypeâta (Linnaeus). **Shoveller.** [142.]

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124. (in Europæ maritimis = southern Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from the Bering Sea coast of Alaska irregularly east to Great Slave Lake and the valley of the Saskatchewan, south to western Iowa, western Nebraska, Kansas, northwestern New Mexico, central Arizona, and southern California, formerly or occasionally to western New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Texas; also from the Arctic Circle to southern Europe and central Asia, and from Great Britain to Kamchatka and the Commander Islands. Winters from southern British Columbia, the coast of California, Arizona, New Mexico, eastern Texas, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Atlantic coast from South Carolina south to the West Indies, the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America, Colombia, and the Hawaiian Islands; rarely north to Minnesota, Illinois, New Jersey, and Virginia; and casually along the Atlantic coast to Maine and Labrador; in the Old World winters south to northern Africa, India, China, the Philippines, and Australia. Accidental in Bermuda.

Genus AIX Boie.

Aix Boie, Isis von Oken, XXI, 1828, Heft iii–iv (March-April), col. 329. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas sponsa* Linnaeus (Eyton, 1838).

Aix spónsa (Linnaeus). **Wood Duck.** [144.]

Anas Sponsa Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 128. Based mainly on The Summer Duck, *Anas americana* Catesby, Carolina, I, 97. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds locally in almost every one of the United States and southern Canadian provinces, from southern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, southern Manitoba, and southern Ontario southward; rarely farther north. Winters from southern British Columbia, central Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Virginia to Jamaica and central Mexico, rarely north to Michigan and Massachusetts. Casual in Bermuda.

Subfamily NYROCINAE. Diving Ducks.

Genus NYROCA Fleming.

Nyroca Fleming, Philos. Zool., II, 1822, 260. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas nyroca* Güldenstädt.

Subgenus NYROCA Fleming.

Nyróca americána (Eyton). **Redhead.** [146.]

Fuligula americana Eyton, Monogr. Anatidae, 1838, 155. (North America.)

Range.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, northern Alberta, Great Slave Lake, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba to southeastern Michigan, southern Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, central Nebraska, southern Colorado, northwestern New Mexico, southwestern Utah, central Nevada, and southern California. Winters from southern British Columbia to the coast of Mexico, and from northeastern Colorado, northern Arkansas, southern Illinois, and Chesapeake Bay to the Bahamas, West Indies, and central western Mexico, more rarely north to Lake Erie and southern New England. Casual on Kodiak Island, Alaska.

★ **Nyroca ferína** (Linnaeus). **Pochard.** [146.1.]

Anas ferina Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (in Europae maritimis = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in Subarctic portions of Scandinavia, Finland, and Russia east to Siberia (Lake Baikal), and south to the British Isles, Persia, northern Algeria, and southern Spain. Winters from the Mediterranean basin to India, China, and Japan. Casual in Iceland, the Faroes, Azores, Canaries, Commander Islands and Pribilof Islands (St. Paul Island, May 4, 1912).[1]

Nyroca colláris (Donovan). **Ring-necked Duck.** [150.]

Anas collaris Donovan, Brit. Birds, VI, 1809, pl. 147. (Lincolnshire (?), England. Found in Leadenhall market, London.)

Range.—Breeds from central British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and western Ontario south to southern Wisconsin, northern Iowa, northern Nebraska, northern Utah, and central Arizona; formerly, at least, to northern Illinois. Winters from southern British Columbia down the Pacific coast to Mexico and from northern Arkansas, the Ohio Valley, and Chesapeake Bay to the Bahamas, Mexico, and Guatemala; rarely in Porto Rico, Cuba, and Massachusetts. Casual in Bermuda and Nova Scotia.

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[1] Evermann, Auk, 1913, 17.

SUBGENUS ARISTONÉTTA BAIRD.

Aristonetta BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 793. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas valisineria* WILSON.

Nyroca valisinéria (WILSON). **Canvas-back.** [147.]

Anas valisineria WILSON, Amer. Orn., VIII, 1814, 103 (pl. 70, fig. 5). (United States.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Alaska (Fort Yukon) and Great Slave Lake to central Manitoba, central western Nebraska, northern New Mexico, northern Utah, and western Nevada, occasionally east to southern Minnesota and southern Wisconsin. Winters from southern British Columbia south along the Pacific coast to Mexico, and from northwestern Montana, northern Colorado, northeastern Arkansas, southern Illinois, and Chesapeake Bay south to Florida, the Gulf coast of Louisiana, Texas, central Mexico, and rarely Guatemala. Casual or accidental in Bermuda, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

SUBGENUS FÚLIX SUNDEVALL.

Fulix SUNDEVALL, Kongl. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., 1835 [1836], 129. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas marila* LINNAEUS (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884).

Nyroca maríla (LINNAEUS). **Greater Scaup Duck.** [148.]

Anas Marila LINNAEUS, Fauna Suecica, ed. 2, 1761, 39. (in Lapponia = Lapland.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coasts of Europe and Asia from the Aleutian Islands and the Arctic coast of Alaska and Canada to the west coast of Hudson Bay and western Ungava, Great Slave Lake, and central Manitoba (recorded as breeding in southeastern Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and northern Iowa). Winters on the Pacific coast from the Aleutian Islands to northern Lower California, and on the Atlantic coast from southern New England to North Carolina; also on the Gulf coast of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas; occasionally north to Maine and the Great Lakes and from Colorado to Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona; in the Eastern Hemisphere south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas. Casual in Greenland, eastern Labrador, and Newfoundland.[1]

Nyroca affínis (EYTON). **Lesser Scaup Duck.** [149.]

Fuligula affinis EYTON, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, 157. (North America.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Alaska (Glacier Bay), the Mackenzie and Anderson River regions, west coast of Hudson Bay, and southeastern Ontario

[1] The North American bird has been separated as *N. m. nearctica* STEJNEGER (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 29, 1885, 161).

to southern British Columbia; formerly bred or recorded in summer in Michigan, northern Ohio, southern Wisconsin, and southeastern Colorado. Winters from southern British Columbia south along the Pacific coast of Mexico and both coasts of Central America to Panama, and from northeastern Colorado, northeastern Arkansas, southern Illinois, New Jersey, and Chesapeake Bay to the Bahamas and Lesser Antilles, and occasionally north to Massachusetts. Casual in Bermuda, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Greenland.

Subgenus **FULÍGULA** Stephens.

Fulígula Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 187. Type, by tautonymy, *Fuligula cristata* auct. = *Anas fuligula* Linnaeus.

★ **Nyroca fulígula** (Linnaeus). **Tufted Duck.** [149.1.]

Anas Fuligula Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 128. (in Europae maritimis = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from the British Isles and Norway to eastern Siberia and Kamchatka, from about lat. 70° to lat. 50°. Winters in southern Europe and northern Africa to India, China, Japan, and Formosa. Casual in Madeira, Liberia, the Seychelle, Pelew, Marianne, and Philippine islands, and Borneo; also in the Kurile and Pribilof islands (St. Paul Island, May 9, 1911),[1] and Greenland.

Genus **NETTA** Kaup.

Netta Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 102. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rufina* Pallas.

★**Nétta rufína** (Pallas). **Rufous-crested Duck.** [145.]

Anas rufina Pallas, Reise Russ. Reichs, II, 1773, 713. (in Mare Caspio l'acubusque vastiosimis deserti Tartarici = Caspian Sea.)

Range.—Breeds from Spain, southern Germany, and southern Russia to Persia, Turkestan, and northern Africa. Winters on the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and the Persian Gulf, and in India, Burma, and Ceylon. Casual in the British Isles, France, Holland, Denmark, Germany, and China, and in New York (Long Island?, Feb. 2, 1872.)[2]

Genus **GLAUCIONETTA** Stejneger.

Glaucionetta Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 409 [Oct. 3]. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas clangula* Linnaeus.

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[1] Evermann, Auk, 1913, 17.

[2] Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IV, 1881, 22.

★ **Glaucionétta clángula clángula** (Linnaeus). **European Golden-eye.** [151*a*.]

Anas Clangula Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125. (in Europa; sæpius maritima = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in Arctic and Subarctic portions of northern Europe (south to Saxony) and Asia. Winters south to the Mediterranean and Caspian seas, India, China, and Japan. Casual in Iceland, the Azores, and the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul Island, November 27, 1914).[1]

Glaucionetta clangula americána (Bonaparte). **American Golden-eye.** [151.]

Clangula Americana Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 58. New name for *Anas Clangula* Wilson [pl. lxvii, fig. 6]. (Eastern United States.)

Range.—Breeds from the Yukon Valley, Alaska, Great Slave Lake, southwest shore of Hudson Bay, and northern Labrador to Newfoundland, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, central Maine, New Hampshire, northern Vermont, the Adirondacks, northern Michigan, northern Minnesota, central North Dakota, northwestern Montana, and interior British Columbia. Winters on the Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina, on the Pacific from the Commander and Aleutian islands to Lower California, and on lakes Michigan, Erie, and Ontario; also irregularly from southern British Columbia and northern Montana to Colorado and Arkansas, and in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys to Iowa and Nebraska; more rarely to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Florida, the Gulf coast, Texas, Arizona, and Sinaloa. Casual in Bermuda, Barbuda, Greenland, and the Pribilof Islands.

Glaucionetta islándica (Gmelin). **Barrow's Golden-eye.** [152.]

Anas islandica Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 541. Probably based on the Iceland Duck Latham, General Synops., III, 545. (in Islandia = Iceland.)

Range.—Breeds in Greenland and Iceland and on the Labrador coast; also from south-central Alaska, British Columbia, southwestern Oregon, and the Sierra Nevada of California east to northwestern Montana and southern Colorado (recorded in northern Mackenzie and at Great Slave Lake). Winters on the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Massachusetts (rarely farther), on the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to central California, and in the interior irregularly from southern British Columbia and northern Montana to southern Colorado. Casual in North Carolina, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Genus **CHARITONETTA** Stejneger.

Charitonetta Stejneger, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 29, 1885, 163. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas albeola* Linnaeus.

[1] Hanna, Auk, 1916, 400.

Charitonétta albéola (LINNAEUS). **Buffle-head.** [153.]

Anas Albeola LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124. Based on the Little Black and White Duck EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 100. (in America = Newfoundland.)

RANGE.—Breeds from British Columbia, southern Yukon Territory, west-central Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Great Slave Lake and southwestern coasts of Hudson and James bays to northern Montana; reported as breeding formerly in Maine, New Brunswick, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Wyoming, and recently at lakes in northeastern California. Winters from the Aleutian and Commander islands and the Alaska Peninsula south to central Mexico and Lower California, and from northwestern Montana, Great Lakes, and the coast of Maine to South Carolina, northern Florida, and the Gulf coasts of Louisiana and Texas. Casual in Greenland, Bermuda, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands.

GENUS CLANGULA LEACH.

Clangula LEACH, in ROSS, Voyage Discovery, 1819, App., xlviii. Type, by monotypy, *Clangula glacialis* = *Anas hyemalis* LINNAEUS.

Clángula hyemális (LINNAEUS). **Old-squaw.** [154.]

Anas hyemalis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126. (in Europa et America arctica = Northern provinces of Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coasts of both hemispheres south to the Straits of Belle Isle and Southampton Island, down the eastern and western shores of Hudson Bay to Cape Jones and Churchill, west over the barren grounds of Canada and Alaska to southern Yukon Territory, and down the coasts of Bering Sea to the Aleutian and Commander islands and British Columbia (White Pass); also over the barren grounds of Asia and Europe, the Faroes, Iceland, and both coasts of Greenland. Winters on the Atlantic coast south to Chesapeake Bay and North Carolina (rarely Georgia and Florida), on the Pacific from the Aleutian Islands to Washington, less frequently to southern California, and in the interior on the Great Lakes and irregularly elsewhere to Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, and Texas. Winters in the Old World south to the Black and Caspian seas, and less frequently to the Mediterranean; also to Lake Baikal, Japan, and China. Casual in the Azores and Madeira.

GENUS HISTRIONICUS LESSON.

Histrionicus LESSON, Manuel d'Orn., II, 1828, 415. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas histrionica* LINNAEUS.

Histriónicus histriónicus histriónicus (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Harlequin Duck.** [155.]

Anas histrionica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 127. Based on The Dusky and Spotted Duck EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 99. (in America = Newfoundland.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Iceland, southern Greenland, southern Baffin Island, and northern Labrador. Winters on the Atlantic coast of North America south to the coast of Maine, more rarely to Long Island; resident in Iceland. Casual on Lake Ontario, and accidental in South Carolina and Florida; also in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe.

Histrionicus histrionicus pacíficus BROOKS. **Western Harlequin Duck.** [155*a*.]

Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus W. S. BROOKS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LIX, No. 5, Sept., 1915, 393. (Cape Shipunski, Kamchatka.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Alaska, British Columbia, and Mackenzie, south in the mountains to Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, and in the Sierra Nevada to central California; also westward through the Aleutian, Commander and Kurile islands to Siberia. Winters mainly on the coast, and from the Pribilof and Aleutian islands to central California; also on the Asiatic side from the Commander Islands to Japan. Casual in interior North America south to Nebraska and Missouri.

GENUS CAMPTORHYNCHUS BONAPARTE.

Camptorhynchus "EYTON" BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas labradoria* GMELIN.

Camptorhýnchus labradórius (GMELIN). **Labrador Duck.** [156.]

Anas labradoria GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 537. Based on the Pied Duck PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 599. (in America boreali = Labrador.)

RANGE.—Extinct. Bred probably on the coast of the Ungava Peninsula. Wintered on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to New Jersey and probably to Chesapeake Bay. Casual on Bay Laprairie on the St. Lawrence River, above Montreal, and recorded from Elmira, New York. Last record Dec. 12, 1878, W. H. Gregg, cf. Amer. Nat., XIII, 1879, 28.

GENUS POLYSTICTA EYTON.

Polysticta EYTON, Catal. Brit. Birds, 1836, 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas stelleri* PALLAS.

Polystícta stélleri (PALLAS). **Steller's Eider.** [157.]

Anas stelleri PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. vi, 1769, 35 (pl. v). (E. Kamtschatka.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coasts of Siberia and Alaska from the Taimyr Peninsula and Point Barrow south to St. Lawrence Island, Yukon Delta, Anadyr Bay, and Kamchatka, and perhaps to the Aleutian and Shumagin islands, and Alaska Peninsula. Winters in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands

east to the Kenai Peninsula and west to the Commander and Kurile islands; a few also winter in Scandinavia, Denmark, and on the Baltic Sea. Accidental in Greenland, Quebec, England, France, Germany, and Japan.

Genus SOMATERIA Leach.

Somateria Leach, in Ross, Voyage Discovery, 1819, App., xlviii. Type, by monotypy, *Anas spectabilis* Linnaeus.

Subgenus EÍDER Jarocki.

Eider Jarocki, Spis Ptaków Gab. zool. król. Warsz. Urniversˇ., 1819, 62. Type, by monotypy, *Anas mollissimi* Gmelin = *A. mollissima* Linnaeus.

Somatéria mollíssima boreális (Brehm). **Northern Eider.** [159.]

Platypus borealis C. L. Brehm, Lehrbuch Eur. Vögel, II, 1824, 813. (auf dem Küsten und auf dem Inseln der Baffinsbai und Davis Strasse besonders an der West Küsten von Grönland = Greenland.)

Range.—Breeds on the coastal islands of Greenland and eastern Arctic islands, south on the Atlantic coast to Labrador (Hamilton Inlet) and Quebec. Winters from southern Greenland to the coast of Maine, rarely to Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Somateria mollissima drésseri Sharpe. **American Eider.** [160.]

Somateria Dresseri Sharpe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, VIII, No. 43, July, 1871, 52. (North America.)

Range.—Breeds on coastal islands of Labrador south of Hamilton Inlet, Newfoundland, eastern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Maine; also on Hudson Bay and James Bay, as far north as Southampton Island and Cape Fullerton. Winters on the sea coast from Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Massachusetts and rarely to Virginia. Reported in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Colorado but these records quite likely belong to *S. spectabilis*.

[A closely allied race, *S. m. mollissima* (Linnaeus), occurs in northern Europe.]

Somateria v-nígra Gray. **Pacific Eider.** [161.]

Somateria V-nigra G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXIII, 1855, No. 297 [Feb. 5, 1856], 212 (pl. cvii). (Kotzebue Sound [Alaska].)

Range.—Breeds on the Siberian and Alaskan coasts from Cape Irkaipi to Coronation Gulf, south on both coasts of Bering Sea to the Commander and Aleutian islands, and east along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula to Kodiak Island and Cook Inlet; also north to Banks and Victoria Islands. Winters mainly in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula, moving but little south of its breeding range. Casual on the coast of Washington and also in Manitoba.

SUBGENUS SOMATERIA LEACH.

Somateria spectâbilis (LINNAEUS). **King Eider.** [162.]

Anas spectabilis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 123. (in Canada, Svecia = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds on both coasts of Greenland and the entire Arctic coast of Canada and Alaska south to Hudson Strait, northern Labrador, northern Hudson Bay, James Bay, St. Lawrence and St. Matthew islands, and Bering Sea; also on the Arctic coast of Siberia, Novaya Zemlya, and Spitzbergen. Winters from southern Greenland to the coasts of Massachusetts and New York, more rarely to Virginia and the Great Lakes and occasionally farther in the interior, and from Bering Sea to the Aleutian, Kodiak, and Shumagin islands; also Iceland, Great Britain, Norway, Holland, and the Baltic Sea. Casual in Pennsylvania, Georgia, North Carolina, Iowa, and California, and also in France and Italy.

GENUS ARCTONETTA GRAY.

Arctonetta G. R. GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXIII, 1855, No. 297 [Feb. 5, 1856], 212. Type, by monotypy, *Fuligula fischeri* BRANDT.

Arctonétta fischeri (BRANDT). **Spectacled Eider.** [158.]

Fuligula Fischeri BRANDT, Fuligulam Fischeri Novam Avium Speciem, 1847, 10, 14 (1 pl.). (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coasts of Siberia and Alaska from the mouth of the Lena River to Point Barrow (occasionally to Colville River), south on the Bering Sea coast of Alaska to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. Winters in the vicinity of the Aleutian and Pribilof islands, and rarely eastward along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula to Sanak Island.

GENUS MELANITTA BOIE.

Melanitta BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [X] 1822, Heft v (May), col. 564. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas fusca* LINNAEUS (Eyton, 1838).

SUBGENUS MELANITTA BOIE.

★ **Melanítta fúsca** (LINNAEUS). **Velvet Scoter.** [164.]

Anas fusca LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 123. (in Oceano Europaeo = Swedish coast.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Norway to Novaya Zemlya and northeastern Siberia. Winters in temperate Europe and Asia south to Spain, Morocco, Egypt, Persia, and Turkestan. Accidental in Greenland (west coast)[1] and the Faroe Islands.

[1] Reinhardt, and Schiøler, cf. Phillips, Nat. Hist. Ducks, IV, 1926, 33.

Melanitta deglândi (BONAPARTE). **White-winged Scoter.** [165.]

Oidemia deglandi BONAPARTE, Revue Crit. Orn. Eur., 1850, 108. (d'-Amérique = America.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska and central British Columbia to Hudson Bay, Ungava, Newfoundland(?), the Gulf of St. Lawrence, southern Manitoba, central North Dakota, and northeastern Washington. Winters on the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to South Carolina, and on the Pacific from the Commander, Pribilof, and Aleutian islands to Lower California; occurs also on the Great Lakes, and irregularly to southern interior British Columbia, Colorado, Louisiana, and Florida.[1]

SUBGENUS **PELIONÉTTA** KAUP.

Pelionetta KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 107. Type, by monotypy, *Anas perspicillata* LINNAEUS.

Melanitta perspicillâta (LINNAEUS). **Surf Scoter.** [166.]

Anas perspicillata LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125. Based on The Great Black Duck from Hudson's Bay EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 155. (in Canada = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska and casually Greenland, south to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, James Bay, Mackenzie, and the interior of the Ungava Peninsula; probably also in northern Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Winters on the Atlantic coast from the Bay of Fundy to Florida and on the Pacific from the Aleutian Islands to Lower California; also on the Great Lakes and sparingly in the interior of southern British Columbia, and in Louisiana. Casual in Bermuda, Great Britain, France, Finland, Scandinavia, Belgium, Holland, and on Bering Island.

GENUS **OIDEMIA** FLEMING.

Oidemia FLEMING, Philos. Zool., II, 1822, 260. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas nigra* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Oidémia americâna SWAINSON. **American Scoter.** [163.]

Oidemia americana SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 450. (Hudson Bay, lat. 57° N.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northeastern Siberia and Mackenzie Bay to the Bering Sea coast of Alaska, the Aleutian and Kurile islands, James Bay, and Newfoundland. Winters on the Atlantic coast from Maine and more rarely Newfoundland to New Jersey, and irregularly to South Carolina and Florida; on the Pacific from the Pribilof and Aleutian islands to southern California and from the Commander Islands to Japan and China; south in the interior to the Great Lakes and irregularly to Wyoming, Colorado, and Louisiana.

[1] The Pacific coast bird has been separated as *M. d. dixoni* BROOKS (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LIX, 1915, 393).

Subfamily ERISMATURINAE Ruddy and Masked Ducks.

Genus ERISMATURA Bonaparte.

Erismatura Bonaparte, Giornale Arcadico, LII, 1832, 208. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rubidus* Wilson.

Erismatúra jamaicénsis rúbida (Wilson). **Ruddy Duck.** [167.]

Anas rubidus Wilson, Amer. Orn., VIII, 1814, 128 (pl. 71, figs. 5, 6). (Delaware River, near Philadelphia.)

Range.—Breeds from central British Columbia, Alberta, and northern Manitoba to western Minnesota, southeastern Wisconsin, southeastern Michigan, northern Illinois, northern Iowa, central Texas, northern New Mexico, central Arizona, and northern Lower California; reported to have bred sporadically in Ungava, Maine, Massachusetts (Cape Cod), Rhode Island, and central New York, and breeding colonies have been found in southern Lower California, the Valley of Mexico, and Guatemala. Winters on the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay (more rarely from Massachusetts) to Florida, the Bahamas, and West Indies, on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia to Lower California, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, and in the interior from central Arizona, southern Illinois, and western Pennsylvania southward. Casual or accidental in Bermuda, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Alaska. [A closely allied race occurs in Porto Rico, Haiti, and Jamaica.]

Genus NOMONYX Ridgway.

Nomonyx Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 15 [March 27]. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas dominica* Linnaeus.

Nomónyx domínicus (Linnaeus). **Masked Duck.** [168.]

Anas dominica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 201. Based mainly on La Sarcelle de S. Domingue, *Querquedula Dominicensis* Brisson, Orn., VI, 472. (in America meridionali = Santo Domingo.)

Range.—Breeds and is apparently resident in the West Indies and eastern South America to Argentina; has also occurred and may breed in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico, and at Brownsville, Texas. Accidental in Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Subfamily MERGINAE. Mergansers.

Genus LOPHODYTES Reichenbach.

Lophodytes Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], ix. Type, by orig. desig., *Mergus cucullatus* Linnaeus.

Lophódytes cucullátus (LINNAEUS). **Hooded Merganser.** [131.]

Mergus cucullatus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. Based on The Round-crested Duck, *Anas cristatus* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 94. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds locally in temperate North America, from northern British Columbia, central Alberta, Manitoba, southern Ontario, and New Brunswick to New York, central Pennsylvania, eastern South Carolina, central Florida, southern Tennessee, northern Arkansas, northern New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington. Winters mainly in the Southern States north to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Lake Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, British Columbia, and southeastern Alaska and south to Cuba and central eastern Mexico. Accidental in Bermuda, Alaska, Wales, and Ireland.

GENUS MERGUS LINNAEUS.

Mergus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. Type, by subs. desig., *Mergus serrator* LINNAEUS (Eyton, 1838).

Mérgus mergánser americánus CASSIN. **American Merganser.** [129.]

Mergus americanus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1852 [Dec. 31], 187. (North America.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Canada and the northern United States entirely across the continent from the base of the Alaska Peninsula, southern Yukon, Great Slave Lake, Hudson Bay, Ungava Peninsula, and Newfoundland south to west-central Nova Scotia, southern Maine, central New Hampshire, central Vermont, central New York, southeastern Ontario, central Michigan, northeastern Wisconsin, northwestern Minnesota, southwestern South Dakota, northern New Mexico, north-central Arizona, and central California (formerly to the mountains of western Massachusetts, central Pennsylvania, and Ohio). Winters mainly within the United States from the Aleutian Islands (rarely Pribilof Islands), southern British Columbia, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Valley, and Prince Edward Island to Florida, the Gulf States, and northern Mexico. Accidental in Greenland. [Allied races occur in Europe and Asia.]

Mergus serrátor LINNAEUS. **Red-breasted Merganser.** [130.]

Mergus Serrator LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Arctic coast of Alaska, Anderson River, northern Ungava, and the coast of central Greenland south to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, coast of Maine, northern New York, central Ontario, central Michigan, Wisconsin, central Minnesota, southern Manitoba, central Alberta, northern British Columbia, southeastern Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands; also in Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, Scandinavia, northern Russia, northern Siberia, and the Kurile Islands. Winters on the Atlantic and

Gulf coasts from Maine to Florida and Texas, on the Pacific coast from southeastern Alaska to southern Lower California, and in the interior from the Great Lakes southward; also in Europe, northern Africa, the Black and Caspian seas, Persia, northwestern India, China, and Japan. Casual in Bermuda, Cuba, and Hawaii.

Order FALCONIFORMES. Birds of Prey.

Suborder CATHARTAE. American Vultures.

Family CATHARTIDAE. American Vultures.

Genus CATHARTES Illiger.

Cathartes Illiger, Prodromus, 1811, 236. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur aura* Linnaeus (Vigors, 1825).

Cathártes áura septentrionális Wied. **Turkey Vulture.** [325.]

Cathartes septentrionalis Wied, Reise Nord-Amer., I, 1839, 162. (near New Harmony, Indiana.)

Range.—Austral zones (chiefly) from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Minnesota, southern Ontario, central New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey south to southern Lower California, the Gulf coast of the United States, and northern Mexico, breeding north at least to southern Michigan, northern Minnesota, southeastern New York, and Connecticut. Winters throughout most of its regular range on the Atlantic slope but not north of the Ohio Valley, Nebraska, and California. Casual in northern Ontario, New England (north to New Hampshire and Maine), New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. [Closely related races occur in southern Mexico, Central and South America, and in Cuba.]

Genus CORAGYPS Le Maout.

Coragyps "Geoffroy MS." Le Maout, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, 1853, 57, 66. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur atratus* Wilson = *Vultur atratus* Meyer.

Córagyps atrátus atrátus (Meyer). **Black Vulture.** [326.]

Vultur atratus "Bartram," F. A. A. Meyer, Zool. Annalen, I, 1794, 290. Basen on *Vultur atratus*, the black vulture or carrion crow Bartram, Travels, 289. (in America boreali circum fluvium Sti. Johannis = St. Johns River, Florida.)

RANGE.—Tropical and Lower Austral zones from western Texas, Kansas, Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, Virginia, and southern Maryland south through the Southern States to Mexico and Central America. Casual or accidental in southwestern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts, Indiana, southern Michigan, Ohio, New York, Arizona, and Jamaica. [An allied race occurs in South America.]

GENUS GYMNOGYPS LESSON.

Gymnogyps LESSON, Écho du Monde Savant, sér. 2, VI, Dec. 8, 1842, col. 1037. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur californianus* SHAW.

Gymnogyps californianus (SHAW). **California Condor.** [324.]

Vultur californianus SHAW, in SHAW AND NODDER, Nat. Misc., IX, 1797, text to pl. 301. (Coast of California = San Francisco or Monterey.)

RANGE.—California west of the Great Basin and desert regions, and northwestern Lower California; formerly from Tehama County south along the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada and throughout the Coast Ranges from Humboldt County to the Mexican line; now restricted to the Coast Ranges from San Benito County to Los Angeles County and the Sierra San Pedro Mártir of northwestern Lower California. Has been reported casually or formerly from southeastern California, Oregon, and Washington.

SUBORDER FALCONES. KITES, HAWKS, BUZZARDS, EAGLES, HARRIERS, AND FALCONS.

SUPERFAMILY FALCONOIDEA. HAWKS AND ALLIES.

FAMILY ACCIPITRIIDAE. KITES, HAWKS, AND ALLIES.

SUBFAMILY ELANINAE. WHITE-TAILED KITES.

GENUS ELANUS SAVIGNY.

Elanus SAVIGNY, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 69, 97. Type, by monotypy, *Elanus caesius* SAVIGNY = *Falco melanopterus* DAUDIN.

Elanus leucurus majusculus BANGS AND PENARD. **White-tailed Kite.** [328.]

Elanus leucurus majusculus BANGS AND PENARD, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VII, 46, Feb. 19, 1920. (San Rafael, California.)

RANGE.—California west of the desert divides; from the upper Sacramento Valley and Humboldt County south to the San Diegan district and northern

Lower California (rarely); also in Texas, Oklahoma, and Florida south rarely to Guatemala. Casual in Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, and South Carolina. [A closely allied race is found in South America.]

Subfamily PERNINAE. Honey Buzzards and Swallow-tailed Kites.

Genus ELANOÏDES Vieillot.

Elanoïdes Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXIV, 1818, 101. Type, by monotypy, *Falco furcatus* Linnaeus = *F. forficatus* Linnaeus.

Elanoïdes forficátus forficátus (Linnaeus). **Swallow-tailed Kite.** [327.]

Falco forficatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 89. Based on The Swallow Tail Hawk, *Accipiter cauda furcata* Catesby, Carolina, I, 4. (in America =South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds locally from northern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Indiana (formerly Ohio), North Carolina, and South Carolina to Florida, Alabama, and eastern Mexico. Winters south of the United States. Accidental or casual in New Mexico, Colorado, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Michigan, northern Wisconsin, Ontario, New Brunswick, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; also in England and the Greater Antilles. [An allied race is found in Central and South America.]

Subfamily MILVINAE. True Kites.

Genus ICTINIA Vieillot.

Ictinia Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 24. Type, by monotypy, *Milvus cenchris* Vieillot = *Falco plumbeus* Gmelin.

Ictínia misisippiénsis (Wilson). **Mississippi Kite.** [329.]

Falco misisippiensis Wilson, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 80 (pl. 25, fig. 1). (Plantation of William Dunbar a few miles below Natchez [Mississippi].)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone (chiefly); breeds from northeastern Kansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and South Carolina south to Texas and Florida. Winters in Florida and southern Texas south rarely to Guatemala. Casual in Iowa; accidental in Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Genus ROSTRHAMUS Lesson.

Rostrhamus Lesson, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 1, Feb. 13, 1830, 55. Type, by monotypy, *Rostrhamus niger* Lesson = *Herpetotheres sociabilis* Vieillot.

Rostrhámus sociábilis plúmbeus RIDGWAY. **Everglade Kite.** [330.]

Rostrhamus sociabilis var. *plumbeus* RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, III, 1874, 208, 209. (Everglades, Florida = near the head of Miami River.)

RANGE.—Peninsular Florida, Cuba, eastern Mexico, and Central America. Winters from central Florida southward. [A closely related race occurs in South America.]

SUBFAMILY ACCIPITRIINAE. BIRD HAWKS.

GENUS ASTUR LACÉPÈDE.

Astur LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 4. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco palumbarius* LINNAEUS (Vigors, 1824).

Ástur atricapíllus atricapíllus (WILSON). **Eastern Goshawk.** [334.]

Falco atricapillus WILSON, Amer. Orn., VI, 1812, 80 (pl. 52, fig. 3). (within a few miles of Philadelphia [Pa.].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southeastern Ontario, northern Quebec (Ungava), and Newfoundland south to interior British Columbia, Michigan, northern New York, northern New England, Massachusetts (casually), and, in the mountains, to Pennsylvania and western Maryland. Winters from Alaska and the southern Canadian provinces to southern California, northern Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, northern Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia; migrations periodic and irregular. Casual or accidental in Idaho, Arizona, and Florida; also in Ireland.

Astur atricapillus striátulus RIDGWAY. **Western Goshawk.** [334*a*.]

Astur palumbarius var. *striatulus* RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, III, 1874, 238, 240. (Fort Steilacoom, Puget Sound, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones of the Pacific coast region from Cook Inlet, Alaska, possibly south to California in the central Sierra Nevada (Yosemite National Park), Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua. Winters through much of its breeding range and south to southern California (vicinity of San Diego) and northern Mexico.[1]

GENUS ACCIPITER BRISSON.

Accipiter BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 28, 310. Type, by tautonymy, *Accipiter* BRISSON = *Falco nisus* LINNAEUS.

[1] The American Goshawks are sometimes regarded as subspecies of *Astur gentilis* LINNAEUS of Europe.

Accípiter vélox vélox (WILSON). **Sharp-shinned Hawk.** [332.]

Falco velox WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 116 (pl. 45, fig. 1). (banks of the Schuylkill, near Mr. Bartram's [Philadelphia, Pa.].)

RANGE.—Breeds nearly throughout the United States and Canada from northwestern Alaska, Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake), northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to northern Florida, the Gulf coast, Texas, Arizona, and west-central California. Winters from southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, western Montana, southern Minnesota (casually), northern Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York, southern Vermont, southern New Hampshire, and New Brunswick (casually), to Guatemala, and (casually) Panama. Accidental in the Bahamas. [Closely allied races occur in Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico.]

Accipiter coóperi (BONAPARTE). **Cooper's Hawk.** [333.]

Falco cooperii BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., II, 1828, 1 (pl. x, fig. 1). (near Bordentown, New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island to the southern border of the United States and northern Mexico. Winters from southwestern British Columbia, Washington, California, Colorado, Nebraska, southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, southern Michigan (rarely), southern Ontario (rarely), southern New York, Massachusetts, and southern Maine to Costa Rica.

SUBFAMILY BUTEONINAE. BUZZARDS AND EAGLES.

GENUS BUTEO LACÉPÈDE.

Buteo LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 4. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco buteo* LINNAEUS.

SUBGENUS BUTEO LACÉPÈDE.

Búteo boreális boreális (GMELIN). **Eastern Red-tailed Hawk.** [337.]

Falco borealis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 266.[1] Based on the American Buzzard LATHAM, General Synops., I, Pt. i, 50, and the Red-tailed Falcon PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 205. (in America boreali, potissimum Carolina = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central southern Texas, northeastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, and northern Florida.

[1] *Falco jamaicensis* GMELIN has been used by some authors for the Jamaica Red-tail which would replace *borealis* as the specific name of the group on grounds of line priority but the description does not seem sufficiently clear to warrant the adoption of this name.

Winters from Kansas, northeastern Iowa, southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, central New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and southern Maine to northeastern Mexico and the Gulf coast of the United States. Accidental in England.

Buteo borealis umbrínus BANGS. **Florida Red-tailed Hawk.** [337*f*.]

Buteo borealis umbrinus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, II, 68, July 31, 1901. (Myakka, Manatee Co., Florida.)

RANGE.—Southern Florida, Cuba, and the Isle of Pines.

Buteo borealis kríderi HOOPES. **Krider's Hawk.** [337*a*.]

Buteo borealis var. *kridcrii* HOOPES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXV] 1873, sig. 16 [June 3], 238 (pl. 5). (Winnebago County, Iowa.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Wyoming, North Dakota, and Minnesota south to Nebraska and Missouri. Winters south to Wisconsin, Illinois, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Accidental in Florida and Georgia.

Buteo borealis calúrus CASSIN. **Western Red-tailed Hawk.** [337*b*.]

Buteo calurus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 7, Jan.–Feb., 1855 [May 22], 281. (Fort Webster [Rio Mimbres], New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern Alaska and central western Mackenzie south to southern Lower California and east to the edge of the Great Plains. Winters from southwestern British Columbia and throughout California to Guatemala. Casual farther east in migration.

Buteo borealis hárlani (AUDUBON). **Harlan's Hawk.** [337*d*.]

Falco Harlani AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, pl. 86, 1830 (Orn. Biog., I, 1831, 441). (St. Francisville, Louisiana.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northwestern British Columbia, southwestern Yukon, and adjoining parts of Alaska south at least to southern Alberta. In winter down the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf States. Casual in California.[1]

[Allied races of *B. borealis* occur in Jamaica, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Costa Rica.

Buteo lineátus lineátus (GMELIN). **Northern Red-shouldered Hawk.** [339.]

Falco lineatus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 268. Based on the Red-shouldered Falcon PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 206. (in insula Longa = Long Island, New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Ontario, southern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island south to southern Kansas, northeastern Tennessee, and North

[1] While there seems to be a well marked dark Red-tailed Hawk in the far northwest it is questionable whether Audubon's plate represents the same bird and whether all dark Red-tails are identical. Both they and light Krider's Hawks have been regarded as mere plumage phases of *Buteo b. borealis* (GMELIN).

Carolina and west to the edge of the Great Plains. Winters from central Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, southern Ohio, southern Ontario, central New York, southern New Hampshire, and southern Vermont south to the Gulf coast and Texas.

Buteo lineatus álleni RIDGWAY. **Florida Red-shouldered Hawk.** [339*a*.]

Buteo lineatus alleni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 514 [Feb. 25, 1885]. (Tampa, Florida.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of the Southern States from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, and South Carolina to Louisiana and southeastern Florida.

Buteo lineatus éxtimus BANGS. **Insular Red-shouldered Hawk.** [339*c*.]

Buteo lineatus extimus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VII, 35, Jan. 16, 1920. (Cape Florida, southern end of Key Biscayne [Florida].)

RANGE.—Florida Keys.

Buteo lineatus texánus BISHOP. **Texas Red-shouldered Hawk.** [339*d*.]

Buteo lineatus texanus BISHOP, Auk, XXIX, No. 2, April 5, 1912, 232. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.—Central southern Texas south into Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Buteo lineatus élegans CASSIN. **Red-bellied Hawk.** [339*b*.]

Buteo elegans CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 7, Jan.–Feb., 1855 [May 22], 281. (California.)

RANGE.—Resident in the Austral zones of California, chiefly in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys and lowlands of the San Diegan district, from Marin and Shasta counties south to northwestern Lower California.

Buteo platýpterus platýpterus (VIEILLOT). **Broad-winged Hawk.** [343.]

Sparvius platypterus VIEILLOT, Tableau Encycl. Méth., III, 1823, 1273. New name for *Falco pennsylvanicus* WILSON, Amer. Orn., VI, 92 (pl. 54, fig. 1). (L'Amérique septentrionale = Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Ontario, central Quebec, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton Island south to the Gulf coast and central Texas, mainly east of the Mississippi. Winters from southern Florida and southern Mexico through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru; rarely farther north (reported from Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois). Recorded also from Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico. [Closely allied races are resident in the Lesser Antilles.]

Buteo swaínsoni BONAPARTE. **Swainson's Hawk.** [342.]

Buteo Swainsoni BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 3. New name for *Buteo vulgaris* AUDUBON = *Falco buteo* AUDUBON [Birds Amer. (folio), pl. 372]. (Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds from interior British Columbia, Fort Yukon, Great Slave Lake, and Manitoba south to northern Mexico. Winters in southern South America, only occasionally north of the Equator. Casual in Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Vermont, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, and Florida.

Buteo albonotátus KAUP. **Zone-tailed Hawk.** [340.]

[*Buteo*] *albonotatus* KAUP, Isis von OKEN, [XL] 1847, Heft v (May), col. 329. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone in southwestern Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and extreme southern California south throughout Lower California and Mexico to Central America and the northern coast region of Colombia and Venezuela.

SUBGENUS **TACHYTRIÓRCHIS** KAUP.

Tachytriorchis KAUP, Class. Säug. und Vögel, 1844, 123. Type, by monotypy, *Falco pterocles* TEMMINCK = *Buteo albicaudatus* VIEILLOT.

Buteo albicaudátus hypospódius GURNEY. **Sennett's White-tailed Hawk.** [341.]

Buteo hypospodius GURNEY, Ibis, ser. 3, VI, No. 1, Jan., 1876, 73. (Medellin, Colombia.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of middle Texas south to Colombia. [Closely allied races occur in South America.]

SUBGENUS **BUTÉOLA** BONAPARTE.

Buteola BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XLI, No. 17 (for Oct. 22), 1855, 651. Type, by orig. desig., *Buteo brachyurus* VIEILLOT.

Buteo brachyúrus VIEILLOT. **Short-tailed Hawk.** [344.]

Buteo brachyurus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., IV, 1816, 477. (No locality given = Cayenne.)

RANGE.—Florida, eastern Mexico, and Central America south to Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

SUBGENUS **TRIÓRCHIS** KAUP.

Triorchis KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 84. Type, by monotypy, *Falco lagopus* GMELIN = *Falco lagopus* PONTOPPIDAN.

Buteo lagópus s.johánnis (GMELIN). **American Rough-legged Hawk.** [347*a*.]

Falco S.Johannis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 273. Based on St. John's Falcon PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 200. (in freto Hudsonis et nova terra = Newfoundland.)

RANGE.—Breeds chiefly in the Hudsonian Zone from the Aleutian Islands, northwestern Alaska (Arctic coast), Victoria Island, southwestern Baffin Island, northern Quebec (Ungava), and northeastern Labrador to northern Alberta, north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland. Winters from southern British Columbia, Colorado, Minnesota, the northern boundary of the United States, and southern Ontario south to southern California, southern New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina. Accidental on St. George Island, Pribilof Islands. [Closely allied races occur in Europe and Asia.]

Buteo regális (GRAY). **Ferruginous Rough-leg.** [348.]

Archibuteo regalis GRAY, Genera of Birds, I, Pt. 1, May, 1844, pl. vi. (No locality given = Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from extreme southern Alberta and Manitoba to northeastern California, eastern Oregon, Utah, southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Kansas. Winters from California and Montana to Lower California and northern Mexico. Casual east to Wisconsin and Illinois.

GENUS PARABUTEO RIDGWAY.

Parabuteo RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, III, 1874, 248, 250. Type, by orig. desig., *Falco harrisii* AUDUBON = *Buteo harrisi* AUDUBON.

Parabúteo unicínctus hárrisi (AUDUBON). **Harris's Hawk.** [335.]

Buteo Harrisi AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, pl. 392, 1837 (*Falco Harrisii* Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 30.) (between Bayou Sara and Natchez, Mississippi.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone in southeastern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi south to Cape San Lucas and Panama. Accidental in Iowa. [A closely related race occurs in South America.]

GENUS ASTURINA VIEILLOT.

Asturina VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 24. Type, by monotypy, *Asturina cinerea* VIEILLOT = *Falco nitidus* LATHAM.

Asturína plagiáta plagiáta SCHLEGEL. **Mexican Goshawk.** [346.]

Asturina plagiata SCHLEGEL, Mus. Pays-Bas, II, Asturinæ, 1862, 1. (Vera Cruz au Mexique = City of Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and Lower Rio Grande Valley south to Guatemala. Winters south of the United States. Accidental in southern Illinois. [An allied race occurs from southern Guatemala to Costa Rica.]

GENUS URUBITINGA LAFRESNAYE.

Urubitinga LAFRESNAYE, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., II, 1843, 786. Type, by tautonymy, L'Aigle Autour, *Urubitinga* de Cuvier = *Falco urubitinga* GMELIN.

Urubitínga anthracína anthracína (LICHTENSTEIN). **Mexican Black Hawk.** [345.]

Falco anthracinus LICHTENSTEIN, Preis-Verz. . . . Vögel . . . Mexico, etc., 1830, 3. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone in southern Arizona and Texas (Lower Rio Grande Valley) south through Mexico and Central America to Peru and British Guiana.

GENUS AQUILA BRISSON.

Aquila BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 28, 419. Type, by tautonymy, *Aquila* BRISSON = *Falco chrysaëtos* LINNAEUS.

Áquila chrysáëtos canadénsis (LINNAEUS). **Golden Eagle.** [349.]

Falco canadensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 88. Based on The White-Tailed Eagle EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, I, 1. (in Canada = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds in mountainous regions from northern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and perhaps casually in the Canadian provinces east of the Rocky Mountains south to northern Lower California, central Mexico, western Texas, Oklahoma, and formerly to North Carolina. Probably no longer breeds in the United States east of the Mississippi except possibly in North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. In winter south casually to Louisiana, Alabama, northern Florida, and southern Texas. [Closely allied races occur in the Eastern Hemisphere.]

GENUS HALIAEETUS SAVIGNY.

Haliæetus SAVIGNY, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 68, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Haliaeetus nisus* SAVIGNY = *Falco albicilla* LINNAEUS.

Haliaéetus albicílla (LINNAEUS). **Gray Sea Eagle.** [351.]

Falco Albicilla LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 89. (in Europa, America = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Europe (formerly Scotland and Ireland) and northern Asia to Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya; resident in Iceland and Greenland (breeding on west coast to lat. 70° N.). In migration south to Japan, China, northern India, southern Europe, and northern Africa. Casual on the Aleutian Islands (Unalaska, October 5, 1899) and recorded also from Cumberland Sound (American Harbor, October, 1877).[1] Accidental off the coast of Massachusetts (off Nantucket Light Ship, November 14, 1914).[2]

Haliaeetus leucocéphalus alascánus TOWNSEND. **Northern Bald Eagle.** [352*a*.]

Haliaetus leucocephalus alascanus C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, No. 34, June 9, 1897, 145. (Unalaska, Aleutian Islands [Alaska].)

RANGE.—Boreal zones of northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and northern Quebec (Ungava) south to British Columbia and the Great Lakes. Winters south at least to Washington, Montana, and Connecticut.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocéphalus (LINNAEUS). **Southern Bald Eagle.** [352.]

Falco leucocephalus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 124. Based on The Bald Eagle, *Aquila capite albo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 1. (in America, Europa = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—United States to southern Lower California and central Mexico breeding in suitable locations throughout its range; rare and local in California (except on the Santa Barbara Islands) and in the arid interior States. Accidental in Sweden.

GENUS THALLASOAËTUS KAUP.

Thallasoaëtus KAUP, Class. Säug. und Vögel, 1844, 123. Type, by monotypy, *Aquila pelagica* PALLAS.

★ **Thallasoáëtus pelágicus** (PALLAS). **Steller's Sea Eagle.** [352.1.]

Aquila pelagica PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1811, 343. (in Insulis inter Camtshatcam et Continentem Americes [sic] praesertim in infami nan fragio et monte Beringii insula = Bering Island.)

RANGE.—Northeastern Siberia, Kamchatka, Sakhalin and Bering islands. Casual on the Pribilof Islands and on Kodiak Island (Aug. 10, 1921).[3] South in winter to Chosen (Korea), Japan, and the Riu Kiu Islands.

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[1] Kumlien; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 15, 1879, 82.

[2] L. S. Crandall, Auk, XXXII, 1915, 368.

[3] C. H. Gilbert, Condor, XXIV, 1922, 66.

Subfamily CIRCINAE Harriers.

Genus CIRCUS Lacépède.

Circus Lacépède, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 4. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus (Lesson, 1828).

Círcus hudsónius (Linnaeus). **Marsh Hawk.** [331.]

Falco hudsonius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 128. Based on The Ring Tal'ed Hawk, *Pygargus canadensis* Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 107. (ad fretum Hudsonis = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Lower California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and southeastern Virginia. Winters from southern British Columbia, western Montana, western South Dakota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern New York, southern Vermont, and southern New Hampshire south to the Bahamas, Florida, Cuba, and Colombia. Accidental in Hawaii and Barbados.

Subfamily PANDIONINAE. Ospreys.

Genus PANDION Savigny.

Pandion Savigny, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 69, 95. Type, by monotypy, *Pandion fluvialis* Savigny = *Falco haliaëtus* Linnaeus.

Pandíon haliáëtus carolinénsis (Gmelin). **Osprey.** [364.]

Falco Haliaëtos γ *carolinensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 263. Based mainly on The Fishing Hawk, *Accipiter piscatorius* Catesby, Carolina, I, 2. (in America = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, Churchill, Hudson Bay, northern Manitoba, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to Lower California, western Mexico, the Gulf States, and the Florida Keys. Winters from Florida and the Gulf States through Lower California and Mexico to the West Indies and Central America. Casual south to Peru, Chile, and Paraguay and north to Greenland. [Allied races occur in the Bahamas, Europe, Asia, Australia, etc.]

Family FALCONIDAE. Caracaras and Falcons.

Subfamily POLYBORINAE. Caracaras.

Genus POLYBORUS Vieillot.

Polyborus Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 22. Type, by monotypy, Caracara, Buffon = *Falco tharus* Molina.

Polýborus chériway aúduboni Cassin. **Audubon's Caracara.** [362.]

Polyborus Audubonii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVII] 1865, No. 1, Jan.–March [Aug. 7], 2. (Florida.)

Range.—Northern Lower California, southwestern Arizona, Texas, and Florida south through Mexico and Central America. Accidental in Ontario. [An allied race occurs in South America.]

Polyborus lutósus Ridgway. **Guadalupe Caracara.** [363.]

Polyborus lutosus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 1874–5, 2d ser., No. 6 [Feb. 8, 1876], 459. (Guadelupe Islands [= Guadalupe Island], Lower California.)

Range.—Extinct. Formerly occurred on Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

Subfamily FALCONINAE. Falcons.

Genus FALCO Linnaeus.

Falco Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 88. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

Subgenus HIEROFÁLCO Cuvier.

Hierofalco Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 1817 [Dec. 7, 1816], 312. Type, by monotypy, *Falco candicans* Gmelin.

Fálco rustícolus cándicans Gmelin. **White Gyrfalcon.** [353.]

Falco candicans Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 275. (in Islandia et Scotia boreali.)

Range.—Resident in Greenland, eastern Arctic America (probably), Spitzbergen, and Franz Josef Land (probably). Casual in winter south to British Columbia, Montana, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Maine, and to the British Isles, France, and Germany.

Falco rusticolus uralénsis Sewertzov and Menzbier. **Asiatic Gyrfalcon.** [354*c*.]

Falco uralensis Sewertzov and Menzbier, Orn. Geogr. Europ. Russl., I, 1882, 288 (tab. 3). (Ural Mountains, Russia).

Range.—Siberia to Kamchatka, islands in Bering Sea, and Bering Sea coast of Alaska. South, casually, in winter to Washington.

Falco rusticolus obsolétus Gmelin. **Black Gyrfalcon.** [354*b*.]

Falco obsoletus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 268. Based on the Plain Falcon Pennant, Arct. Zool., II, 208. (in freto Hudsonis = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Northern North America from Point Barrow to Labrador. South in winter to Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Maine, casually to New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; also probably South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania [1] although some of these records doubtless represent the gray phase of *F. r. candicans*.

Falco mexicánus Schlegel. **Prairie Falcon.** [355.]

Falco mexicanus "Lichtenstein," Schlegel, Abh. Geb. Zool., Heft iii, 1850, 15. (Mexico.)

Range.—Transition and Austral zones from the eastern border of the Great Plains and from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southeastern Saskatchewan to southern Lower California and southern Mexico. Casual east to Manitoba, Minnesota, and Illinois.

Subgenus **RHÝNCHODON** Nitzsch.

Rhynchodon Nitzsch, Obs. Avium Art. Carot. Comm., 1829, 20. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

★ **Falco peregrínus peregrínus** Tunstall. **Peregrine Falcon.** [356.]

Falco Peregrinus Tunstall, Orn. Brit., 1771, 1. Based on the Peregrine Falcon Pennant, Brit. Zool., 1766. (Northamptonshire [England].)

Range.—Breeds from northern Siberia and Novaya Zemlya to the Pyrenees, Alps, and northern Italy, east to the Urals. Winters south to Africa and the Indian Peninsula. Casual in Greenland.[2]

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[1] The status of the Gyrfalcons is still undetermined. The Greenland birds are generally regarded as dimorphic, with a white and gray phase, but recent examinations of large series would indicate three geographic forms, a white and two gray ones, one similar to *F. r. rusticolus* of Europe, and the other close to *F. r. islandus* of Iceland. The Labrador form may not be separable from one of these and the identity of winter stragglers to the United States is uncertain. Cf. also Klotz, Wilson Bull., 1929, 207; Schiøler, Danmarks Fugle, III, 1931.

[2] Schalow, Vögel Arktis, 1904, 225. Schiøler refers all Greenland birds to *anatum* which he says breeds on the west coast.

Falco peregrinus ánatum BONAPARTE. **Duck Hawk.** [356*a*.

Falco Anatum BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 4. New name for *Falco peregrinus* WILSON [Amer. Orn., IX, 120 (pl. 76)]. (Egg Harbor [New Jersey].)

RANGE.—Breeds locally from Norton Sound, Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Boothia Peninsula, Baffin Island, and the west coast of central Greenland south to central Lower California, central Mexico, Arizona, central western Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, and in the mountains to Tennessee. Winters from Vancouver Island through California, and from Colorado, southeastern Nebraska, southern Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York (Long Island), and Massachusetts to the West Indies and Panama. Casual in South America and accidental in England.

Falco peregrinus peálei RIDGWAY. **Peale's Falcon.** [356*b*.]

Falco communis var. *Pealei* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 201. (Oregon, Sitka [Alaska] = Oregon.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Queen Charlotte (?), Aleutian, and Commander islands. Transient in the Sitkan district, Alaska. South in winter to Oregon. [Other races of *F. peregrinus* occur in Europe, Asia, Malaysia, and Australia.]

SUBGENUS **RHYNCHOFÁLCO** RIDGWAY.

Rhynchofalco RIDGWAY, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XVI, 1873, 46. Type, by orig. desig., *Falco femoralis* TEMMINCK = *Falco fusco-coeruleseens* VIEILLOT.

Falco fúsco-coeruléscens septentrionális TODD. **Aplomado Falcon.** [359.]

Falco fusco-coerulescens septentrionalis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIX, No. 22, June 6, 1916, 98. (Ft. Huachuca, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Texas south through Mexico. [Closely related races occur in South America.]

SUBGENUS **TINNÚNCULUS** VIEILLOT.

Tinnunculus VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807, 39. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco columbarius* LINNAEUS (Walden, 1872).

Falco columbárius columbárius LINNAEUS. **Eastern Pigeon Hawk.** [357.]

Falco columbarius LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90. Based on The Pigeon Hawk, *Accipiter palumbarius* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 3. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the limit of trees in eastern Canada south to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, northern Maine, Ontario, northern

Michigan, and southern Manitoba west to the eastern border of the Great Plains. Winters from the Gulf States south through eastern Mexico to Ecuador and northern Venezuela, and in the West Indies.

Falco columbarius súckleyi RIDGWAY. **Black Pigeon Hawk.** [357*a*.]

Falco columbarius var. *Suckleyi* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 201. (Shoalwater Bay, W[ashington T[erritory], Ft. Steilacoom = Shoalwater Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds apparently in western British Columbia and perhaps on Vancouver Island. Winters in the coast region of British Columbia, rarely south to northern California.

Falco columbarius ríchardsoni RIDGWAY. **Richardson's Pigeon Hawk.** [357*b*.]

Falco (*Hypotriorchis*) *richardsonii* RIDGWAY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXII] 1870, No. 3, Aug.–Dec. [March 14, 1871], 145. (mouth of the Vermilion River [South Dakota].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Great Plains region from southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan to northern Montana and northwestern North Dakota. Winters south through Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas to northwestern Mexico.

Falco columbarius béndirei SWANN. **Western Pigeon Hawk.** [357*c*.]

Falco columbarius bendirei SWANN, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XLII, No. CCLXV, Feb. 2, 1922, 66. (Fort Walla Walla, Washington State [migrant].)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie to British Columbia, northern and western Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, and south in the mountains to northern California. Winters south through California and New Mexico to the Cape region of Lower California and northeastern Mexico. Casual in Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

★ **Falco aésalon aésalon** TUNSTALL. **Merlin.** [358.1.]

Falco Æsalon TUNSTALL, Orn. Brit., 1771, 1. Based on L'Emerillon BRISSON, Orn., I, 382. (France.)

Range.—Breeds in northern Europe, Iceland, and the Faroes. Winters in Africa. Accidental in Greenland. [Additional races occur in Asia.]

SUBGENUS **CERCHNÉIS** BOIE.

Cerchneis BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), col. 970. Type, by monotypy, *Falco rupicolus* DAUDIN.

★ **Falco tinnúnculus tinnúnculus** LINNAEUS. **Kestrel.** [359.1.]

Falco Tinnunculus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90. (in Europae turribus, etc. = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Northern part of the Eastern Hemisphere. Accidental in Massachusetts (Nantasket Beach, September 29, 1887) [1] and Greenland (Cape Farewell).[2] [Additional races occur in Asia and Africa.]

Falco sparvérius sparvérius LINNAEUS. **Eastern Sparrow Hawk.** [360.]

Falco sparverius LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90. Based on The Little Hawk, *Accipiter minor* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 5. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Upper Yukon, British Columbia, northwestern Mackenzie, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northwestern California, western Oregon, Colorado, eastern Texas, and the eastern Gulf States (except the southern border and Florida). Winters from southern British Columbia, Kansas, Indiana, central Illinois, Ohio, southern Ontario, southern Michigan, southern Vermont, and Massachusetts south through eastern Mexico to Panama.

Falco sparverius phalaéna (LESSON). **Desert Sparrow Hawk.** [360*a*.]

Tinnunculus phalæna LESSON, Écho du Monde Savant, 12e ann., June 19, 1845, col. 1087. (San Blas and Acapulco, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and southern Nevada south into Mexico and northern Lower California. Winters south to Guatemala.

Falco sparverius peninsulâris MEARNS. **San Lucas Sparrow Hawk.** [360*b*.]

Falco sparverius peninsularis MEARNS, Auk, IX, No. 3, July, 1892, 267. (San José, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Southern Lower California.

Falco sparverius paúlus (HOWE AND KING). **Little Sparrow Hawk.** [360*c*.]

Cerchneis sparverius paulus HOWE AND KING, Contrib. N. Amer. Orn., I, May 21, 1902, 28. (Miami, Florida.)

RANGE.—Florida Peninsula and the southern portion of the Gulf States north to central Alabama.

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[1] Cory, Auk, V, 1888, 110, 205.

[2] Hagerup, Birds Greenland, 1891, 57.

Order GALLIFORMES. Gallinaceous Birds and Hoatzins.

Suborder GALLI. Gallinaceous Birds.

Superfamily CRACOIDEA. Curassows and Guans.

Family CRACIDAE. Curassows and Guans.

Subfamily PENELOPINAE. Guans.

Genus ORTALIS Merrem.

Ortálida [= *Ortalis*] Merrem, Avium Rar. Icones et Descrip., II, 1786, 40. Type, by subs. desig., *Phasianus motmot* Linnaeus (Lesson, 1829).

Órtalis vétula vétula (Wagler). **Chachalaca.** [311.]

Penelope vetula Wagler, Isis von Oken, XXIII, 1830, Heft. xi (Nov.), col. 1112. (Mexico = Tampico, Tamaulipas.)

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and Mexico south to Vera Cruz. [Closely related races occur in southern Mexico and Central America.]

Superfamily PHASIANOIDEA. Grouse, Quails, Pheasants, and Turkeys.

Family TETRAONIDAE. Grouse and Ptarmigans.

Genus DENDRAGAPUS Elliot.

Dendragapus Elliot, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 1, Jan.–Feb. [April 23], 23. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao obscurus* Say (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874).

Dendrágapus obscúrus obscúrus (Say). **Dusky Grouse.** [297.]

Tetrao obscurus Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 14 (note). (near Defile Creek = about 20 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colorado.)

Range.—Rocky Mountains from northern Utah, southeastern Idaho, and northern Colorado to central New Mexico and central Arizona, west to central Nevada.

Dendragapus obscurus richardsoni (Douglas). **Richardson's Grouse.** [297*b*.]

Tetrao Richardsonii "Sabine," Douglas, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. i, 1829, 141 (read Dec. 16, 1828). (Rocky Mountains, lat. 52° N., long. 115° W.; more numerous in Columbia River region, lat. 48° N., long. 118° W. = Jasper House, Alberta.)

Range.—Rocky Mountains from central British Columbia and western Alberta to eastern Oregon, south-central Idaho, and Wyoming.

Dendragapus obscurus flémingi Taverner. **Fleming's Grouse.** [297*d*.]

Dendragapus obscurus flemingi Taverner, Auk, XXXI, No. 3, July [June 29], 1914, 385. (Near Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory.)

Range.—Northern British Columbia, southern Yukon Territory, and southwestern Mackenzie.

Dendragapus fuliginósus fuliginósus (Ridgway). **Sooty Grouse.** [297*a*.]

Canace obscura var. *fuliginosa* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 199. (Cascade Mountains, Chiloweyuck Depot, Washington Ter., foot of Mt. Hood, Oregon = Mt. Hood.)

Range.—Northwest coast mountains from Alaska (Skagway) and southern Yukon to Oregon and northwestern California.

Dendragapus fuliginosus sitkénsis Swarth. **Sitka Grouse.** [297*e*.]

Dendragapus obscurus sitkensis Swarth, Condor, XXIII, No. 2, March 31, 1921, 59. (Kupreanof Island, southern end of Keku Straits, southeastern Alaska.)

Range.—Islands of the southeastern Alaskan coast (except Prince of Wales Island), Queen Charlotte Islands, and Porcher Island.

Dendragapus fuliginosus siérrae Chapman. **Sierra Grouse.** [297*c*.]

Dendragapus obscurus sierræ Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XX, Art. 11, April 25, 1904, 159. (Echo, El Dorado Co., California.)

Range.—Central southern Washington to Fort Klamath, Oregon, and south in California along the Sierra Nevada to about lat. 36 and on the inner side of the Coast Range to Mt. Sanhedrin.

Dendragapus fuliginosus hówardi Dickey and van Rossem. **Mount Pinos Grouse.** [297*f*.]

Dendragapus obscurus howardi Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, XXV, No. 5, Oct. 3, 1923, 168. (Mount Pinos, Kern Co., California.)

Range.—Mt. Pinos, southern California, east through the Tehachapi Range and north in the Sierra Nevada to about lat. 36°.

Genus CANACHITES Stejneger.

Canachites Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 410 [Oct. 3]. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao canadensis* Linnaeus.

Canachites canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus). **Hudsonian Spruce Grouse.** [298.]

Tetrao canadensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 159. Based on the Black and Spotted Heath-cock Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 118. (in Canada = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Boreal forest region from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains west of Edmonton, Alberta, east to the Labrador Peninsula.

Canachites canadensis canace (Linnaeus). **Canada Spruce Grouse.** [298*c*.]

Tetrao Canace Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 275. Based on La Gelinote de Canada, *Bonasa canadensis* Brisson, Orn., I, 203. (in Canada.)

Range.—Southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to the northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and New England. Accidental in Massachusetts (one instance). Now largely extinct in the southern part of its range.

Canachites canadensis osgoodi Bishop. **Alaska Spruce Grouse.** [298*b*.]

Canachites canadensis osgoodi Bishop, Auk, XVII, No. 2, April, 1900, 114. (Lake Marsh, Northwest [Yukon] Territory.)

Range.— Mt. McKinley range and the Yukon region of Alaska east to Great Slave and Athabaska lakes.

Canachites canadensis atratus Grinnell. **Valdez Spruce Grouse.** [298*d*.]

Canachites canadensis atratus Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 12, May 5, 1910, 380. (Cedar Bay, Hawkins Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

Range.—Coast region of southeastern Alaska.

Canachites franklini (Douglas). **Franklin's Grouse.** [299.]

Tetrao Franklinii Douglas, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. i, 1829, 139 (read Dec. 16, 1828). (Rocky Mountains, lat 50°-54° N., near sources of Columbia River; also bases of Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, and Mt. Baker = Okanagan Landing.)

Range.—Southeastern Alaska (Prince of Wales, Dall, and Zarembo islands), central British Columbia (except the extreme coastal strip), and southwestern Alberta south to northern Oregon, central Idaho, and western Montana.

Genus BONASA Stephens.

Bonasa Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XI, Pt. ii, Aug., 1819, 298. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao umbellus* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Bonása umbéllus umbéllus (Linnaeus). **Eastern Ruffed Grouse.** [300.]

Tetrao umbellus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 275. Based on The Ruffed Heath-cock or Grous Edwards, Gleanings Nat. Hist., 248. (in Pennsylvania.)

Range.—Southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern New York, and Massachusetts south to eastern Kansas, northern Arkansas (formerly), Missouri (rarely), Tennessee, and Virginia, and in the mountains to northern Georgia and northern Alabama.

Bonasa umbellus togáta (Linnaeus). **Canada Ruffed Grouse.** [300*a*.]

Tetrao togatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 275. Based on La grosse Gelinote de Canada, *Bonasa major Canadensis* Brisson, Orn., I, 207. (in Canada.)

Range.—Northern Ontario and northern Quebec to eastern North Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, central New York, northern Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Bonasa umbellus thayeri Bangs. **Nova Scotia Ruffed Grouse.** [300*d*.]

Bonasa umbellus thayeri Bangs, Auk, XXIX, No. 3, July 6, 1912, 378. (Digby, Nova Scotia.)

Range.—Nova Scotia and probably eastern New Brunswick.

Bonasa umbellus umbelloïdes (Douglas). **Gray Ruffed Grouse.** [300*b*.]

Tetrao Umbelloïdes Douglas, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. i, 1829, 148 (read Dec. 16, 1828). (Valleys of Rocky Mountains, lat. 54° N., and near sources of Columbia east of the Coast and Cascade ranges.

Range.—Alberta and west-central Mackenzie south to northern Utah, northern Colorado, and western South Dakota, including the whole of British Columbia east of the Coast and Cascade ranges.

Bonasa umbellus yukonénsis Grinnell. **Yukon Ruffed Grouse.** [300*e*.]

Bonasa umbellus yukonensis Grinnell, Condor, XVIII, No. 4, July 20, 1916, 166. (Forty-mile, Yukon Territory, on Yukon River, near Alaska boundary.)

Range.—Interior of Yukon Territory and Alaska.

Bonasa umbellus sábini (Douglas). **Oregon Ruffed Grouse.** [300*c*.]

Tetrao Sabini Douglas, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. i, 1829, 137 (read Dec. 16, 1828). (Coast of Northwest America, between the 40° and 49° parallels from Cape Mendocino to Vancouver's Island.)

Range.—Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland coast of British Columbia south to Humboldt County, California.

Genus LAGOPUS Brisson.

Lagopus Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 26, 181. Type, by tautonymy, *Lagopus* Brisson = *Tetrao lagopus* Linnaeus.

Lagópus lagópus álbus (Gmelin). **Willow Ptarmigan.** [301.]

Tetrao albus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 750. Based mainly on the White Partridge Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 72. (septentrionalis Americae, Europae et Asiae silvis = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Breeds from northern Banks Island, west coast of central Greenland, and the eastern Aleutian Islands south to central Mackenzie and northern Quebec (Ungava) and in the mountains to central Alberta and the coast ranges of northern British Columbia. Winters south to southern Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, central Ontario, and southern Quebec. Accidental in North Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Maine, and Massachusetts.

Lagopus lagopus ungávus Riley. **Ungava Ptarmigan.** [301*c*.]

Lagopus lagopus ungavus Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 45, Nov. 28, 1911, 233. (Fort Chimo, Ungava [northern Quebec].)

Range.—Northern Quebec (Ungava) probably to the northeastern shore of Hudson Bay.

Lagopus lagopus álleni Stejneger. **Allen's Ptarmigan.** [301*a*.]

Lagopus alba alleni Stejneger, Auk, I, No. 4, Oct., 1884, 369. (Newfoundland.)

Range.—Newfoundland.

Lagopus lagopus alascénsis Swarth. **Alaska Ptarmigan.** [301*d*.]

Lagopus lagopus alascensis Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXX, No. 4, Sept., 1926, 87. (Kowak River delta, Alaska.)

Range.—The Alaskan mainland (except the southeastern coast), northern Yukon Territory, and eastward for an undetermined distance.

Lagopus lagopus alexándrae GRINNELL. **Alexander's Ptarmigan.** [301*b*.]

Lagopus alexandrae GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 2, Feb. 18, 1909, 204. (Mountain at Bear Bay, on Peril Strait, Baranof Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Baranof and adjacent islands west to the Shumagin Islands, south to Porcher Island, Alaska, and possibly a narrow strip on the mainland from Glacier Bay to central British Columbia.

[Allied races of *L. lagopus* occur in Scandinavia, Russia, and Siberia.]

Lagopus rupéstris rupéstris (GMELIN). **Rock Ptarmigan.** [302.]

Tetrao rupestris GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 751. Based on the Rock Grous PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 312. (in borealibus oris ad sinum Hudsonis = shores of Hudson Bay.) [1]

RANGE.—Northern British Columbia, southern Yukon, central Mackenzie, Keewatin, southern Baffin Island, and the Ungava Peninsula.

Lagopus rupestris reínhardi (BREHM). **Reinhardt's Ptarmigan.** [302*a*.]

Tetrao Reinhardi C. L. BREHM, Lehrbuch Eur. Vögel, II, 1824, 986. (Grönland.)

RANGE.—Southwestern Greenland, breeding north to lat. 66°.

Lagopus rupestris wélchi BREWSTER. **Welch's Ptarmigan.** [303.]

Lagopus welchi BREWSTER, Auk, II, No. 2, April, 1885, 194. (Newfoundland.)

RANGE.—Newfoundland.

Lagopus rupestris nélsoni STEJNEGER. **Nelson's Ptarmigan.** [302*b*.]

Lagopus rupestris nelsoni STEJNEGER, Auk, I, No. 3, July, 1884, 226. (Island of Unalashka [Alaska].)

RANGE.—Unalaska, Akutan, and Unimak, Aleutian Islands.

Lagopus rupestris atkhénsis TURNER. **Turner's Ptarmigan.** [302*c*.]

Lagopus mutus atkhensis TURNER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 227, 230 [Aug. 5]. (Atkha Islands [sic], Aleutian Chain [Alaska].)

RANGE.—Atka, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

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[1] The Rock Ptarmigans are often regarded as subspecies of the European *L. mutus* to which they are very closely allied. For a recent study of the American mainland forms cf. Taverner, Ann. Rept. Nat. Mus. Canada for 1928, p. 28.

Lagopus rupestris châmberlaini CLARK. **Chamberlain's Ptarmigan.** [302*e*.]

Lagopus rupestris chamberlaini CLARK, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXII, No. 1539, June 15, 1907, 469. (Adak Island, Aleutians.)

RANGE.—Adak, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Lagopus rupestris sânfordi BENT. **Sanford's Ptarmigan.** [302*g*.]

Lagopus rupestris sanfordi BENT, Smithson. Misc. Coll., LVI, No. 30, Jan. 6, 1912, 1. (Tanaga Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Tanaga, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Lagopus rupestris townsendi ELLIOT. **Townsend's Ptarmigan.** [302*d*.]

Lagopus rupestris townsendi ELLIOT, Auk, XIII, No. 1, Jan., 1896, 26 (Kyska Island, Aleutian Chain [Alaska].)

RANGE.—Kiska, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Lagopus rupestris évermanni ELLIOT. **Evermann's Ptarmigan.** [302.1.]

Lagopus evermanni ELLIOT, Auk, XIII, No. 1, Jan., 1896, 25 (pl. iii). (Attu Island [Alaska].)

RANGE.—Attu, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Lagopus rupestris kélloggae GRINNELL. **Kellogg's Ptarmigan.** [302*h*.]

Lagopus rupestris kelloggae GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 12, March 5, 1910, 383. (at 1600 feet, Zaikof Bay, Montague Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Interior of Alaska and northern Yukon, the western Arctic coast to Coronation Gulf, the Arctic islands (except Baffin Island), and northwestern Greenland.

Lagopus rupestris díxoni GRINNELL. **Dixon's Ptarmigan.** [302*f*.]

Lagopus dixoni GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 2, Feb. 18, 1909, 207. (Near Port Frederick, at 2700 feet, Chichagof Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Alpine summits of Baranof, Chichagof, and Admiralty islands, and the adjacent mainland, Alaska.

Lagopus leucúrus peninsulâris CHAPMAN. **Kenai White-tailed Ptarmigan.** [304*a*.]

Lagopus leucurus peninsularis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, Art. 19, Aug. 18, 1902, 236. (Kenai Mountains, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Alpine summits from central Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie south to Cook Inlet region, Kenai Peninsula, and central Yukon.

Lagopus leucurus leucúrus (RICHARDSON). **Northern White-tailed Ptarmigan.** [304.]

Tetrao (*Lagopus*) *leucurus* RICHARDSON, in WILSON AND BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., JAMESON ed., IV, Aug., 1831, 330. (Rocky Mountains, lat. 54° N.)

RANGE.—Rocky Mountains from northern British Columbia and central Alberta south to Vancouver Island.

Lagopus leucurus rainierénsis TAYLOR. **Rainier White-tailed Ptarmigan.** [304*b*.]

Lagopus leucurus rainierensis TAYLOR, Condor, XXII, No. 4, Aug. 10, 1920, 146. (Pinnacle Peak, 6200 ft. altitude, Mt. Rainier, Washington.)

RANGE.—Cascade Mountains of Washington.

Lagopus leucurus altípetens OSGOOD. **Southern White-tailed Ptarmigan.** [304*c*.]

Lagopus leucurus altipetens OSGOOD, Auk, XVIII, No. 2, April, 1901, 180. (Mt. Blaine, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Rocky Mountain region of the United States, from Montana to northern New Mexico.

GENUS **TYMPANUCHUS** GLOGER.

Tympanuchus GLOGER, Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1842 [pp. 1–450, 1841], 396. Type, by monotypy, *Tetrao cupido* LINNAEUS.

Tympanúchus cupído cupído (LINNAEUS). **Heath Hen.** [306.]

Tetrao Cupido LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 160. Based on Le Cocq de bois d'Amérique, *Urogallus minor, fuscus cervice, plumis Alas imitantibus donata* CATESBY, Carolina, III, 1. (in Virginia = Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Formerly Massachusetts (Cape Ann and Martha's Vineyard), southern New Hampshire, New York (Long Island), Pennsylvania (Pocono plateau), New Jersey (Schooly Mountain and the pine barrens), and probably the shores of Chesapeake Bay in Delaware and Maryland; for many years restricted to Martha's Vineyard and now apparently extinct (one bird only, spring of 1930).

Tympanuchus cupido americánus (REICHENBACH). **Greater Prairie Chicken.** [305.]

Cupidonia americana REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xxix. (no locality given = America.)

RANGE.—West-central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba to eastern Colorado, Arkansas, Missouri, southern Illinois, western

Indiana, and northwestern Ohio (very rare); formerly reached Kentucky, southwestern Ontario, Michigan, and western Pennsylvania. Now probably extinct east of Indiana.

Tympanuchus cupido áttwateri BENDIRE. **Attwater's Prairie Chicken.** [305*a*.]

Tympanuchus attwateri BENDIRE, Forest and Stream, XL, No. 20, May 18, 1893, 425. (Refugio Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Coast region of Texas and southwestern Louisiana.

Tympanuchus pallidicínctus (RIDGWAY). **Lesser Prairie Chicken.** [307.]

Cupidonia cupido var. *pallidicincta* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 199. (Prairies of Texas [near lat. 32° N.].)

RANGE.—Great Plains, from Colorado (the Arkansas River) and Kansas south to New Mexico and west-central Texas.

GENUS **PEDIOECETES** BAIRD.

Pediocetes BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxi, xliv, [*Pediocaetes*] 619, 625. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao phasianellus* LINNAEUS.

Pedioécetes phasianéllus phasianéllus (LINNAEUS). **Northern Sharp-tailed Grouse.** [308.]

Tetrao Phasianellus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 160. Based on The Long-tailed Grous from Hudson's-Bay EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 117. (in Canada = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Central Alaska, northern Manitoba, and northern Quebec (Ungava) to Lake Superior, and casually to the Parry Sound district, Ontario, and the Saguenay River, Quebec.

Pedioecetes phasianellus columbiánus (ORD). **Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse.** [308*a*.]

Phasianus Columbianus ORD, in GUTHRIE, Geog., 2d Am. ed., 1815, 317. Based on the Prairie Hen LEWIS AND CLARK, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 180–182. (Great plains of the Columbia River.)

RANGE.—Interior lowlands of British Columbia south to northeastern California (formerly), Utah, Colorado, and northern New Mexico.

Pedioecetes phasianellus campéstris RIDGWAY. **Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse.** [308*b*.]

Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 93, April 10, 1884. (Illinois, and Rosebud Creek, Montana Terr. = Illinois.)

RANGE.—Southern Alberta and southern Manitoba to Wyoming, eastern Colorado, central Nebraska, eastern South Dakota, Minnesota, and western Wisconsin, formerly to Kansas, western Michigan, and northeastern Illinois.

GENUS **CENTROCERCUS** SWAINSON.

Centrocercus SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 358, 496. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao urophasianus* BONAPARTE.

Centrocércus urophasiánus (BONAPARTE). **Sage Hen.** [309.]

Tetrao urophasianus BONAPARTE, Zool. Journ., III, No. 10, April–Sept., 1827, 213. (Northwestern countries beyond the Mississippi, especially on the Missouri = North Dakota.)

RANGE.—Sagebrush plains of the Transition Zone from middle southern British Columbia (formerly), southern Saskatchewan, and northwestern North Dakota south to middle eastern California, northwestern New Mexico, and northwestern Nebraska.

FAMILY **PERDICIDAE.** PARTRIDGES AND QUAILS.

SUBFAMILY **PERDICINAE.** OLD WORLD PARTRIDGES.

GENUS **PERDIX** BRISSON.

Perdix BRISSON, Ornith., 1760, I, 26, 219. Type, by tautonymy, *Perdix cinerea* (*Perdix* cited in synon.) = *Tetrao perdix* LINNAEUS.

★★ **Pérdix pérdix pérdix** (LINNAEUS). **European Partridge.** [288.1.]

Tetrao Perdix LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 160. (in Europae agris = southern Sweden.)

RANGE.—Southern Sweden, Germany, and the British Isles to France, Switzerland, and the Pyrenees. Introduced in various parts of North America and acclimatized in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, also in Wisconsin, Washington, and several other western States. [Closely allied races occur in Spain, Italy, Russia, Siberia, etc.]

SUBFAMILY **ODONTOPHORINAE.** AMERICAN QUAILS.

GENUS **COLINUS** GOLDFUSS.

Colinus GOLDFUSS, in SCHUBERT, Handbuch Naturg., III, (Zool.) Abth. ii, 1820, 220. Type, by monotypy, *Perdix mexicanus*, Caille de la Louisiane, Pl. Enl. 149 = *Tetrao virginianus* LINNAEUS.

Colínus virginiánus virginiánus (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Bob-white.** [289.]

Tetrao virginianus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 161. Based on The American Partridge, *Perdix sylvestris americana* CATESBY, Carolina, III, 12. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral and southern half of the Transition Zone of eastern North America from South Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Ontario, and southwestern Maine south to southeastern and northern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida, west to eastern Colorado; introduced in Bermuda. Now generally mixed with western and southern races which have been introduced in the east.

Colinus virginianus floridánus (COUES). **Florida Bob-white.** [289*a*.]

Ortyx virginianus var. *floridanus* COUES, Key N. Amer. Birds, 1872, 237. ([Enterprise, Volusia Co.] Florida.)

RANGE.—Florida, except the extreme northern part and the Keys.

Colinus virginianus insulánus HOWE. **Key West Bob-white.** [289*c*.]

Colinus virginianus insulanus HOWE, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVII, No. 1, Dec. 27, 1904, 168. (Key West, Florida.)

RANGE.—Key West. Now extinct.

Colinus virginianus texánus (LAWRENCE). **Texas Bob-white.** [289*b*.]

Ortyx Texanus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1853, 1. (above Ringgold Barracks, Texas.)

RANGE.—Southeastern corner of New Mexico to southern Texas, and south through northeastern Coahuila and Nuevo Leon to central Tamaulipas; introduced in central Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, California, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and various eastern states, and in Haiti.

Colinus rídgwayi BREWSTER. **Masked Bob-white.** [291.]

Colinus ridgwayi BREWSTER, Auk, II, No. 2, April, 1885, 199. (about 18 miles southwest of Sasabe [50 miles west of Nogales], Sonora, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Middle part of the southern border of Arizona, between Baboquivari Peak and the Huachuca Mountains south to northern Sonora. Now apparently extinct north of the Mexican border.

GENUS **CALLIPEPLA** WAGLER.

Callipepla WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, [XXV] 1832, Heft iii (March), col. 277. Type, by monotypy, *Callipepla strenua* WAGLER = *Ortyx squamatus* VIGORS.

Callipépla squamâta pállida Brewster. **Arizona Scaled Quail.** [293.]

Callipepla squamata pallida Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, No. 2, April, 1881, 72. (Rio San Pedro and Fort Bowie, Arizona = Rio San Pedro.)

Range.—Upper and Lower Austral zones from central Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, southern Colorado, and western Oklahoma south probably to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua.

Callipepla squamata castanogástris Brewster. **Chestnut-bellied Scaled Quail.** [293*a*.]

Callipepla squamata castanogastris Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, No. 1, Jan., 1883, 34. (Rio Grande City, Texas.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone of southern Texas, from Eagle Pass and San Antonio south to the northern parts of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas. [An allied race of *C. squamata* occurs in central Mexico.]

Genus **LOPHORTYX** Bonaparte.

Lophortyx Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 42. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao californicus* Shaw (Gray, 1840).

Lophórtyx califórnica califórnica (Shaw). **California Quail.** [294.]

Tetrao californicus Shaw, in Shaw and Nodder, Nat. Misc., IX, 1798, text to pl. 345. (California = Monterey.)

Range.—Humid Transition and Upper Austral zones of the Pacific coast region from southwestern Oregon south to Monterey County, California; introduced in Vancouver Island and Washington.

Lophortyx californica vallícola (Ridgway). **Valley Quail.** [294*a*.]

Callipepla californica vallicola Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 355 [Sept. 17]. (Interior valleys of California = Baird, Shasta Co.)

Range.—Subarid Upper and Lower Austral zones from Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon, south throughout California (except the humid coast strip and the Colorado and Mohave deserts) to extreme northwestern Lower California and east to the mountains of western Nevada.

Lophortyx californica catalinénsis Grinnell. **Catalina Quail.** [294*b*.]

Lophortyx catalinensis Grinnell, Auk, XXIII, No. 3, July, 1906, 262. (Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California.)

Range.—Catalina Island, California.

Lophortyx californica plúmbea GRINNELL. **San Quintín Quail.** [294*c*.]

Lophortyx californica plumbea GRINNELL, Condor, XXVIII, No. 3, May 15, 1926, 128. (San José, 2500 ft. altitude, 45 miles northeast of San Quintín, Lower California, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Northwestern Lower California between lat. 30° and lat. 32° and from the Pacific coast east to the eastern base of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir; casually to San Felipe on the Gulf.

Lophortyx californica achrústera PETERS. **San Lucas Quail.** [294*d*.]

Lophortyx californica achrustera PETERS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VIII, 79, May 16, 1923. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California, north to lat. 30°.

Lophortyx gámbeli gámbeli GAMBEL. **Gambel's Quail.** [295.]

Lophortyx Gambelii "NUTT," GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, Nos. 24–25, March–April, 1843 [May 19], 260. (Some distance west [= east] of California = southern Nevada.)

RANGE.—Lower Sonoran desert region of southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, and southwestern Utah, and also southwestern New Mexico to the Rio Grande Valley and the El Paso region of extreme western Texas south into the northeastern corner of Lower California and to Guaymas, Sonora.

Lophortyx gambeli sánus MEARNS. **Olathe Quail.** [295*a*.]

Lophortyx gambelii sanus MEARNS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, No. 26, July 10, 1914, 113. (Olathe, Montrose Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.—Southwestern Colorado. [Reported to be derived from *L. g. gambeli* introduced many years ago.]

GENUS **OREORTYX** BAIRD.

Oreortyx BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxi, xlv, 638, 642. Type, by orig. desig., *Ortyx picta* DOUGLAS.

Oreórtyx pícta pálmeri OBERHOLSER. **Mountain Quail.** [292.]

Oreortyx picta palmeri OBERHOLSER, Auk, XL, No. 1, Jan. 10, 1923, 84. (Yaquina, Oregon.)

RANGE.—Humid Transition Zone strip of the Pacific coast from southwestern Washington south to Monterey County, California; introduced on Vancouver Island.

Oreortyx pícta pícta (Douglas). **Plumed Quail.** [292*a*.]

Ortyx picta Douglas, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. i, 1829, 143 (read Dec. 16, 1828). (Interior of California as far as 45° N.)

Range.—Transition Zone from the west side of Cascade Range in northwestern Oregon south through the Sierra Nevada and inner Coast ranges of California nearly to the Mexican line, and east in the desert ranges to extreme western Nevada.

Oreortyx picta confínis Anthony. **San Pedro Quail.** [292*b*.]

Oreortyx pictus confinis Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2d ser., II, 74, Oct. 11, 1889. (San Pedro Martir [Mountains, at 8500 feet], Lower California.)

Range.—Chiefly in the Transition Zone of the Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.[1]

Genus **CYRTONYX** Gould.

Cyrtonyx Gould, Monogr. Odontoph., Pt. I, 1844, pl. vii and text (also introd., 14, 1850). Type, by subs. desig., *Ortyx massena* Lesson = *O. montezumae* Vigors (Gray, 1855).

Cyrtónyx montezúmae meárnsi Nelson. **Mearns's Quail.** [296.]

Cyrtonyx montezumæ mearnsi Nelson, Auk, XVII, No. 3, July, 1900, 255. (Fort Huachuca, Arizona.)

Range.—Arid Upper Austral and Transition zones from central Arizona and central New Mexico east to central Texas and south to the mountains of northern Coahuila, Chihuahua, and eastern Sonora. [Closely allied races occur farther south in Mexico.]

Family **PHASIANIDAE.** Pheasants.

Genus **PHASIANUS** Linnaeus.

Phasianus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 158. Type, by tautonymy, *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus. (*Phasianus* cited in synonymy, cf. Op. 16, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.)

★★ **Phasiánus cólchicus torquátus** Gmelin. **Ring-necked Pheasant.** [309.1.]

Phasianus torquatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 742. (No locality mentioned = southeastern China.)

Range.—Southeastern and eastern China from Canton to the middle Yangtse. Introduced and acclimated in British Columbia and Ontario and in

various parts of the United States, England, etc. The introduced stock is of various origins and mixed blood, at least three races being involved—*colchicus*, *torquatus*, and *mongolicus*.

Family MELEAGRIDIDAE. Turkeys.

Genus MELEAGRIS Linnaeus.

Meleagris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 156. Type, by subs. desig., *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Meleágris gallopávo silvéstris Vieillot. **Eastern Turkey.** [310*a*.]

Meleagris silvestris Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., IX, 1817, 447. Based on the Dindon d'Amérique Bartram, Travels (French ed.), I, 467. (Pennsylvania.)

Range.—Western Oklahoma, eastern Texas, the Gulf Coast, and northern Florida to southeastern Missouri, eastern Kentucky, and central Pennsylvania; formerly to Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, southwestern Ontario, and southern Maine; now somewhat mixed with domestic and western stock in the eastern portion of its range.

Meleagris gallopavo osceóla Scott. **Florida Turkey.** [310*b*.]

Meleagris gallopavo osceola Scott, Auk, VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, 376. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

Range.—Peninsular Florida, north at least to Gainesville.

Meleagris gallopavo intermédia Sennett. **Rio Grande Turkey.** [310*c*.]

Meleagris gallopavo intermedia Sennett, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 3, Nov. 30, 1879, 428. (Lomita, Texas.)

Range.—Middle northern Texas, south to northeastern Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas.

Meleagris gallopavo mérriami Nelson. **Merriam's Turkey.** [310.]

Meleagris gallopavo merriami Nelson, Auk, XVII, No. 2, April, 1900, 120. (47 miles southwest of Winslow, Arizona.)

Range.—Transition and Upper Austral zones in the mountains of southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, western Texas, northern Sonora, and Chihuahua.

[An additional race of *M. gallopavo* occurs in central Mexico.]

Order GRUIFORMES. Cranes, Rails, and Allies.

Suborder GRUES. Cranes, Rails, and Limpkins.

Superfamily GRUOIDEA. Cranes and Limpkins.

Family GRUIDAE Cranes.

Subfamily GRUINAE. Cranes.

Genus GRUS Pallas.

Grus Pallas, Misc. Zool., 1766, 66. Based on *Grues* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10., I, 1758, 141. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea grus* Linnaeus (Cf. Op. 103, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.).

Grus americána (Linnaeus). **Whooping Crane.** [204.]

Ardea americana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 142. Based on The hooping Crane, *Grus americana alba* Catesby, Carolina, I, 75, and the Hooping-Crane from Hudson's-Bay Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 132. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Bred, formerly, from Mackenzie and Hudson Bay south to Nebraska and Iowa and in migration not uncommon east to the Atlantic coast from New England to South Carolina and Georgia; casual in southwestern Ontario and west to Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho. Wintered from the Gulf states to central Mexico. Now very rare and mainly restricted to southern Mackenzie and northern Saskatchewan, going south to Texas in migration.

Grus canadénsis canadénsis (Linnaeus). **Little Brown Crane.** [205.]

Ardea canadensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 141. Based on the Brown and Ash-colour'd Crane Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 133. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Breeds from northern and western Alaska and Melville and Baffin islands south to the southern mainland of Alaska, southern Mackenzie, and Hudson Bay. Winters from California and Texas to northern Lower California, Jalisco, and Guanajuato, Mexico, migrating through the interior of Canada and the United States. Migrates regularly along the Chukches Peninsula in northeastern Siberia.

Grus canadensis tábida (PETERS). **Sandhill Crane.** [206.]

Megalornis canadensis tabida PETERS, Auk, XLII, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1925, 122. (Valley of the South Fork of the Humboldt River, Nevada.)

RANGE.—Bred, formerly, from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and southwestern Michigan south to California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, and Ohio and in migration east to New England; now rare east of the Mississippi and rare or extinct as a breeding bird in the southern half of its former range but still breeds from northeastern California, Wisconsin and Michigan northward. Winters from California, Texas, and Louisiana south to Mexico.

Grus canadénsis praténsis MEYER. **Florida Crane.** [206*a*.]

Grus pratensis F. A. A. MEYER, Zool. Annalen, I, 1794, 286. Based on *Grus pratensis, corpore cinereo, vertice papillosa,* the great savanna crane BARTRAM, Travels, 293. (Florida = Clay County, Florida.)

RANGE.—Peninsular Florida and southern Georgia (Okefinokee Swamp), casually to South Carolina, and probably southern Alabama and Louisiana.

FAMILY ARAMIDAE. LIMPKINS.

GENUS ARAMUS VIEILLOT.

Aramus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 58. Type, by monotypy, Courliri, BUFFON = *Ardea scolopacea* GMELIN.

Áramus píctus píctus (MEYER). **Limpkin.** [207.]

Tantalus pictus "BARTRAM" F. A. A. MEYER, Zool. Annalen, I, 1794, 287. Based on *Tantulus pictus,* the crying bird BARTRAM, Travels, 293. (circa fluvium Sti. Johannis, nec non circa Floridae et Georgiae lacus =St. Johns River, Florida.)

RANGE.—Okefinokee Swamp, Georgia, and peninsular Florida west to the Wakulla River; also in Cuba. Casual north to South Carolina. Now local and greatly reduced in numbers. [Allied races occur in Mexico, Central America and Haiti.]

Superfamily RALLOIDEA. Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

Family RALLIDAE. Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

Subfamily RALLINAE. Rails.

Genus RALLUS Linnaeus.

Rallus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. Type, by subs. desig., *Rallus aquaticus* Linnaeus (Fleming, 1821).

Rállus élegans élegans Audubon. **King Rail.** [208.]

Rallus elegans Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), III, pl. 203, 1834 (Orn. Biog., III, 1835, 27). (Kentucky, South Carolina, Louisiana, and north to Camden, N. J. and Philadelphia = Charleston, S. C.)

Range.—Breeds from Nebraska, southern Minnesota, southwestern Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts south to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, and west to Kansas. Winters mainly in the southern part of its breeding range from New Jersey (occasionally Long Island) southward. Casual north to Manitoba and Maine. [An allied race occurs in Cuba.]

Rallus obsolétus obsolétus Ridgway. **California Clapper Rail.** [210.]

Rallus elegans var. *obsoletus* Ridgway, Amer. Nat., VIII, No. 2, Feb., 1874, 111. (San Francisco, California.)

Range.—Resident on salt marshes of San Francisco and Monterey bays, California; casual on Humboldt and Tomales bays. Accidental on the Farallon Islands.

Rallus obsoletus lévipes Bangs. **Light-footed Rail.** [210.1.]

Rallus levipes Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 45, June 5, 1899. (Newport Landing, Los Angeles [=Orange] Co., California.)

Range.—Resident on salt marshes of southern California from Santa Barbara (casual?) south to San Diego and probably Ensenada; now reduced and local.

Rallus obsoletus béldingi Ridgway. **Belding's Rail.** [209.]

Rallus beldingi Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 345 [Sept. 11]. (Espiritu Santo Islands, Lower California.)

Range.—Resident in mangrove swamps and salt marshes in the Cape district of Lower California, north on the Pacific side to San Quintín Bay and on the Gulf coast to San José Island.

Rallus obsoletus yumanénsis DICKEY. **Yuma Clapper Rail.** [210*a*.]

Rallus yumanensis DICKEY, Auk, XL, No. 1, Jan. 10, 1923, 90. (Bard, Imperial County, California.)

RANGE.—Lower Colorado River Valley from Laguna Dam south at least to Yuma.

Rallus longiróstris crépitans GMELIN. **Northern Clapper Rail.** [211.]

Rallus crepitans GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 713. Based on the Clapper Rail PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 490. (in Noveboraco = Long Island, New York.)

RANGE.—Salt marshes of the Atlantic coast, breeding from Connecticut to North Carolina. Winters mainly south of New Jersey, occasionally to New York. Casual north to Maine.

Rallus longirostris waýnei BREWSTER. **Wayne's Clapper Rail.** [211*c*.]

Rallus crepitans waynei BREWSTER, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 50, June 9, 1899. (St. Mary's, Camden Co., Georgia.)

RANGE.—Salt marshes of the south Atlantic coast from southeastern North Carolina to New Smyrna (probably Merritts Island), Florida.

Rallus longirostris scótti SENNETT. **Florida Clapper Rail.** [211*b*.]

Rallus longirostris scottii SENNETT, Auk, V, No. 3, July, 1888, 305. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.—Salt marshes of the Gulf coast of Florida and Atlantic coast from Jupiter Inlet, southward.

Rallus longirostris insulárum BROOKS. **Mangrove Clapper Rail.** [211*d*.]

Rallus longirostris insularum W. S. BROOKS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VII, 53, June 24, 1920. (Big Pine Key, Florida.)

RANGE.—Mangrove swamps of the Florida Keys, Florida.

Rallus longirostris saturátus RIDGWAY. **Louisiana Clapper Rail.** [211*a*.]

Rallus longirostris var. *saturatus* "HENSHAW," RIDGWAY, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, No. 3, July, 1880, 140. (Louisiana = Rigolets, Lake Borgne, La.)

RANGE.—Salt marshes on the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

[Additional races of *R. longirostris* occur in the West Indies and South America.]

Rallus limícola limícola VIEILLOT. **Virginia Rail.** [212.]

Rallus limicola VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXVIII, 1819, 558. (États Unis = Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick south to northern Lower California, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, and eastern North Carolina; also in Toluca Valley, Mexico. Winters from Utah and Colorado (casually Montana) to southern Lower California, Guatemala, and the lower Mississippi Valley states, and from North Carolina (casually Massachusetts) to Florida. Occurs casually north to Hudson Bay, Labrador, Newfoundland, and Greenland; also in Bermuda and Cuba. [Closely allied races occur in South America.] [1]

★ **Rallus aquáticus aquáticus** LINNAEUS. **Water Rail.** [212.1.]

Rallus aquaticus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. (Europa = Great Britain.)

RANGE.—Europe, northwestern Africa, and Egypt. Accidental in Greenland (Angmagsalik, 1903 and on the west coast).[2] [Closely allied races occur in northeastern Asia and Persia.]

GENUS PORZANA VIEILLOT.

Porzana VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 61. Type, by monotypy, Marouette BUFFON = *Rallus porzana* LINNAEUS.

★ **Porzána porzána** (LINNAEUS). **Spotted Crake.** [213.]

Rallus Porzana LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 262. (in Europa ad ripas = France.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the northern parts of the Old World from Norway to western Siberia and south to the Mediterranean; rarely in the British Isles. Winters south to India, Sudan, and East Africa, casually farther. Accidental in Greenland (Frederickshaab, Godthaab, Nenortalik, and Julianehaab).[3]

Porzana carolína (LINNAEUS). **Sora.** [214.]

Rallus carolinus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. Based on The Little American Water Hen EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 144. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the lower St. Lawrence River, New Brunswick,

[1] The Pacific coast bird has been separated as *R. l. pacificus* DICKEY (Condor, XXX, 1928, 322).

[2] Helms, Birds of Angmagsalik, 1926, 241.

[3] Bent. Bull. U. S. N. M., No. 135, 1926, 302.

and Nova Scotia south to northern Lower California, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, southern Illinois, northern Missouri, southern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Winters from California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida through the West Indies and Central America to Venezuela and Peru. Occasional in Labrador and Newfoundland; accidental in Bermuda, Greenland, England, Wales, and Scotland.

Genus COTURNICOPS Gray.

Coturnicops Gray, Catal. Genera and Subgenera Birds, 1855, 120. Type, by monotypy, *Fulica noveboracensis* Gmelin.

Cotúrnicops noveboracénsis (Gmelin). **Yellow Rail.** [215.]

Fulica noveboracensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 701. Based on the Yellow-breasted Gallinule Pennant, Arct. Zool., II, 493. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Range.—Breeds in North Dakota and east-central California and occurs in the breeding season in Wisconsin, Minnesota, northern Illinois, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Quebec (Ungava), and Nova Scotia. Winters in the Gulf States north to North Carolina, and in California. Casual in Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona, and in Bermuda.

Genus CRECISCUS Cabanis.

Crecicus Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., VI, No. 24, Nov., 1856 [1857], 428. Type, by monotypy, *Rallus jamaicensis* Gmelin.

Crecíscus jamaicénsis stóddardi Coale. **Black Rail.** [216.]

Cresciscus [sic] *jamaicensis stoddardi* Coale, Auk, XL, No. 1, Jan. 10, 1923, 89. (Hyde Lake, Chicago, Illinois.)

Range.—Breeds from Massachusetts, Iowa, and Kansas south to New Jersey, Virginia, and Florida. Winters probably mainly south of the United States to Guatemala, and casually in southern Georgia, Florida, and southern Louisiana. Casual in Nova Scotia and Bermuda.

Creciscus jamaicensis coturnículus (Ridgway). **Farallon Rail.** [216.1.]

Porzana Jamaicensis var. *coturniculus* "Baird," Ridgway, Amer. Nat., VIII, No. 2, Feb., 1874, 111. (Farallone Islands, coast of California.)

Range.—Coast marshes of California and northwestern Lower California, sparingly in the interior; mainly recorded in autumn and winter but breeds regularly on the marshes of San Diego Bay. Casual in Washington and Oregon.

[Another race, *C. j. jamaicensis* (Gmelin), occurs in Jamaica.]

Genus CREX Bechstein.

Crex Bechstein, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 336. Type, by monotypy, *Crex pratensis* Bechstein = *Rallus crex* Linnaeus.

★ **Créx créx** (Linnaeus). **Corn Crake.** [217.]

Rallus Crex Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. (in Europae agris, carectis = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in Europe and Asia, from Scandinavia, Russia, and Siberia south to northern Italy, Macedonia, and central Asia. Winters in Africa, Arabia, and northern India (rarely). Casual or accidental in Greenland, Baffin Island, Newfoundland (?), Nova Scotia, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, and in Bermuda.

Subfamily GALLINULINAE. Gallinules.

Genus IONORNIS Reichenbach.

Ionornis Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xxi. Type, by orig. desig., *Fulica martinicensis* Jacquin = *Fulica martinica* Linnaeus.

Ionórnis martínica (Linnaeus). **Purple Gallinule.** [218.]

Fulica martinica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 259. (in Martinicae inundatis = Martinique, West Indies.)

Range.—Breeds from Texas, Louisiana, southern Alabama, and South Carolina south through Mexico and the West Indies to Ecuador, Paraguay, and Argentina. Winters from Texas, Louisiana, and Florida southward. Irregularly north in summer to Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; accidental in Bermuda.

Genus GALLINULA Brisson.

Gallinula Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 50; VI, 2. Type, by tautonymy, *Gallinula* Brisson = *Fulica chloropus* Linnaeus.

Gallínula chlóropus cachínnans Bangs. **Florida Gallinule.** [219.]

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, V, 96, May 17, 1915. (Arbuckle Creek, DeSoto Co., Florida.)

Range.—Breeds from central California, Arizona, Nebraska, Minnesota, southern Ontario, New York, and Vermont south to the West Indies, Mexico, the Cape district of Lower California, and Panama; also in the Galápagos Islands and Bermuda. Winters from southern California, Arizona, Texas, and

South Carolina southward. Casual in South Dakota, Colorado, Greenland, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Maine. [Closely related races occur in South America and in the Eastern Hemisphere.]

Subfamily **FULICINAE**. Coots.

Genus **FULICA** Linnaeus.

Fulica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. Type, by subs. desig., *Fulica atra* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

★ **Fúlica átra átra** Linnaeus. **European Coot.** [220.]

Fulica atra Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Scandinavia, Russia, and Siberia south to the Mediterranean, northwestern Africa, Persia, India, and Japan. Accidental in Greenland,[1] Iceland, Labrador (Anatalak Bay and Sandwich Bay, December, 1927),[2] and Newfoundland (Exploits Harbor, December, 1927).[3] [Allied races occur in Australia and Tasmania.]

Fulica americána americána Gmelin. **American Coot.** [221.]

Fulica americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 704. Based on the Cinereous Coot Latham, General Synops., III, Pt. 1, 279. (in America septentrionali.)

Range.—Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to southern Lower California, Tamaulipas, Arkansas, Tennessee, New Jersey, and sporadically in Florida; also in southern Mexico, West Indies, and Nicaragua. Winters from southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, Colorado (casually), Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts (casually), and Virginia south to the West Indies and Costa Rica. Casual at Fort Yukon, Alaska, in Greenland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Bermuda. [An allied race occurs in Colombia and northern Ecuador.]

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[1] Hagerup, Birds Greenland, 1891, 53.
[2] Austin, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 208.
[3] Taverner, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 227.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES. Shore Birds, Gulls, Auks, and Allies.

Suborder CHARADRII. Jacanas and Shore Birds.

Superfamily JACANOIDEA. Jacanas.

Family JACANIDAE. Jacanas.

Genus JACANA Brisson.

Jacana Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 48; V, 121. Type, by tautonymy, *Jacana* Brisson = *Parra jacana* Linnaeus.

Subgenus ASÁRCIA Sharpe.

Asarcia Sharpe, Catal. Birds Brit. Mus., XXIV, 1896, 86. Type, by monotypy, *Parra variabilis* Linnaeus = *Fulica spinosa* Linnaeus.

Jacána spinósa gymnóstoma (Wagler). **Mexican Jacana.** [288.]

Parra gymnostoma Wagler, Isis von Oken, [XXIV] 1831, Heft. v (May), col. 517. (Mexico.)

Range.—Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and Mexico. Accidental in Florida (?).[1] [A closely related race occurs from Central America to Panama.]

Superfamily CHARADRIOIDEA. Shore Birds.

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE. Oyster-catchers.

Genus HAEMATOPUS Linnaeus.

Hæmatopus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. Type, by monotypy, *Hæmatopus ostralegus* Linnaeus.

★ **Haemátopus ostrálegus ostrálegus** Linnaeus. **European Oyster-catcher.** [285.]

Hæmatopus Ostralegus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. (in Europae, Americae septentrionalis littoribus marinis = Oeland Island, Sweden.)

[1] The Florida specimen is not extant and its identity can not be definitely determined. It was probably *J. s. violacea* Cory; cf. Cory, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, No. 3, July, 1881, 130; Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., X, Jan, 1916, 219.

RANGE.—Breeds from the Arctic Circle to the coasts of Europe, the Black Sea, and Turkestan. Winters southward to the coasts of central Africa and India. Occasional in Greenland (Julianehaab, Gotthaab, and Nenortalik).[1] [Closely allied races occur in eastern Asia and Australia.]

Haematopus palliátus palliátus TEMMINCK. **American Oyster-catcher.** [286.]

Hæmatopus palliatus TEMMINCK, Manuel d'Orn., ed. 2, II, 1820, 532. (à l'Amérique méridionale = South America.)

RANGE.—Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Virginia (casually New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New Brunswick) to Texas and Brazil, the West Indies (except the Bahama Islands), and the Pacific coast from Tehuantepec, Mexico, to the Gulf of Panama and Colombia; breeds locally throughout its range. Winters from Virginia southward.

Haematopus palliatus frázari BREWSTER. **Frazar's Oyster-catcher.** [286.1.]

Hæmatopus frazari BREWSTER, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 84. (Carmen Island, Gulf of California.)

RANGE.—Pacific and Gulf coasts and islands of Lower California, southward along the west coast of Mexico to Tepic and Jalisco; casually to Guerrero; formerly north to Ventura County, California.

[Additional races of *H. palliatus* occur in South America, the Bahamas, and the Galápagos.]

Haematopus báchmani AUDUBON. **Black Oyster-catcher.** [287.]

Hæmatopus Bachmani AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 427, fig. 1 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 245). (Mouth of the Columbia River.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Prince William Sound, Alaska, west throughout the Aleutian Islands and south to the west coast of central Lower California. Winters from the coasts of southern Alaska (Dixon Entrance, etc.) and British Columbia to Lower California.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE. PLOVERS, TURNSTONES, AND SURF-BIRDS.

SUBFAMILY VANELLINAE. LAPWINGS.

GENUS VANELLUS BRISSON.

Vanellus BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 48; V, 94. Type, by tautonymy, *Vanellus* BRISSON = *Tringa vanellus* LINNAEUS.

★ **Vanéllus vanéllus** (LINNAEUS). **Lapwing.** [269.]

Tringa Vanellus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. (in Europa, Africa = Sweden.)

[1] Reinhardt, Ibis, 1861, 9.

RANGE.—Breeds from the Arctic Circle south to central Europe and China. Winters south to northern Africa and India. Casual in Greenland and rarely straggling across the Atlantic Ocean; recorded from Baffin Island, Newfoundland, Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine, New York (Long Island), North Carolina, the Bahamas, and Barbados.

SUBFAMILY CHARADRIINAE. PLOVERS.

GENUS CHARADRIUS LINNAEUS.

Charadrius LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius hiaticula* LINNAEUS. (*Charadrios* s. *Hiaticula* Aldrovandus cited in synonymy, cf. Op. 16, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.)

SUBGENUS CHARADRIUS LINNAEUS.

Charádrius hiatícula hiatícula LINNAEUS. Ringed Plover. [275.]

Charadrius hiaticula LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. (Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe, also in Greenland (both coasts), Iceland, eastern Baffin Island, and probably Ellesmere Island, migrating along European coasts. [An allied race occurs in northern Siberia.] [1]

★ **Charadrius dúbius curónicus GMELIN. Little Ringed Plover.** [276.]

Charadrius curonicus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 692. (in Curonia = Courland, Latvia, on the Baltic Sea.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Europe and northern Asia south to Japan, northern Africa, and the Canaries. Winters in Africa, India, and the Malay Archipelago. Accidental in Alaska (Kodiak Island) [2] and California (San Francisco).[3] (?) [A closely allied race occurs in the Philippines, southern China, and adjacent islands.]

Charadrius melódus ORD. Piping Plover. [277.]

Charadrius melodus ORD, in reprint WILSON, Amer. Orn., VII, 1824, 71. (Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Breeds locally from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to central Nebraska, northeastern Illinois, northwestern Indiana, northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and coasts of New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina (Pea Island). Winters on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from South Carolina to Texas and northern Mexico. Casual in the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Bermuda, and Newfoundland.

[1] The Greenland bird has been separated as *C. h. septentrionalis* BREHM.

[2] Schalow, Journ. für Orn., 1891, 259.

[3] Ridgway, Amer. Nat., VIII, 1874, 109.

SUBGENUS CIRREPIDÉSMUS BONAPARTE.

Cirrepidesmus BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XLIII, No. 8 (for Aug. 25), 1856, 417. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius pyrrhothorax* GOULD = *C. atrifrons* WAGLER. (*C. cirrhepidesmus* WAGLER quoted as a synonym.)

★ **Charadrius móngolus móngolus** PALLAS. **Mongolian Plover.** [279.]

Charadrius mongolus PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 700. (circa lacus salsos versus Mongoliae fines = Kulussutai, probably on the Onon River, Siberia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia and the Commander Islands. Winters from the Philippines to Australia. Casual in Alaska (Cape Prince of Wales, June 11, 1922;[1] Nunivak Island[2]). [A closely allied race occurs in central Asia.]

SUBGENUS LEUCOPÓLIUS BONAPARTE.

Leucopolius BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XLIII, No. 8 (for Aug. 25), 1856, 417. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius marginatus* VIEILLOT. (*C. leucopolius* WAGLER quoted as a synonym.)

Charadrius nivósus nivósus (CASSIN). **Western Snowy Plover.** [278.]

Aegialitis nivosa CASSIN, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xlvi, 696. (Presidio [near San Francisco], California.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Washington, northern California, and northern Utah south to southern Lower California. Winters from central California south along the Pacific coast to Mexico.

Charadrius nivosus tenuiróstris (LAWRENCE). **Cuban Snowy Plover.** [278*a*.]

Aegialitis tenuirostris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VII, 1862, 455. (Near Guantanamo, Cuba.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Gulf coast from Florida to Texas and apparently in Haiti and Porto Rico; also on salt plains in Oklahoma and Kansas. South in winter to the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, Yucatan, and Venezuela (Margarita Island). Casual near Toronto, Ontario.

[An additional race of *C. nivosus* occurs in Chile and Peru.]

SUBGENUS AEGIÁLEUS REICHENBACH.

Aegialeus REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xviii. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius semipalmatus* BONAPARTE.

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[1] Bailey, Condor, XXVIII, 1926, 85.

[2] Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., XVII, 1928, 247.

Charadrius semipalmátus BONAPARTE. **Semipalmated Plover.** [274.]

Charadrius semipalmatus BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 98 [Aug., 1825]. New name for *Tringa hiaticula* WILSON, Amer. Orn., ORD reprint, VII, 65. (Coast of New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coast from Bering Sea to southern Baffin Island and Greenland south to the valley of the Yukon, British Columbia (Atlin Lake and the Queen Charlotte Islands), southern James Bay, north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Winters from central California, Louisiana, and South Carolina to Patagonia, Chile, and the Galápagos. Casual in Siberia and Bermuda; accidental in Greenland and England.

GENUS PAGOLLA MATHEWS.

Pagolla MATHEWS, Birds of Australia, III, Pt. i, April 2, 1913, 83. Type, by orig. desig., *Charadrius wilsonia* ORD.

Pagólla wilsónia wilsónia (ORD). **Wilson's Plover.** [280.]

Charadrius Wilsonia ORD, in WILSON, Amer. Orn., IX, 1814, 77, (pl. 73, fig. 5). (Shore of Cape Island [=Cape May], New Jersey.)

RANGE. Breeds from Virginia (formerly New Jersey) to the northern Bahama Islands and Florida and along the Gulf coast to Texas. Winters from Florida to Texas and south to Guatemala, Honduras, coast of Brazil, and the West Indies. Casual north to Nova Scotia and New England.

Pagolla wilsonia béldingi RIDGWAY. **Belding's Plover.** [280*a*.]

Pagolla wilsonia beldingi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. viii, June 26, 1919, 112. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast of America from middle Lower California (both coasts) to Peru; recorded twice near San Diego, California.

[An additional race of *P. wilsonia* occurs in the West Indies.]

GENUS EUPODA BRANDT.

Eupoda BRANDT, in TCHIHATCHEFF, Voy. Sci. Altai Orient., 1845, 444. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius asiaticus* PALLAS.

Eúpoda montána (TOWNSEND). **Mountain Plover.** [281.]

Charadrius montanus J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii, [Nov. 21] 1837, 192. (tableland of the Rocky Mountains = near Sweetwater River, Wyoming.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Montana and western Nebraska south to western Kansas, northern New Mexico, and northwestern Texas. Winters from northern California, southern Arizona, and southern Texas to southern Lower California and central Mexico. Accidental in Florida and Massachusetts.

Genus OXYECHUS Reichenbach.

Oxyechus Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xviii. Type, by orig. desig., *Charadrius vociferus* Linnaeus.

Oxyéchus vocíferus vocíferus (Linnaeus). **Killdeer.** [273.]

Charadrius vociferus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. Based on The Chattering Plover, *Pluvialis vociferus* Catesby, Carolina, I, 71. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds from northern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to the Bahamas, Florida, central Mexico, and southern Lower California. Winters from southern British Columbia, Colorado, Missouri, southern Illinois, western New York, and New Jersey south to Bermuda, the Greater Antilles, northern Venezuela, and northwestern Peru. Casual in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and in the British Isles. [Closely related races are resident in the West Indies and on the coast of Peru.]

Genus EUDROMIAS Brehm.

Eudromias C. L. Brehm, Isis von Oken, XXIII, 1830, Heft. x (Oct.), col. 987. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius morinellus* Linnaeus.

★ **Eudrômias morinéllus** (Linnaeus). **Dotterel.** [269.1.]

Charadrius Morinellus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. (in Europa ad Alpes migrans per Upsaliam etc. = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in the Alps, Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Siberia. Winters in southern Europe and northern Africa. Accidental in Alaska (King Island, July 23, 1897 [1] and Cape Prince of Wales, June1 5 and 19, 1929 [2]) and in Japan.

Genus PLUVIALIS Brisson.

Pluvialis Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 46; V, 42. Type, by tautonymy, *Pluvialis aurea* Brisson = *Charadrius pluvialis* Linnaeus = *C. apricarius* Linnaeus. (*Pluvialis* quoted in synonymy.)

Pluviális apricária apricária (Linnaeus). **European Golden Plover.** [271.]

Charadrius apricarius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. (in Oelandia, Canada = Oeland Island, Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from Great Britain and central Europe to Iceland, Norway, and northwestern Siberia. Winters south to northern Africa and southern Asia. Casual in Greenland where it breeds occasionally.

[1] Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1900, 22.

[2] A. M. Bailey, Condor, XXXII, 1930, 161.

Pluvialis domínica domínica (MÜLLER). **American Golden Plover.** [272.]

Charadrius Dominicus P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 116. Based on Le Pluvier doré de S. Domingue, *Pluvialis Dominicensis aurea* BRISSON, Orn. V, 48. (St. Domingo [West Indies].)

RANGE.—Breeds from Point Barrow along the Arctic coast to Melville Peninsula and probably western Baffin Island north to Melville and North Devon islands and south to Ard Lake and Churchill, Manitoba. Winters on the pampas of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay. Migrates south, mainly over the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia and New England; a few pass south through the Mississippi Valley, and all migrate north by this route; regular migrant on the Pacific coast in autumn. Formerly abundant, now much less common. Casual in Greenland and Bermuda, accidental in Great Britain, Heligoland and Australia.

Pluvialis dominica fúlva (GMELIN). **Pacific Golden Plover.** [272*a*.]

Charadrius fulvus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 687. Based on the Fulvous Plover LATHAM, General Synops., III, Pt. 1, 211. (in Tahiti maritimis et uliginosis = Tahiti.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Siberia from Liakof Island to Bering Strait and in Alaska along the coast of Bering Sea and Kotzebue Sound. Winters in the Hawaiian Islands, China, Oceanica, New Zealand, and Australia. Occasional in migration on the coast of British Columbia.

GENUS SQUATAROLA CUVIER.

Squatarola CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817 [Dec. 7, 1816], 467. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa squatarola* LINNAEUS.

Squatárola squatárola (LINNAEUS). **Black-bellied Plover.** [270.]

Tringa Squatarola LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds on the Arctic coast and islands from Point Barrow to Southampton and western Baffin islands, also on the Arctic coast of Russia and Siberia. Winters from the Mediterranean to South Africa; also in India and Australia, and from southern British Columbia, California, Louisiana, and North Carolina to Brazil, Peru, and northern Chile; in migration occurs throughout the United States and in Greenland and Bermuda. Accidental in Hawaii; casual all summer on the coasts of Florida and western Ecuador.[1]

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[1] This species has been divided by some authors into several races, the North American race being known as *S. s. cynosurae* THAYER and BANGS and the East Siberian form which reaches Alaska as *S. s. hypomelas* (PALLAS).

Subfamily APHRIZINAE. Surf-birds.

Genus APHRIZA Audubon.

Aphriza Audubon, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 249. Type, by monotypy, *Aphriza townsendi* Audubon = *Tringa virgata* Gmelin.

Aphríza virgâta (Gmelin). **Surf-bird.** [282.]

Tringa virgata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 674. Based on the Streaked Sandpiper Latham, General Synops., III, 180. (in sinu Sandwich = Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds on the Alaska Mountains in south-central Alaska (Mt. McKinley Park and Forty-mile River system). Winters more or less regularly on the Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver Island, and the coast of southern Alaska, and thence south as a transient winter visitant to Chile and the Straits of Magellan.

Subfamily ARENARIINAE. Turnstones.

Genus ARENARIA Brisson.

Arenaria Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 48; V, 132. Type, by tautonymy, *Arenaria* Brisson = *Tringa interpres* Linnaeus.

★ **Arenária intérpres intérpres** (Linnaeus). **European Turnstone.** [283.]

Tringa Interpres Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. (in Europa & America septentrionali = Gotland, Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from western Greenland and Iceland through Arctic Europe and Asia to Kamchatka. Winters on the coasts of Europe and Asia to South Africa. Accidental in Massachusetts (Monomoy Island, September 8, 1892).[1]

Arenaria interpres morinélla (Linnaeus). **Ruddy Turnstone.** [283*a*.]

Tringa Morinella Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 249. Based mainly on The Turn-Stone, *Morinellus marinus* Catesby, Carolina, I, 72. (ad maris littora Americae septentrionalis; & Europae = coast of Georgia.)

Range.—Breeds from western and northern Alaska to Southampton and western Baffin islands. Winters from central California, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina to southern Brazil and central Chile; occurs in migration over North America in general and individuals linger all summer on mainland beaches and on Laysan and other Pacific islands. Accidental on the Andaman Islands.[2]

[1] Bishop, Auk, XXIII, 1906, 335.

[2] Turnstones of islands in Bering Sea are intermediate between the two forms and represent *A. i. oahuensis* Bloxham which is sometimes recognized as distinct.

Arenaria melanocéphala (VIGORS). **Black Turnstone.** [284.]

Strepsilas melanocephalus VIGORS, Zool. Journ., IV, No. 15, Oct., 1828 [Jan., 1829] 356. (Northwest coast of [North] America.)

RANGE.—Breeds along the coast of Alaska from Bering Straits south to the Sitka district. Winters from southeastern Alaska south to the Cape district of Lower California. Casual in northeastern Siberia. Individuals occur all summer on the coasts of southeastern Alaska, British Columbia, and California.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE. WOODCOCK, SNIPE, AND SANDPIPERS.

SUBFAMILY SCOLOPACINAE. WOODCOCK AND SNIPE.

GENUS PHILOHELA GRAY.

Philohela GRAY, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, 1841, 90. Type, by orig. desig., *Scolopax minor* GMELIN.[1]

Philóhela mínor (GMELIN). **American Woodcock.** [228.]

Scolopax minor GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 661. Based on the Little Woodcock PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 463. (in Americae . . . in Carolinae . . . Noveboraci silvis humidis = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Manitoba, northeastern North Dakota, northeastern Minnesota, southern Ontario, northern Michigan, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to eastern Colorado, southern Kansas (formerly), southern Louisiana, and northern Florida. Winters from southern Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and southern New Jersey (occasionally northern Indiana and Massachusetts), south to Texas and central Florida. Casual in Manitoba, Montana, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

GENUS SCOLOPAX LINNAEUS.

Scolopax LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. Type, by subs. desig., *Scolopax rusticola* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

★ **Scólopax rustícola rustícola** LINNAEUS. **European Woodcock.** [227.]

Scolopax Rusticola LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 146. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Arctic Circle to Great Britain, Russia, Siberia, and mountains of Europe and Asia; also in the Azores, Canary, and Madeira

[1] It is claimed that *Rubicola* "VIEILL." RICHARDSON (WILSON and BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., JAMESON ed., III, 1831, 98) should replace *Philohela*, but on the other hand there is no evidence that it was intended as a new name and it seems an obvious misprint for *Rusticola*, a name applied to the European Woodcock.

islands. Winters in Great Britain, southern Europe, northern Africa, China, and India. Occasional in eastern North America from southern Quebec and Newfoundland to Virginia; accidental in Greenland. [A closely allied race occurs in the Riu Kiu Islands.]

Genus CAPELLA Frenzel.

Capella Frenzel, Beschr. Vögel und Eyer Wittenberg, 1801, 58. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax coelestis* Frenzel = *Scolopax gallinago* Linnaeus.

★ **Capélla gallinágo gallinágo** (Linnaeus). **European Snipe.** [229.]

Scolopax Gallinago Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 147. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in Great Britain, northern Europe, and Siberia to latitude 70°, and in mountains of Europe and Asia. Winters in Great Britain, southern Europe, northern Africa, India, China, the Philippines, and Borneo. Casual in Greenland,[1] accidental in Labrador (Makkovik, December 24, 1927)[2] and Bermuda.[3] [An allied race occurs in Iceland and the Faroes to which the stragglers to America may be referable.]

Capella delicâta (Ord). **Wilson's Snipe.** [230.]

Scolopax delicata Ord, in reprint Wilson, Amer. Orn., IX, 1825, ccxviii. (Pennsylvania.)

Range.—Breeds from western Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, the Ungava Peninsula, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland south to southern California, northern Nevada, southern Colorado, eastern South Dakota, northern Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, central Ontario, and northwestern Pennsylvania. Winters from southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, southern Montana, New Mexico, central Colorado, and southern Virginia through Central America and West Indies to Colombia and southern Brazil; remains in winter casually and locally north to Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, and Nova Scotia. Accidental in Greenland, Hawaii, Bermuda, and Great Britain (Hebrides).

★ **Capella média** (Latham). **Great Snipe.** [230.1.]

Scolopax Media Latham, General Synops., Suppl., I, 1787, 292. (Lancashire, [England].)

Range.—Breeds from northern Germany, Russia, and Siberia north beyond lat. 71°. Winters from the Mediterranean to South Africa; in migration from Great Britain to Persia. Accidental in Canada (Hudson Bay).[4]

[1] Hagerup, Birds Greenland, 1891, 54. Schiøler also records *C. g. färoeensis* (Brehm) from the east coast.

[2] Austin, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 209.

[3] Jones, Nat. in Bermuda, 1859, 43.

[4] Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831, 501.

Genus **LYMNOCRYPTES** Boie.

Lymnocryptes Boie, Brehm's Ornis, II, 1826, 127. Type, by monotypy, [*Scolopax*] *gallinula* [Linnaeus] = *Scolopax minima* Brünnich.

★ **Lymnocrýptes mínimus** (Brünnich). **European Jack Snipe.** [230.2.]

Scolopax Minima Brünnich, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 49. (E Christiansöe [Island, Denmark].)

Range.—Breeds in Lapland, Finland, Poland, Russia, and Siberia and rarely in Germany and the Baltic countries. In winter south to the Canaries, northern Africa, India, China, and Japan. Casual in the Faroes, Madeira, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (St. Paul Island, spring of 1919),[1] and Labrador (Makkovik, December 24, 1927).[2]

Subfamily **NUMENIINAE.** Curlews, Yellow-legs, and Allies.

Genus **NUMENIUS** Brisson.

Numenius Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 48; V, 311. Type, by tautonymy, *Numenius* Brisson = *Scolopax arquata* Linnaeus.

Numénius americánus americánus Bechstein. **Long-billed Curlew.** [264.]

Numenius americanus Bechstein, in Latham, Allgem. Ueb. Vögel, IV, Pt. ii, 1812, 432. (New York.)

Range.—Breeds in Utah, southern Idaho, and eastern Nevada; formerly in southern Wisconsin, Iowa, northern Illinois, eastern Nebraska, and eastern Kansas. Winters from central California and southern Arizona south to Guatemala, and formerly on the Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Formerly a regular migrant north to Massachusetts, now a straggler east of the Mississippi. Casual in the West Indies.

Numenius americanus occidentális Woodhouse. **Northern Curlew.** [264*a*.]

Numinius [sic] *occidentalis* Woodhouse, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 6, Nov.–Dec., 1852 [Feb. 7, 1853], 194. (near Albuquerque, New Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and eastern British Columbia (formerly Vancouver Island) south to Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Winters south to southern California, New Mexico, and northern Mexico.[3]

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[1] Hanna, Condor, XXII, 1920, 173.

[2] Austin, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 209.

[3] This bird has also been named *N. a. parvus* Bishop (Auk, XXVII, 1910, 59), on the assumption that Woodhouse's name did not apply to it.

★ **Numenius arquâtus arquâtus** (LINNAEUS). **European Curlew.** [264.1.]

Scolopax Arquata LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the British Isles to the plains of the Caucasus and from the Scandinavian Peninsula and basin of the Volga to Holland. Winters in South Africa, Madagascar, and India. Casual in the Faroes, Azores, Iceland, and on both coasts of Greenland;[1] accidental in New York (Long Island).[2] [A closely allied race occurs in Siberia.]

GENUS PHAEOPUS CUVIER.

Phæopus CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817 [Dec. 7, 1816], 485. Type, by tautonymy, *Scolopax phaeopus* LINNAEUS.

★ **Phaéopus phaéopus phaéopus** (LINNAEUS). **Whimbrel.** [267.]

Scolopax Phaeopus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 146. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Iceland, British Isles, northern Scandinavia, Finland, and Russia north to the Arctic Circle. Winters in Africa and India; casually north to Iceland. Occasional in Greenland (Arsuk, May 25, 1887);[3] accidental in Nova Scotia (off Sable Island, May 23, 1906)[4] and New York (Long Island, September 4, 1912).[5]
[A closely allied race occurs in eastern Asia.]

Phaeopus tahitiénsis (GMELIN). **Bristle-thighed Curlew.** [268.]

Scolopax tahitiensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 656. Based on the Otaheiti Curlew LATHAM, General Synops., III, Pt. i, 122. (in Tahiti [Society Islands].)

RANGE.—Occurs in summer and probably breeds in western Alaska from the Kowak River to the Kenai Peninsula; non-breeding migrants linger all summer on Laysan and Phoenix islands. Winters on islands of the South Pacific from Hawaii to New Caledonia.

Phaeopus hudsónicus (LATHAM). **Hudsonian Curlew.** [265.]

Numenius hudsonicus LATHAM, Index Orn., II, 1790, 712. (in sinu Hudsonis = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the coast of Alaska from the mouth of the Yukon northward and locally east to northern Mackenzie and northern Manitoba

[1] Helms, Dansk. Orn. For. Tidssk., XI, Heft 3–4, Sept., 1917, 173.
[2] Marshall, Auk, IX, 1892, 390.
[3] Chamberlain, Auk, VI, 1889, 21. Has bred on southwest coast (Schiøler).
[4] Brewster, Auk, XXVI, 1909, 190.
[5] Miller, Auk, XXXII, 1915, 226.

(Churchill). Non-breeding migrants linger all summer from the coast of Virginia to western Ecuador. Winters from Lower California to southern Honduras, from Ecuador to southern Chile, and from British Guiana to the mouth of the Amazon; migrates mainly along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; rarer but regular in spring in the interior. Casual on the Pribilof Islands and in Greenland and Bermuda; accidental in Iceland and Spain.

Phaeopus boreâlis (FORSTER). **Eskimo Curlew.** [266.]

Scolopax borealis J. R. FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772 Art. 29, (read June 18 and 25) 431. (Fort Albany, Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Formerly bred on the Barren Grounds of northern Mackenzie northwest perhaps to Norton Sound, Alaska. Formerly a common autumn transient on the Atlantic coast from Labrador southward to New York (Long Island) and northern New Jersey, thence over the ocean to South America. Wintered on the plains of Argentina and Patagonia to Chile and casually the Falkland Islands. Accidental or casual in northeastern Siberia, the Pribilof Islands, Greenland, Iceland, and the British Isles. Now nearly or quite extinct; last specimen taken in the United States near Norfolk, Neb., April 17, 1915; last in Argentina, Jan. 11, 1925; reported at Hastings, Neb., April 8, 1926.

GENUS BARTRAMIA LESSON.

Bartramia LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 7, April 9, 1831, 553. Type, by monotypy, *Bartramia laticauda* LESSON = *Tringa longicauda* BECHSTEIN.

Bartrâmia longicaûda (BECHSTEIN). **Upland Plover.** [261.]

Tringa longicauda BECHSTEIN, in LATHAM, Allgem. Ueb. Vögel, IV, Pt. ii, 1812, 453. (Nordamerika.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern Maine to southern Oregon, northeastern Utah, Colorado, southern Oklahoma, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and northern Virginia (casually South Carolina). Winters on the pampas of South America from southern Brazil to Argentina and Chile. Casual or accidental in northeastern California, Greenland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Bermuda, and western Europe. Rapidly becoming rare.

GENUS ACTITIS ILLIGER.

Actitis ILLIGER, Prodromus, 1811, 262. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa hypoleucos* LINNAEUS (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

Actítis maculária (LINNAEUS). **Spotted Sandpiper.** [263.]

Tringa macularia LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 249. Based mainly on the Spotted Tringa EDWARDS, Gleanings Nat. Hist., 139. (in Europa & America septentrionali = Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds from tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ungava Peninsula, and Newfoundland south to southern California, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, central Alabama, and northern South Carolina. Winters from southern British Columbia, Louisiana, and South Carolina to southern Brazil, central Peru, and Bolivia, and casually Argentina. Accidental in Greenland, Great Britain, Heligoland, Belgium, and western Germany.

GENUS TRINGA LINNAEUS.

Tringa LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa ocrophus* LINNAEUS. (*Tringa* cited in synonymy; cf. Op. 16, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.)

Trínga solitária solitária WILSON. **Eastern Solitary Sandpiper.** [256.]

Tringa solitaria WILSON, Amer. Orn., VII, 1813, 53 (pl. 58, fig. 3). (Pocano Mt., Pa., Kentucky, and New York = Pocono Mt., Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Summers from central Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Ungava Peninsula, and Newfoundland south to Nebraska, Illinois, northern Iowa, Indiana, northern Ohio, and northern Pennsylvania; breeds in central Alberta and doubtless in other portions of its summer range. Winters casually in Florida and from southeastern Texas, the West Indies, and Costa Rica to Ecuador and possibly Argentina. Accidental in northern Alaska, Galápagos Islands, Greenland, Bermuda, and Great Britain; regular on migration in British Columbia, and casual west to New Mexico, Wyoming, and Montana.

Tringa solitaria cinnamómea (BREWSTER). **Western Solitary Sandpiper.** [256*a*.]

Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus BREWSTER, Auk, VII, No. 4, Oct., 1890, 377. (San José del Cabo [Lower California].)

RANGE.—Summers from Kotzebue Sound and Great Bear Lake south to Washington and Colorado; breeds in Alaska but probably only casually in the United States; migrates through British Columbia, Alberta, California, and Lower California; casual east to Idaho, North Dakota, and Texas. Winters in South America from Ecuador to Argentina.

★ **Tringa ócrophus** LINNAEUS. **Green Sandpiper.** [257.]

Tringa Ocrophus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. Winters from southern Europe and China to southern Africa and the Malay Archipelago. Accidental in Nova Scotia (Halifax).[1]

GENUS RHYACOPHILUS KAUP.

Rhyacophilus KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 140. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa glareola* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1842, App., 14).

★ **Rhyacóphilus glaréola** (LINNAEUS). **Wood Sandpiper.** [257.1.]

Tringa Glareola LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Europe and northern Asia. South in winter to Africa, India, the Malay region, and Australia. Accidental in Alaska (Sanak Island, May 27, 1894;[2] St. George Island, May 19, 1914),[3] Hawaiian Islands, and Madeira.

GENUS HETEROSCELUS BAIRD.

Heteroscelus BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxii, xlvii, 728, 734. Type, by monotypy, *Totanus brevipes* VIEILLOT.

Heteróscelus incánus (GMELIN). **Wandering Tattler.** [259.]

Scolopax incana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 658. Based on the Ash-coloured Snipe LATHAM, General Synops., III, 154. (in insulis Eimeo et Palmerston = Eimeo [Moorea] Island, Society group, Pacific Ocean.)

RANGE.—Breeds from south-central Alaska (Mt. McKinley and Nome) to east-central Yukon (Macmillan River) and south to Prince William Sound; occurs west to Norton Sound and northern Siberia. Winters from southern California to the Galápagos and Ecuador, in Hawaii, Oceanica, and Australia; migrating along the Pacific coast and east to Crater Lake, Oregon.

★ **Heteroscelus brévipes** (VIEILLOT). **Polynesian Tattler.** [259.1.]

Totanus brevipes VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., VI, 1816, 410. (Pays inconnu = Timor.)

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[1] Brewer, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, III, 1878, 49.
[2] Littlejohn, Condor, VI, 1904, 138.
[3] Hanna, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, 401.

RANGE.—Shores and islands of the western Pacific and eastern Indian oceans from Kamchatka to Australia, Borneo, etc. Casual on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (October 4, 1911,[1] September 2, 1917,[1] September 17, 1919 [2]).

GENUS CATOPTROPHORUS BONAPARTE.

Catoptrophorus BONAPARTE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., II, 1827, 323. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax semipalmata* GMELIN.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus (GMELIN). **Eastern Willet.** [258.]

Scolopax semipalmata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 659. Based on the Semipalmated Snipe PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 469. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Atlantic coast in Nova Scotia, and from New Jersey to Florida, and on the Gulf coast to Texas; also in the Bahamas and the Greater Antilles. Winters from North Carolina and the Bahamas to Brazil. Accidental in Kansas, Bermuda, and Europe.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus (BREWSTER). **Western Willet.** [258*a*.]

Symphemia semipalmata inornata BREWSTER, Auk, IV, No. 2, April, 1887, 145. (Larimer County, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Breeds from east central Oregon, southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba to northeastern California, central Utah, central Colorado, Nebraska, western Minnesota, and northern Iowa; casual in summer (not breeding) as far south as western Ecuador. Winters from northern California on the Pacific coast and from the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida to Ecuador, Peru, and the Galápagos Islands; in fall migration occurs in southern Ontario and on the Atlantic coast from New England south. Accidental in southwestern British Columbia and southeastern Alaska.

GENUS TOTANUS BECHSTEIN.

Totanus BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 282. Type, by tautonymy, *Totanus maculatus* BECHSTEIN = *Scolopax totanus* LINNAEUS.

Totanus melanoleucus (GMELIN). **Greater Yellow-legs.** [254.]

Scolopax melanoleuca GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 659. Based on the Stone Snipe PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 468. (auctumno in arenis littoris Labrador = Chateaux Bay, Labrador.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Mt. Iliamna, Alaska, central Alberta, southern Ungava, and Labrador to southern British Columbia, southern Manitoba,

[1] Hanna, Auk, XXXVII, 1920, 250.

[2] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 146, 1929, 49.

Newfoundland, Mingan and Anticosti islands. Winters from central California (casually Washington), southern Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina (casually North Carolina) south to Patagonia; rare on the Canadian prairies. Occasional at all times of year (non-breeding birds) in the West Indies, Bahamas, Florida, Texas, and California, and in Bermuda in migration; accidental in Greenland and the British Isles.

Totanus flávipes (GMELIN). **Lesser Yellow-legs.** [255.]

Scolopax flavipes GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 659. Based on the Yellowshank PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 468. (auctumno in Noveboraco = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Kotzebue Sound and the upper Yukon Valley, Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northern Quebec (Ungava) to northern British Columbia, Alberta, and southern Manitoba. Formerly reported to breed casually south to Illinois, Indiana, and New York. Winters in Argentina, Chile, and Patagonia, and casually in Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, and the Bahamas. Migrates mainly east of the Rocky Mountains but occurs in the Pribilof Islands, California, Lower California, Bermuda, and Greenland; rare in spring on the Atlantic coast; accidental in Great Britain.

★ **Totanus tótanus robústus** SCHIÖLER. **Iceland Redshank.** [253.1.]

Totanus calidris robustus SCHIØLER, Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr., XIII, 1919, 211. (Iceland.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Iceland and possibly the Faroes. Winters in the British Isles and on the coasts of western Europe to Morocco. Casual in Greenland.[1] [Closely allied races occur throughout Europe and in eastern Asia.]

SUBFAMILY CALIDRIDIINAE. SANDPIPERS, GODWITS, AND ALLIES.

GENUS CALIDRIS ANONYMOUS.

Calidris ANONYMOUS, Allgem. Lit.-Zeitung, II, No. 168, June 8, 1804, col. 542. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa calidris* GMELIN = *Tringa canutus* LINNAEUS.

Calídris canútus rúfus (WILSON). **American Knot.** [234.]

Tringa rufa WILSON, Amer. Orn., VII, 1813, 43 (pl. 57, fig. 5). (Middle Atlantic States = New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Ellesmere Island east to northern Greenland and west to southeastern Victoria Island, possibly to Point Barrow, Alaska; migrates along both coasts of North America and through Alberta. Winters in

[1] Helms, Birds Angmagsalik, 1926, 245.

South America south to Patagonia and rarely on the coasts of South Carolina and Florida, occasionally north to New England; small numbers have been found throughout the summer on the coasts from Virginia to Florida. [A closely allied race occurs in Europe and may breed in eastern Greenland.] [1]

★ **Calidris tenuiróstris** (Horsfield). **Eastern Asiatic Knot.** [234.1.]

Totanus tenuirostris Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIII, Pt. i, May, 1821, 192. (Java.)

Range.—Breeds in Siberia, China, and Japan. South to Australia and India in winter. Accidental at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska (May 28, 1922).[2]

Genus ARQUATELLA Baird.

Arquatella Baird, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxii, xlvii, 714, 717. Type, by monotypy, *Tringa maritima* Brünnich.

Arquatélla marítima (Brünnich). **Purple Sandpiper.** [235.]

Tringa Maritima Brünnich, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 54. (E Christiansöe & Norvegia = Christiansöe Island, Denmark.)

Range.—Summers and probably breeds from Melville Island, northern Ellesmere Island, and northern Greenland south to southern Baffin Island and south Greenland; also in Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, Norway, Russia, Siberia, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. Winters from southern Greenland and New Brunswick to New York (Long Island), and casually to southern New Jersey, and in the Old World to the British Isles, northern Azores, the Mediterranean and Baltic seas. Casual in migration to the Great Lakes, Missouri, Georgia, Florida, and Bermuda.

Arquatella ptilocnémis ptilocnémis (Coues). **Pribilof Sandpiper.** [235*b*.]

Tringa ptilocnemis Coues, in Elliott, Rep. Seal Isl. Alaska, 1873 (not paged). (St. George Island, Pribilof Islands.)

Range.—Breeds on St. Lawrence, St. Matthew, and the Pribilof Islands. Winters on the coast of southeastern Alaska near Lynn Canal; wanders in migration north to Norton Sound and southwest to Unalaska.

Arquatella ptilocnemis couési Ridgway. **Aleutian Sandpiper.** [235*a*.]

Arquatella couesi Ridgway, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, No. 3, July, 1880, 160. (Aleutian Islands and coast of Alaska = Attu Island, Aleutian Islands.)

Range.—Breeds on the Aleutian and Shumagin islands and at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. Winters on its breeding range and also along the Pacific coast south to Oregon.

[1] Riley refers Alaskan birds to the Asiatic race, *C. c. rodgersi* Mathews, cf. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIV, 1918, 614.

[2] Bailey, Condor, 1924, 195.

★ **Arquatella ptilocnemis quárta** (HARTERT). **Commander Sandpiper.** [235c.]

Erolia maritima quarta HARTERT, Novitates Zool., XXVII, No. 1, June 15, 1920, 137. (Bering Island, Commander Islands.)

RANGE.—Commander Islands; casual on Attu Island, Aleutian chain (June 23, 1911).[1]

GENUS **PISOBIA** BILLBERG.

Pisobia BILLBERG, Synops. Faunae Scand., I, Pt. ii, 1828, 136. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa minuta* LEISLER (A. O. U. Comm., 1908).

Pisóbia acuminâta (HORSFIELD). **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.** [238.]

Totanus acuminatus HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIII, Pt. i, May, 1821, 192. (Java.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Chukches Peninsula, Siberia. Winters in Japan and south to New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, Tonga Islands, Australia, and New Zealand; occurs in fall migration on Kotzebue and Norton sounds, Pribilof and Unalaska islands. Casual on the coast of British Columbia and near San Diego, California. Accidental in Hawaii and Great Britain.

Pisobia melanótos (VIEILLOT). **Pectoral Sandpiper.** [239.]

Tringa melanotos VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXXIV, 1819, 462. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coast from northeastern Siberia to northern Alaska (mouth of the Yukon), northeastern Mackenzie, and Southampton Island. Winters in South America from Peru and Bolivia to northern Chile, Argentina, and central Patagonia; rare migrant on the Pacific coast; common in fall migration in the Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic coast, rare in spring especially in the latter region. Casual or accidental in Hawaii, New Zealand, Japan, Aleutian Islands, Greenland, and England.

Pisobia fuscicóllis (VIEILLOT). **White-rumped Sandpiper.** [240.]

Tringa fuscicollis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXXIV, 1819, 461. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.—Breeds along the Arctic coast from northern Alaska (Point Barrow) and Mackenzie to Southampton and southern Baffin islands; reported in summer east to Greenland. Winters from Paraguay to southern Patagonia and the Falkland Islands; in migration most abundant in the Mississippi Valley but uncommon in Alberta and on the Atlantic coast. Casual in Bermuda, the Azores, Great Britain, the West Indies, and Franz Josef Land.

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[1] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 142, 1927, 159.

Pisobia bairdi (COUES). **Baird's Sandpiper.** [241.]

Actodromas Bairdii COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIII] 1861, sig. 11–17, June–Aug. [Dec. 28], 194. (Fort Resolution [Great Slave Lake, Canada].)

RANGE.—Breeds along the Arctic coast from western Alaska to Baffin Island and probably Greenland south to Mackenzie (Aylmer Lake region). Winters in Chile, Argentina, and Patagonia; occurs regularly in migration from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley and in Central America and northern South America, and irregularly in autumn on the Pacific coast from Alaska to Lower California, on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to South Carolina, and on the Gulf coast of Florida. Casual in summer in Guerrero, Mexico; accidental in England.

Pisobia minutílla (VIEILLOT). **Least Sandpiper.** [242.]

Tringa minutilla VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXXIV, 1819, 466. (Amérique jusq'au delà du Canada = Halifax, Nova Scotia.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern British Columbia, and Labrador south to the valley of the Upper Yukon, Magdalen Islands, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia (Sable Island). Winters from southern California, Texas, and North Carolina through the West Indies and Central America to Brazil, the Galápagos Islands, and central Patagonia; in migration occurs throughout the United States west to northeastern Siberia and north to Greenland. Accidental in Europe.

★ **Pisobia subminúta** (MIDDENDORFF). **Long-toed Stint.** [242.1.]

Tringa subminuta MIDDENDORFF, Reise Sibir., II, Pt. ii, 1851, 222. (Höhen des Westabhanges vom Stanowoi Gebirge und des Nähe des Ausflusses der Uda = Stanovoi Mts., Siberia.)

RANGE.—Eastern Asia to Australia. Breeds in eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Kurile Islands. Winters in India, Burma, Malay Archipelago, Philippines, and Australia. Accidental on Otter Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (July 8, 1885).[1]

Pisobia ruficóllis (PALLAS). **Rufous-necked Sandpiper.** [242.2.]

Trynga ruficollis PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 700. (circa Lacus salsos Dauuriae campestris = Kulussutai, eastern Siberia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia and northwestern Alaska (Cape Prince of Wales,[2] Wainwright,[3] and probably Nome). Winters in the Malay Archipelago, the Philippines, and Australia.

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[1] Townsend, Cruise of the 'Corwin,' 1885, 1887, 100.

[2] Bailey, Condor, XXVIII, 1926, 32.

[3] Thayer, Condor, XI, 1909, 173.

Genus EROLIA Vieillot.

Erolia Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 55. Type, by monotypy, *Erolia variegata* Vieillot = *Scolopax testacea* Pallas.

Erólia testácea (Pallas). **Curlew Sandpiper.** [244.]

Scolopax testacea Pallas, in Vroeg, Catal., 1764, Adumbr., 6. (Valt op. voorn, Eyland = Holland.)

Range.—Breeds in the Yenisei Delta and on the Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia. Winters in Africa, Madagascar, India, Malay Archipelago, and Australia, casually to New Zealand; in migration occurs from Great Britain to China and the Philippines. Occasional in Alaska (Point Barrow), Ontario, Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), and New Jersey; accidental in the West Indies (Grenada and Carriacou) and in Patagonia.[1]

Genus PELIDNA Cuvier.

Pelidna Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 1817 [Dec. 7, 1816], 490. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa cinclus* Linnaeus, 1766 = *Tringa alpina* Linnaeus, 1758 (Gray, 1840).

★ **Pelídna alpína alpína** (Linnaeus). **Dunlin.** [243.]

Tringa alpina Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149. (in Lapponia = Lapland.)

Range.—Breeds in Iceland, the British Isles, Norway, and Russia north to Kolguev Island and south to Holland and northern Germany. Winters from Great Britain, Holland, and the Caspian Sea to central East Africa and Calcutta. Accidental in eastern North America (Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York).[2]

Pelidna alpina sakhalína (Vieillot). **Red-backed Sandpiper.** [243*a*.]

Scolopax sakhalina Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., III, 1816, 359. (en Russie = Sakhalin Island, Okhotsk Sea.)

Range.—Breeds on the northern coast of Siberia west to the mouth of the Yenisei and in Arctic America from the mouth of the Yukon to the Boothia and Melville peninsulas south to Hudson Bay (Churchill); migrates through the Great Lakes. Winters on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia to southern Lower California and from New Jersey (casually Massachusetts) south on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to Florida, Louisiana and

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[1] Alaskan birds have been referred to *E. chinensis* Gray (Zool. Misc., 1831, 2).

[2] The resident bird of the British Isles has been separated as *P. a. schinzi* Brehm and the breeding bird of Greenland as *P. a. arctica* Schiøler. Some of the stragglers to North America may have been referable to these races.

southern Texas; also in Asia from China and Japan to the Malay Archipelago.[1]
[Allied races of *P. alpina* occur in central Europe.]

Genus LIMNODROMUS Wied.

Limnodromus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Brasil, IV, Abth. ii, 1833, 716. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax grisea* Gmelin.

Limnódromus gríseus gríseus (Gmelin). **Eastern Dowitcher.** [231.]

Scolopax grisea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 658. Based on the Brown Snipe Pennant, Arct. Zool., II, 464. (in Noveboraci maritimis = Long Island, New York.)

Range.—Breeds from central Alberta to the west side of Hudson Bay, Churchill, and northward. Winters from Florida (casually North Carolina) and the West Indies, south to central Brazil and Peru; migrates regularly on the Atlantic coast of the United States and less abundantly in the interior and on the Pacific. Casual in the Canadian maritime provinces and accidental in Greenland, Alaska, Idaho, Bermuda, the British Isles, and France; occasional in summer (non-breeding birds) on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

Limnodromus griseus scolopáceus (Say). **Long-billed Dowitcher.** [232.]

Limosa scolopacea Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., I, 1823, 170. (near Boyer Creek = Council Bluffs, Iowa.)

Range.—Breeds from Point Barrow to the mouth of the Yukon, east to northwestern Mackenzie. Winters from Louisiana, Florida, central California, Cuba, Jamaica, and Mexico south to Panama and Ecuador; in migration on the Pacific coast and in western Mississippi Valley; occasional in summer (non-breeding birds) south to western Ecuador. Casual on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia (Sable Island) southward, and on the northern coast of eastern Siberia south to Japan.

Genus MICROPALAMA Baird.

Micropalama Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxii, xlvii, 714, 726. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa himantopus* Bonaparte.

Micropálama himántopus (Bonaparte). **Stilt Sandpiper.** [233.]

Tringa himantopus Bonaparte, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., II, 1826, 157. (Long Branch, New Jersey.)

Range.—Breeds from near the mouth of the Mackenzie to Coronation Gulf and Hudson Bay (Churchill). Winters in South America south to Uruguay

[1] The American bird has been regarded by some as distinct from that of Asia, under the name *P. a. pacifica* Coues.

and Chile; casual in winter in southern Texas and Mexico; in migration occurs in interior Canada, the western Mississippi Valley, the West Indies, and Central America; less common and irregular on the Atlantic coast and the coast of British Columbia. Casual in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Bermuda.

Genus EREUNETES Illiger.

Ereunetes Illiger, Prodromus, 1811, 262. Type, by monotypy, *Ereunetes petrificatus* Illiger = *Tringa pusilla* Linnaeus.

Ereunétes pusíllus (Linnaeus). **Semipalmated Sandpiper.** [246.]

Tringa pusilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 252. Based on La petite Alouette-de-mer de S. Domingue, *Cinclus Dominicensis minor* Brisson, Orn., V, 222. (in Domingo = Santo Domingo, West Indies.)

Range.—Breeds from northeastern Siberia and the Arctic coast of North America south to the mouth of the Yukon and Hudson Bay (Churchill) and east to southwestern Baffin Island and northern Labrador. Winters from South Carolina and the Gulf of Mexico through the West Indies and Central America to Patagonia; migrates mainly east of the Rocky Mountains but occurs in migration in British Columbia. Casual in the Pribilof Islands; accidental in the British Isles.

Ereunetes maúrii Cabanis. **Western Sandpiper.** [247.]

Ereunetes Mauri Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., VI, No. 24, Nov., 1856 [1857], 419. (Cuba.)

Range.—Breeds along the Alaska coast from the Yukon delta to Point Barrow. Winters from North Carolina and Washington to Venezuela and Peru; in migration occurs mainly west of the Rocky Mountains, less commonly in the interior and on the Atlantic coast as far north as New Hampshire, and in the West Indies.

Genus TRYNGITES Cabanis.

Tryngites Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., VI, No. 24, Nov., 1856 [1857], 418. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa rufescens* Vieillot = *Tringa subruficollis* Vieillot.

Tryngítes subruficóllis (Vieillot). **Buff-breasted Sandpiper.** [262.]

Tringa subruficollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXXIV, 1819, 465. (Paraguay.)

Range.—Breeds along the Arctic coast from northern Alaska to northern Mackenzie. Winters in Argentina and Uruguay; most abundant in migration in the Mississippi Valley and Canadian prairies; occasional on the Atlantic

coast in autumn and rare but regular on the coast of British Columbia north to St. Michael, Alaska, and to northeastern Siberia; also once in California. Casual or accidental in Bermuda, the West Indies, western Europe, and Japan.

Genus LIMOSA Brisson.

Limosa Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 261; V, 48. Type, by tautonymy, *Limosa* Brisson = *Scolopax limosa* Linnaeus.

Limósa fédoa (Linnaeus). **Marbled Godwit.** [249.]

Scolopax Fedoa Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 146. Based on the Greater American Godwit Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 137. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Breeds from southern Alberta and southern Manitoba south to South Dakota (formerly to Utah, Nebraska, Iowa, and Wisconsin). Winters from central California, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia south to Ecuador and Peru (rarely Argentina); in migration occurs on the Pacific coast north to British Columbia and formerly (but now very rare) on the Atlantic coast south to the Lesser Antilles. Casual in southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Mississippi Valley, and Nova Scotia; accidental in Alaska.

★ **Limosa lappónica lappónica** (Linnaeus). **Bar-tailed Godwit.** [250*a*.]

Scolopax lapponica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 147. (in Lapponia = Lapland.)

Range.—Breeds in northern Scandinavia, northern Finland, etc. Winters in northern Africa and southwestern Asia. Accidental in Massachusetts (Cape Cod, Sept. 16, 1907).[1]

Limosa lappónica baúeri Naumann. **Pacific Godwit.** [250.]

Limosa Baueri Naumann, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., VIII, 1836, 429. (Neuholland = Australia.)

Range.—Breeds from eastern Siberia and Kamchatka to western Alaska (Point Barrow, Kotzebue Sound, Colville delta, Nome, and Unalaska). Winters in the Malay Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, and Oceanica; migrates through China, Japan, and the Philippines. Casual in migration north to Point Barrow; accidental in Hawaii.

Limosa haemástica (Linnaeus). **Hudsonian Godwit.** [251.]

Scolopax Haemastica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 147. Based on The Red-breasted Godwit Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 138. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Breeds on the lower Anderson River, Mackenzie, west to Port Clarence, Alaska, and east to Hudson Bay (Churchill) and Southampton

[1] Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 142, 1927, 295.

Island. Winters in Chile, Argentina, Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands; in migration occurs principally east of the Great Plains, more commonly on the Atlantic coast in autumn and in the Mississippi Valley in spring; rare in Canada south of the prairie region. Casual in Bermuda.

★ **Limosa limósa limósa** (LINNAEUS). **Black-tailed Godwit.** [252.]

Scolopax Limosa LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 147. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Holland, western Russia, and Siberia at least as far north as Iceland and the Arctic Circle. Winters in the Mediterranean region and to Ceylon and southern Africa. Accidental in Greenland.[1] [A closely allied race occurs in eastern Siberia.]

GENUS **PHILOMACHUS** ANONYMOUS.

Philomachus ANONYMOUS, Allgem. Lit.-Zeitung, II, No. 168, June 8, 1804, col. 542. Type, by monotypy, *Tringa pugnax* LINNAEUS.

★ **Philómachus púgnax** (LINNAEUS). **Ruff.** [260.]

Tringa Pugnax LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. (in Europa minus boreali = southern Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Russia and Siberia to Great Britain (rarely) and from Lapland to Holland, Belgium, northern France, Bavaria, and Hungary. Winters throughout Africa, and in India, Ceylon, Borneo, and Burma. Strays occasionally to the Western Hemisphere, on Bering and Pribilof islands and in Greenland, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Indiana, North Carolina, Barbados, and northern South America.

GENUS **CROCETHIA** BILLBERG.

Crocethia BILLBERG, Synops. Faunae Scand., I, Pt. ii, 1828, 132. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius calidris* LINNAEUS = *Trynga alba* PALLAS.

Crocéthia álba (PALLAS). **Sanderling.** [248.]

Trynga alba PALLAS, in VROEG, Catal., 1764, Adumbr., 7. (Coast of the North Sea.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic Islands, Southampton, and northern Greenland; also in Iceland, Spitzbergen, and northern Siberia. Winters from central California, Texas, Virginia, and Bermuda to Patagonia; casually in Massachusetts and British Columbia (Vancouver Island); also from the Mediterranean, Burma, and Japan to South Africa and various Pacific islands, includ-

[1] Holboell, Naturhist. Tidsskr., IV, 1843, 409. Hagerup, Birds Greenland, 1891, 55.

ing Hawaii. Occurs casually at Pt. Barrow, Alaska, and non-breeding birds linger all summer on the coast of Florida and on certain Pacific Islands.[1]

Genus **EURYNORHYNCHUS** Nilsson.

Eurynorhynchus Nilsson, Orn. Suecica, II, 1821, 29. Type, by monotypy, *Eurynorhynchus griseus* Nilsson = *Platalea pygmea* Linnaeus.

★ **Eurynorhýnchus pygméus** (Linnaeus). **Spoon-bill Sandpiper.** [245.]

Platalea pygmea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. (in Surinami = eastern Asia.)

Range.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia (Cape Serdze, Providence Bay). Winters on the coasts of Japan, India, and Burma. Casual on Choris Peninsula and Wainwright Inlet, Alaska.[2]

Family **RECURVIROSTRIDAE.** Avocets and Stilts.

Genus **RECURVIROSTRA** Linnaeus.

Recurvirostra Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 151. Type, by monotypy, *Recurvirostra avosetta* Linnaeus.

Recurviróstra americána Gmelin. **Avocet.** [225.]

Recurvirostra americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 693. Based mainly on the American Avocet Pennant, Arct. Zool., II, 502. (in America septentrionali et Nova Hollandia = North America.)

Range.—Breeds from eastern Washington, southern Alberta (formerly Great Slave Lake) and southern Manitoba south to southern California, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, Kansas, and northern Iowa (formerly Wisconsin, Illinois, and New Jersey); has occurred in summer north to southern Mackenzie. Winters from central California and southern Texas to southern Guatemala. Casual from British Columbia, Ontario, and New Brunswick to Florida and the West Indies, but rare east of the Mississippi River.

Genus **HIMANTOPUS** Brisson.

Himantopus Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 46; V, 33. Type, by tautonymy, *Himantopus* Brisson = *Charadrius himantopus* Linnaeus.

Himántopus mexicánus (Müller). **Black-necked Stilt.** [226.]

Charadrius Mexicanus P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 117. Based on the Echasse de Mexique, *Himantopus Mexicanus* Brisson, V, 36. (in Mexico.)

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[1] The bird of eastern America has been separated by some authors as *C. a. rubida* Gmelin and that of Asia and the Pacific coast of America as *C. a. tridactyla* Pallas.

[2] Dixon, Auk, XXXVIII, 1918, 387.

RANGE.—Breeds from central Oregon, northern Utah, southern Colorado, and Nebraska to northern Lower California, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, coast of Louisiana, and Mexico, and from central Florida, casually Virginia (?) (formerly New Jersey) and the Bahamas through the West Indies to northern Brazil and Peru. Winters from Lower California, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and Florida (casually North Carolina) south through Central America and the West Indies to northern Brazil, Peru, and the Galápagos. Casual in migration north to North Dakota, central Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and New Brunswick, and in Bermuda.

FAMILY PHALAROPODIDAE. PHALAROPES.

GENUS PHALAROPUS BRISSON.

Phalaropus BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 50; VI, 12. Type, by tautonymy, *Phalaropus* BRISSON = *Tringa fulicaria* LINNAEUS.

Phalaropus fulicarius (LINNAEUS). Red Phalarope. [222.]

Tringa Fulicaria LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148. Based on the Red Coot-footed Tringa EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 142. (in America = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Alaska, Melville Island, northern Ellesmere Island, and Greenland south to delta of the Yukon, northern Mackenzie (?), Southampton Island, and Hudson Bay; also from Iceland (locally), Spitzbergen, and Novaya Zemlya to eastern Siberia. Winters on the oceans off the coast of South America, at least as far south as Falkland and Juan Fernandez islands and off the coasts of Arabia and West Africa; reported in winter north to southern California, Florida, and the Mediterranean Sea; migrates along both coasts of the United States mainly well off-shore. Casual in migration in southern California (inland), Colorado, Kansas, Alabama, Vermont, Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Maryland; rarely in Hawaii and New Zealand.

GENUS STEGANOPUS VIEILLOT.

Steganopus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXIV, 1818, 124. Type, by orig. desig., Le Charlito a tarse comprimé AZARA = *Steganopus tricolor* VIEILLOT.

Steganopus tricolor VIEILLOT. Wilson's Phalarope. [224.]

Steganopus tricolor VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXXII, 1819, 136. (Paraguay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to central California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, southern Kansas (formerly), central Iowa, Missouri

(formerly), northern Illinois, and northwestern Indiana. Winters from central Chile, central Argentina, and Patagonia south to the Falkland Islands; occurs in migration casually in Ontario and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Maine to Florida and Alabama and on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia (Vancouver Island) to Lower California and the Tres Marias Islands, Mexico.

Genus LOBIPES Cuvier.

Lobipes Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 1817 [Dec. 7, 1816], 495. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa hyperborea* Linnaeus = *Tringa lobata* Linnaeus.

Lóbipes lobátus (Linnaeus). **Northern Phalarope.** [223.]

Tringa tobata [sic] Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148, [*lobata* in Emendanda, 824]. Based on the Cock Coot-footed Tringa Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 143. (in America septentrionali, Lapponia = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—Breeds from the Pribilof Islands, northern Alaska, Melville Island, and central Greenland south to the Aleutian Islands (including Near Islands), Prince William Sound, valley of the Upper Yukon, northern Mackenzie (?), northern Manitoba, southern James Bay, and northern Quebec (Ungava); also from Iceland, the Faroes, Orkneys, Hebrides, Ireland (rarely), Norway, and Russia east to Siberia and the Commander Islands. Migrates on the ocean off both coasts of North America and through interior Canada and the United States to Patagonia, also through Eurasia to north Africa and southern Asia. Winters off the coasts of Peru and West Africa. Casual in Pennsylvania, Bermuda, and Hawaii.

Suborder LARI. Skuas, Gulls, and Terns.

Family STERCORARIIDAE. Jaegers and Skuas.

Genus STERCORARIUS Brisson.

Stercorarius Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 56; VI, 149. Type, by tautonymy, *Stercorarius* Brisson = *Larus parasiticus* Linnaeus.

Stercorárius pomarínus (Temminck). **Pomarine Jaeger.** [36.]

Lestris pomarinus Temminck, Manuel d'Orn., 1815 [1814], 514. (les regions du cercle arctique; de passage accidentel sur les côtes de Hollande et de France = Arctic regions of Europe.)

Range.—Breeds from Banks, Somerset, and Melville islands and central Greenland to northwestern Alaska and northern Mackenzie; also in the Eastern Hemisphere from Iceland and Spitzbergen along the Arctic coasts of

Norway, Russia, and Siberia. Winters off the coast of Virginia and in the Gulf of Mexico southward; also in the Galápagos and off the coast of Peru; in the Old World to South Africa, and Australia; common fall migrant on the coast of California. Casual in the interior United States.[1]

Stercorarius parasíticus (LINNAEUS). **Parasitic Jaeger.** [37.]

Larus parasiticus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (intra tropicum Cancri, Europae, Americae, Asiae = coast of Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, Melville, and other Arctic islands, and northern Greenland to southwestern Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, southern Mackenzie, Hudson Bay, and northern Labrador; also on Arctic islands of Siberia and northern Europe south to Scotland. Winters from southern California to Argentina, occasionally to the Straits of Magellan, and from Florida to the eastern coast of South America; also from Europe to Cape of Good Hope and the Persian Gulf and occasionally to Australia and New Zealand. Casual in the interior of Canada and the United States to the Great Lakes, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado; accidental in Massachusetts and Maine in winter and occasional on the Atlantic coast in summer.

Stercorarius longicaúdus VIEILLOT. **Long-tailed Jaeger.** [38.]

Stercorarius longicaudus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXXII, 1819, 157. (le nord de l'Europe, de l'Asie et de l'Amérique = northern Europe.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Arctic coasts and islands of Europe and Asia, the northern and northwestern coasts of Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Ellesmere Island, and north Greenland south to northern Labrador. Winters south to Gibraltar and Japan and recorded in winter on the coasts of South Carolina and Florida; in migration occurs off the Atlantic coast and in Chile and Argentina; also in British Columbia, Manitoba, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Casual on the Pacific coast of North America south to California.

GENUS CATHARACTA BRÜNNICH.

Catharacta BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 32. Type, by subs. desig., *Catharacta skua* BRÜNNICH (Reichenbach, 1851).

Catharácta skúa BRÜNNICH. **Northern Skua** [35.]

Catharacta Skua BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 33. (E Feroa & Islandia = Iceland.)

RANGE.—Reported to breed near Lady Franklin Island at the mouth of Davis Strait, and on southeastern Baffin Island; also breeds in Iceland, and on the Faroe, Shetland and Orkney islands. Winters on the fishing banks off Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Massachusetts, casually south to New York

[1] The Pacific coast bird has been separated as *S. p. camtschaticus* PALLAS.

(Long Island) and the Niagara River; in Europe from the British Isles and Norway south to Gibraltar and casually to Madeira and the Mediterranean Sea.

★ **Catharacta chilénsis** (BONAPARTE). **Chilean Skua.** [35.1.]

Stercorarius antarcticus, var. b. *chilensis*, BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, sig. 26, Feb. 1, 1856 [Oct. 1, 1857], 207. (Ex. Am[erica] m[eridionale] = Chile.)

RANGE.—Most abundant on the coasts of Chile and Peru but found on both coasts of South America from Rio de Janeiro and Callao southward; casual north in summer to Japan, California, Washington, and British Columbia; breeding grounds unknown.

FAMILY LARIDAE. GULLS AND TERNS.

SUBFAMILY LARINAE. GULLS.

GENUS LARUS LINNAEUS.

Larus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. Type, by subs. desig., *Larus marinus* LINNAEUS (Selby, 1840).

SUBGENUS LARUS LINNAEUS.

Lárus hyperbóreus GUNNERUS. **Glaucous Gull.** [42.]

Larus hyperboreus GUNNERUS, in LEEM, Beskr. Finm. Lapper, 1767, 226 (note). (Northern Norway.)

RANGE.—Breeds on Arctic coasts and islands from northwestern Alaska, Melville Island, Ellesmere Island, and northern Greenland south to the Pribilof Islands, northern Mackenzie, James Bay, eastern Labrador, and Newfoundland, and on Arctic islands of the Eastern Hemisphere. Winters from the Aleutian Islands and Greenland south to California, the Great Lakes, and New York (Long Island), and casually to Bermuda, North Carolina, Texas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Hawaii; in Europe and Asia south to the Mediterranean, Black, Caspian, and Red seas, and Japan. Accidental in Alberta.[1]

Larus leucópterus VIEILLOT. **Iceland Gull.** [43.]

Larus Leucopterus VIEILLOT, Tableau Encycl. Méth., I, 1820, 346. (baie de Baffin = Baffin Bay.)

RANGE.—Recorded in summer from Victoria Island and Boothia Peninsula (not verified) to central Greenland (?) and east to Jan Mayen Island. Winters from southern Greenland south to New York (Long Island), northern New Jersey, and the Great Lakes; in Europe south to the British Isles, France,

[1] The Alaskan bird has been regarded as a distinct race by some authors under the name *L. h. barrovianus* RIDGWAY.

Scandinavia, and the Baltic Sea. Accidental in Nebraska, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Madeira, and Italy. (American records confused with the preceding species.)

Larus glaucéscens NAUMANN. **Glaucous-winged Gull.** [44.]

Larus glaucescens NAUMANN, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., X, 1840, 351. (Nord-Amerika.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Norton Sound south to Washington; also on the Aleutian Islands and islands in Bering Sea, and in northeastern Siberia from Kamchatka and Commander Islands northward. Winters from the Aleutian and Pribilof islands south to Lower California, Hawaii (casually), and northern Japan; ranging occasionally to Point Barrow.[1]

Larus marínus LINNAEUS. **Great Black-backed Gull.** [47.]

Larus marinus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (in Europa = Gotland, Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Labrador, Iceland, and central Greenland south to Nova Scotia, northern British Isles, Scandinavia, and northern Russia. Winters from southern Greenland south to the Great Lakes and Delaware Bay (casually to Florida); also to the Canaries, Azores, the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and the coast of Senegal. Accidental in Nebraska and in Bermuda.

Larus schistísagus STEJNEGER. **Slaty-backed Gull.** [48.]

Larus schistisagus STEJNEGER, Auk, I, No. 3, July, 1884, 231. (Bering Island and Petropaulski, Kamtschatka = Bering Island, Commander Islands.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Kamchatka and on the Commander Islands. Winters south to southern Japan. Casual in Alaska (Unalaska, Port Clarence, Nome, Sitka), Mackenzie (Franklin Bay), and on Diomede and Herald islands.

Larus occidentális occidentális AUDUBON. **Western Gull.** [49.]

Larus occidentalis AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 320. (Cape Disappointment [Washington].)

RANGE.—Breeds from Washington to northern California and the Farallon Islands. Winters south to Los Angeles County, California where some remain all summer. Casual in southern British Columbia; accidental in Colorado.

Larus occidentalis wŷmani DICKEY AND VAN ROSSEM. **Wyman's Gull.** [49*b*.]

Larus occidentalis wymani DICKEY AND VAN ROSSEM, Condor, XXVII, No. 4, July 15, 1925, 163. (Santa Catalina Island, California.)

RANGE.—Coast of California and Lower California from Monterey County and the Santa Barbara Islands south at least to Asunción Island, Lower California. Accidental in Illinois (Chicago).

[1] *Larus kumlieni* BREWSTER and *Larus nelsoni* HENSHAW transferred to the Hypothetical List.

★ **Larus occidentalis lívens** DWIGHT. **Yellow-footed Gull.** [49*a*.]

Larus occidentalis livens DWIGHT, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, No. 5, Feb. 14, 1919, 11. (San José Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Resident within the Gulf of California, breeding from Consag Rock, near lat. 31°, south at least to San José Island, lat. 25°. Wanders south on the coast of Mexico to about lat. 20° N.; casual at Hyperion, Los Angeles County, California.

★ **Larus fúscus graéllsi** BREHM. **Lesser Black-backed Gull.** [50.]

Larus Graellsii A. E. BREHM, Naturhist. Zeitung, Neue Folge, III, 1857, 483. (Malaga.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Faroes, Channel Islands, and the west coast of France. Winters from the British Isles to Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria, the Azores and Canaries, and the western Mediterranean. Accidental in Greenland.[1] [Allied races occur in the British Isles and Siberia.]

Larus argentátus smithsoniánus COUES. **Herring Gull.** 51*a*.]

Larus Smithsonianus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIV] 1862, No. 6, June [Aug. 1], 296. (Eastern and Western coasts of North America.)

RANGE.—Breeds from south-central Alaska and southern Baffin Island south to northern British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern North Dakota, central Wisconsin, southern Ontario, northern New York, and Maine (casually Massachusetts). Winters from southern Alaska south to Lower California and western Mexico, and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes south to the Bahamas, Cuba, Yucatan, and the coast of Alabama and Texas.

Larus argentatus thayéri BROOKS. **Thayer's Gull.** [51*b*.]

Larus thayeri BROOKS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LIX, No. 5, Sept., 1915, 373. (Buchanan Bay, Ellesmere Island, Canada.)

RANGE.—Arctic coasts and islands of North America west of Greenland, reaching Alaska (Point Barrow and Nome) in migration. South in winter to the coast of British Columbia and California, and casually to Quebec, Illinois, and New Jersey.

★ **Larus argentatus végae** PALMÉN. **Vega Gull.** [52.]

Larus argentatus BRÜNN., var. *Vegae* PALMÉN, in NORDENSKIÖLD, Vega-Exped. Vetensk. Iakttag., V, 1887, 370. (Pidlin and vicinity, extreme northeastern Siberia.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the northern coast of Siberia. Winters south to China and Japan (Gulf of Tonkin and Bonin Islands). Occurs casually in Bering Sea and on the coast of Alaska to the Aleutian Islands.

[A closely related race of *L. argentatus* occurs in Europe.]

[1] Reinhardt, Vidensk. Meddel., Kjöbenhavn, 1853 (1854), 78.

Larus califórnicus LAWRENCE. **California Gull.** [53.]

Larus Californicus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1854, 79. (near Stockton, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds on inland lakes of Canada and the United States from Great Slave Lake south to Great Salt Lake, Utah, Stump Lake, North Dakota, and Mono Lake, California; casual in summer from Washington to southeastern Alaska. Winters from southern British Columbia and Utah to Lower California, Oaxaca, and the coast of Texas. Accidental in Kansas, Hawaii, and Japan.

Larus delawarénsis ORD. **Ring-billed Gull.** [54.]

Larus Delawarensis ORD, in GUTHRIE, Geog., 2d Amer. ed., 1815, 319 (Delaware River, below Philadelphia.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly on interior lakes of Canada and the United States, from southern Alaska, Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, and James Bay south to southern Oregon, southern Colorado, northern Utah, Idaho, North Dakota, southern Ontario, northern New York (casually), and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; formerly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan; also occurs in summer in British Columbia. Winters from British Columbia, central California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, the Great Lakes, and Maine to the Gulf coast, Cuba, and southern Mexico. Accidental in Bermuda and Hawaii.

Larus cânus brachyrhýnchus RICHARDSON. **Short-billed Gull.** [55.]

Larus brachyrhynchus RICHARDSON, in WILSON and BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., JAMESON ed., IV, Aug., 1831, 352. (Great Bear Lake [Fort Franklin, Mackenzie].)

RANGE.—Breeds from Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, to Anderson River and south to central British Columbia (on the coast) and Athabaska Lake. Winters from southeastern Alaska to southern California. Casual at Point Barrow and accidental in Quebec (?), Wyoming, and the Kurile Islands. [An allied race occurs in Europe.]

SUBGENUS **CHROICOCÉPHALUS** EYTON.

Chroicocephalus EYTON, Hist. Rarer Brit. Birds, 1836, 57. Type, by subs. desig., *Larus capistratus* TEMMINCK = *L. ridibundus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

★ **Larus ridibúndus ridibúndus** LINNAEUS. **Black-headed Gull.** [55.1.]

Larus ridibundus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 225. (in Mari Europæo = England.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Faroes and Scandinavia east to western Siberia and south to the Mediterranean. Winters in North Africa, the Canaries, the

Azores, India, China, Japan, and the Philippines. Casual in Iceland; accidental in Greenland,[1] Massachusetts (Newburyport, January 27, 1930),[2] Mexico (Vera Cruz), and Barbados.[3] [An allied race occurs in extreme eastern Siberia.]

Larus atricílla LINNAEUS. **Laughing Gull.** [58.]

Larus Atricilla LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. Based on the Laughing Gull, *Larus major* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 89. (in America = Bahamas.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Maine and Massachusetts (formerly Nova Scotia) south to Florida, Texas, southern California, the Lesser Antilles, and Venezuela. Winters from South Carolina and the Gulf coast south to Brazil, Peru, and Chile. Casual in Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ontario, Iowa, and Quebec; accidental in Lower California, Bermuda, and Europe.

Larus pipíxcan WAGLER. **Franklin's Gull.** [59.]

Larus Pipixcan WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, [XXIV] 1831, Heft v (May), col. 515. (Advena est, neque educat stagnis Mexicanis prolem = Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in prairie regions of interior North America from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and south-central Manitoba to Utah, South Dakota, Iowa (formerly), and southern Minnesota. Winters from the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas to Peru, Patagonia, and Chile. Accidental in California, Colorado, Ontario, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, the Lesser Antilles, and Hawaii.

Larus philadélphia (ORD). **Bonaparte's Gull.** [60.]

Sterna Philadelphia ORD, in GUTHRIE, Geog., 2d Amer. ed., 1815, 319. (No locality mentioned = near Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds in interior North America from northwestern Alaska and northern Mackenzie south to central British Columbia and central Alberta; has occurred in summer (not breeding) on the coast of northern New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Winters from Massachusetts (Maine rarely) to Florida, on the Gulf coast to Yucatan, and on the Pacific coast from southeastern Alaska to Lower California and western Mexico (Jalisco); in migration west to Kotzebue Sound and east to Quebec (Ungava). Casual in Peru, Bermuda, and the Bahamas; accidental in Greenland, Laysan Island, Great Britain, France, and Heligoland.

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[1] Schioler, Dansk. Orn. For. Tidssk., XI, 1917, 175.

[2] Emilio and Griscom, Auk. XLVII, 1930, 243.

[3] Lincoln, Auk, XLII, 1925, 374.

SUBGENUS HYDROCOLOÉUS KAUP.

Hydrocoloeus KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 113. Type, by subs. desig., *Larus minutus* PALLAS (Gray, 1842).

★ **Larus minútus** PALLAS. **Little Gull.** [60.1.]

Larus minutus PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 702. (Circa aluëos majorum Sibiriae fluminum = Berezof, Tobolsk, Siberia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe and Asia from Iceland to the Sea of Okhotsk. South in winter to the Mediterranean. Casual in northern India, the Faroes, and interior central Europe; accidental in Maine (St. George, August 12, 1904;[1] Scarborough, July 20, 1910[2]), New Jersey (Pt. Pleasant, August 11, 1929;[3] Point Newark, May 12, 1929;[4] Staten Island, May 6, 1929[5]), and New York (Fire Island, September 15, 1887;[6] Rockaway Beach, May 2, 1902;[7] Easthampton, January 2, 1930[8]).

SUBGENUS BLÁSIPUS BRUCH.

Blásipus "B[ONA]P[ARTE]," BRUCH, Journ. für Orn., I, No. 2, March, 1853, 108. Type, by monotypy, *Larus bridgesi* FRASER = *L. modestus* TSCHUDI.

Larus heérmanni CASSIN. **Heermann's Gull.** [57.]

Larus Heermanni CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1852 [Dec. 31], 187. (San Diego, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the west coast of Mexico and on many islands in the Gulf of California south to Las Marietas; also on San Roque Island, lat. 27° on the Pacific side of Lower California. Widely distributed after the breeding season from southern British Columbia to Guatemala. Reduced in numbers in late years.

GENUS PAGOPHILA KAUP.

Pagophila KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 69, (196). Type, by monotypy, *Larus eburneus* PHIPPS = *L. albus* GUNNERUS.

Pagóphila álba (GUNNERUS). **Ivory Gull.** [39.]

Larus albus GUNNERUS, in LEEM, Beskr. Finm. Lapper, 1767, 285 (note). (northern Norway.)

[1] Norton, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, 377.
[2] Norton, Auk, XXVII, 1910, 447.
[3] Edwards, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 532.
[4] Eaton, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 376.
[5] Chapin, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 377.
[6] Dutcher, Auk, V, 1888, 171.
[7] Brashier, Auk, XX, 1903, 52.
[8] Helmuth, Auk, XLVII, 1930, 528.

RANGE.—Breeds in high Arctic latitudes from Bruce Patrick Island and northern Baffin Island to northern Greenland, and on Arctic islands of the Eastern Hemisphere. Winters in the Arctic regions and casually south to Manitoba, Lake Ontario, and New York (Long Island); in Europe south casually to France. Casual at Point Barrow in autumn; accidental in British Columbia and Manitoba.

GENUS **RISSA** STEPHENS.

Rissa STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. 1, Feb. 18, 1826, 180. Type, by monotypy, *Rissa brunnichii* STEPHENS = *Larus tridactylus* LINNAEUS.

Rissa tridactyla tridactyla (LINNAEUS). **Atlantic Kittiwake.** [40.]

Larus tridactylus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. (in Europa septentrionali = Great Britain.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the eastern Arctic islands west, probably, to Somerset Island, and on the east coast of Baffin Island south to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from the Arctic islands of Europe and western Siberia to northern France. Winters from the Gulf of St. Lawrence south to New Jersey, and casually to Virginia, Florida, Bermuda, and also to the Canaries, Azores, and the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas. Accidental in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris RIDGWAY. **Pacific Kittiwake.** [40*a*.]

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris "STEJNEGER MS.," RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Water Birds N. Amer., II, 1884, 202, 205. (Kotzebu Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Coasts of North Pacific, Bering Sea, and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from Cape Lisburne and Herald Island south to Aleutian, Kurile and Commander islands, Kamchatka, and northeast coast of Siberia, wandering to Pt. Barrow, Alaska. Winters from Sitka and possibly the Aleutian Islands south to northern Lower California.

Rissa brevirostris (BRUCH). **Red-legged Kittiwake.** [41.]

Larus (*Rissa*) *brevirostris* "BRANDT," BRUCH, Journ. für Orn., I, No. 2, March, 1853, 103. (Nord-Westküste von America = Northwestern America.)

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in Bering Sea (Pribilof, Near, and Commander, groups). Winters on adjoining oceans. Accidental in Yukon Territory Alaska (St. Michael), in Kamchatka, and on Wrangel Island.

GENUS **RHODOSTETHIA** MACGILLIVRAY.

Rhodostethia MACGILLIVRAY, Manual Brit. Orn., II, 1842, 252. Type, by orig. desig., *Larus rossii* RICHARDSON = *Larus roseus* MACGILLIVRAY.

Rhodostéthia rósea (MACGILLIVRAY). **Ross's Gull.** [61.]

Larus roseus MACGILLIVRAY, Mem. Wernerian Soc., V, 1824, 249. (Igloolik, Melville Peninsula, ex Richardson.)

RANGE.—Arctic regions; erratic and irregular. Breeds in the delta of Kolyma River, northeastern Siberia, and Indigirka River, from its mouth to 300 miles inland. Recorded in summer from Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, Bennett and Wrangel islands, Siberia, and Melville Peninsula. Migrates to Kamchatka, the Arctic coast of Alaska, and the west coast of Greenland. Accidental in England, the Faroe Islands, Heligoland, France, and Italy.

GENUS XEMA LEACH.

Xema LEACH, in Ross, Voyage Discovery, 1819, App., lvii. Type, by monotypy, *Larus sabini* SABINE.

Xéma sábini (SABINE). **Sabine's Gull.** [62.]

Larus sabini J. SABINE, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XII, Pt. ii, 1819, 522 (pl. 29). (Sabine Islands near Melville Bay, west coast of Greenland, lat. 75° 29′, long. 60° 9′.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the coast of Alaska from Kuskokwim River to Norton Sound, in northern Mackenzie, south Victor, Southampton, and southwestern Baffin islands to northern Ellesmere Island and northern Greenland, and on Arctic islands and coasts of Europe and Asia (Taimyr Peninsula and Spitzbergen). Winters on the coast of Peru and migrates along the Pacific coasts of British Columbia and California, the main flight apparently some miles from shore. Casual on the Atlantic coast and in the interior (Labrador, Quebec, Maine, Massachusetts, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Montana, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New York, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, and Utah); accidental in Bermuda, Switzerland, Hungary, the British Isles, and France.

SUBFAMILY STERNINAE. TERNS.

GENUS GELOCHELIDON BREHM.

Gelochelidon C. L. BREHM, Isis von OKEN, XXIII, 1830, Heft x (Oct.), col. 994. Type, by monotypy, Lachseeschwalbe, *Gelochelidon meridionalis* BREHM = *Sterna nilotica* GMELIN.

Gelochelídon nilótica aránea (WILSON). **Gull-billed Tern.** [63.]

Sterna aranea WILSON, Amer. Orn., VIII, 1814, 143 (pl. 72, fig. 6). (Cape May, New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Atlantic coast from Virginia (formerly New Jersey) to Georgia and on the Gulf coast from Mississippi to Texas; also in the Bahamas, Cuba, and at the mouth of the Amazon; a breeding colony recently

established on Salton Sea, southern California. Casual on the Florida coast and north to Maine, New Brunswick, Ohio, and Illinois. Winters from Texas and Louisiana to southern Guatemala and western Panama, and from Brazil to Patagonia. [Closely allied races occur in Europe, Asia and Australia.]

Genus STERNA Linnaeus.

Sterna Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 137. Type, by subs. desig., *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Subgenus STERNA Linnaeus.

★ **Stĕrna trudeaûi** Audubon. **Trudeau's Tern.** [68.]

Sterna Trudeaui Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, pl. 409, fig. 2, 1838 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 125). (Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.)

Range.—Breeds on the coasts of Argentina and Uruguay, and on St. Ambrose Island off the coast of Chile. Winter range unknown; in migration occurs from Brazil to the Straits of Magellan. Accidental in New Jersey.

Sterna fŏrsteri Nuttall. **Forster's Tern.** [69.]

Sterna forsteri Nuttall, Manual Orn. U. S. and Canada, II, 1834, 274 (note). New name for *Sterna hirundo* Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. p. 412 (nec Linnaeus). (banks of the Saskatchewan between Cumberland House and Lake Winnipeg, ex Richardson.)

Range.—Breeds in the interior of California, southern Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Nevada, and from southeastern Manitoba south to northern Colorado, northern Nebraska, Minnesota, northeastern Illinois, and southern Ontario (formerly); also on the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, and Virginia. Winters from central California, the Gulf of Mexico, and South Carolina to southern Guatemala; in migration occurs irregularly on the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts and casually in British Columbia. Accidental in Brazil.

Sterna hirúndo hirúndo Linnaeus. **Common Tern.** [70.]

Sterna Hirundo Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 137. (in Europa =Sweden.)

Range.—Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds from Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, and Gulf of St. Lawrence south to southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, northern North Dakota, southern Wisconsin, northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Breeds also in the Bahamas, on the coast of Venezuela, the Florida Keys, Dutch West Indies, and the Gulf coast of Alabama and Texas; also in Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, the Azores, Canaries, and Madeira. Winters in Florida, on both coasts of South America, and western Mexico south to the Straits of Magellan; also

in southern Asia and Africa; in migration on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia (including the interior) to southern Lower California. Accidental in Oklahoma. [A closely allied race occurs in central Asia.]

Sterna paradisaéa BRÜNNICH. **Arctic Tern.** [71.]

Sterna Paradisæa BRÜNNICH, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 46. (E Christiansöe = Christiansöe Island, Denmark.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Alaska east to Baffin Island, northern Ellesmere Island, and northern Greenland, south to the Commander and Aleutian islands, southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, Lower Slave River, northern Manitoba, Maine, and Massachusetts, and in the entire Arctic regions of Europe and Asia. Winters in the Antarctic Ocean, south to lat. 74°; in migration, on the Pacific coast south to southern California, and on the Atlantic coast south to New York (Long Island) and on the coasts of Brazil, Peru, Chile, France, and South Africa (Nigeria and Natal). Accidental in the interior of the United States and in Hawaii.

Sterna doúgalli doúgalli MONTAGU. **Roseate Tern.** [72.]

Sterna Dougallii MONTAGU, Suppl. Orn. Dict., 1813, not paged, see under Tern, Roseate (with plate). (the Cumbrey Islands in Firth of Clyde [Scotland].)

RANGE.—Breeds locally on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, and on the coasts of Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey (rarely), and Virginia (formerly Maine to Florida), and in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Lesser Antilles, and from the Dry Tortugas to Venezuela and British Honduras; also in Europe from lat. 57° N. to the Mediterranean Sea, and on the coasts of Africa, Ceylon, and southern China. Winters from Louisiana (occasionally), southern Mexico, and the Bahamas to Brazil. Accidental in Ohio, Indiana, and western New York. [Allied races occur in Australia and in the Indian Ocean.]

Sterna aleútica BAIRD. **Aleutian Tern.** [73.]

Sterna aleutica BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, Pt. ii, 1869, 321 (pl. 31, fig. 1). (Kadiak [= Kodiak Island, Alaska].)

RANGE.—Breeds on two small islands in Norton Sound, on Kodiak Island, and near Yakutat, Alaska, and occurs on the Bering Sea coast of Siberia. South in winter to Japan.

Sterna fuscáta fuscáta LINNAEUS. **Eastern Sooty Tern.** [75.]

Sterna fuscata LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 228. Based on L'Hirondelle-de-mer Brune, *Sterna fusca* BRISSON, Orn., VI, 220. (in Insula Dominicensi = Santo Domingo, West Indies.)

RANGE.—Breeds in America from the Dry Tortugas, Bahamas, West Indies, and tropical islands of the Atlantic to Venezuela and west to British Honduras,

formerly to Texas; wanders north rarely to Nova Scotia, Maine, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Winters from Louisiana to Brazil and the Falkland Islands. Casual in Bermuda. Accidental in England and France. [Allied races occur on islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.]

★ **Sterna fuscata crissális** (LAWRENCE). **Socorro Sooty Tern.** [75*a*.]

Haliplana fuliginosa var. *crissalis* LAWRENCE, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XIV, 1871 [1872], 285. (Socorro Island, Revillegigedo Group, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America from Sinaloa and the Alijos Rocks to Panama and south to the Galápagos Islands. Occasional on the coast of Lower California.

★ **Sterna anaethétus melanóptera** SWAINSON. **Bridled Tern.** [76.]

Sterna melanoptera SWAINSON, Birds Western Africa, II, 1837, 249. (Western Africa.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Bahamas and the West Indies to British Honduras and Venezuela; also on the west coast of Africa. Accidental in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. [Allied races occur in the Old World tropics.]

SUBGENUS **STÉRNULA** BOIE.

Sternula BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [X] 1822, Heft v (May), col. 563. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna minuta* LINNAEUS = *S. albifrons* PALLAS.

Sterna antillárum antillárum (LESSON). **Least Tern.** [74.]

Sternula antillarum LESSON, Compl. Oeuvres BUFFON, XX, 1847, 256. (Guadeloupe Island, West Indies.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Massachusetts to the Florida Keys and Texas, on islands in the Mississippi and Missouri river systems (formerly at least) to South Dakota and Iowa and west to southwestern Kansas and northern Nebraska; also in the Bahamas and West Indies south to the coasts of Venezuela and British Honduras. Winters from the coast of Louisiana along the eastern coast of Central and South America to Argentina, and on the eastern coast of Africa. Casual in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Sterna antillarum brówni MEARNS. **Brown's Tern.** [74*a*.]

Sterna antillarum browni MEARNS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIX, No. 14, April 4, 1916, 71. (near Monument 258, Mexican Boundary Line, edge of the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Co., Calif.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Pacific coast from central California to southern Mexico. Winters along the coast of Central America to Peru.

Genus THALASSEUS Boie.

Thalasseus Boie, Isis von Oken, [X] 1822, Heft v (May), col. 563. Type, by subs. desig., *Sterna cantiaca* Gmelin = *Sterna sandvicensis* Latham (Wagler, 1832). (Cf. Op. 62, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.)

Thalásseus máximus máximus (Boddaert). **Royal Tern.** [65.]

Sterna maxima Boddaert, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 58. Based on the Hirondelle de Mer, de Cayenne Daubenton, Pl. Enl., 988. (Cayenne.)

Range.—Breeds in the Bahamas, the West Indies, and on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Virginia to Texas; also on the Pacific coast of Lower California and Mexico; ranging casually to Massachusetts; not rare in summer from San Francisco Bay south to western Mexico. Winters from Florida, Louisiana, the Bahamas, and California south to Brazil, Peru, and Argentina. [An allied race occurs on the west coast of Africa.]

Thalasseus élegans (Gambel). **Elegant Tern.** [66.]

Sterna elegans Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, No. 6, Dec., 1848 [June 16, 1849], 129. (Mazatlan [Sinaloa], Pacific coast of Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds on the coasts and islands of the Gulf of California and at two points midway on the Pacific side of Lower California. Winters on the Pacific coast south to Chile and occurs in autumn along the coast of California north to San Francisco. Accidental at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Thalasseus sandvicénsis acuflávidus (Cabot). **Cabot's Tern.** [67.]

Sterna acuflavida Cabot, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., II, 1847, 257. (Tancah, on the coast of Yucatan.)

Range—Breeds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Virginia and North Carolina to Florida, Texas, British Honduras, the Bahamas, and West Indies. Winters from Florida, the Bahamas, and West Indies to Central America, Colombia, and Brazil, and on the Pacific coasts of Oaxaca and Guatemala. Accidental in Ontario, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. [An allied race occurs in Europe and northern Africa.]

Genus HYDROPROGNE Kaup.

Hydroprogne Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 91. Type, by subs. desig., *Sterna caspia* Pallas (Gray, 1846).

Hydroprógne cáspia imperátor (Coues). **Caspian Tern.** [64.]

Thalasseus imperator Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIV] 1862, No. 10–12, Oct.–Dec. [Feb. 26, 1863], 538. (Interior of the fur countries, Hudson's Bay and Labrador = Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake.)

Range.—Breeds at Great Slave Lake, Lake Winnipeg, Lake Winnipegosis, Klamath Lake, west-central California, central Lower California, on islands in

lakes Michigan, Huron (Georgian Bay), on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and also on the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia. Winters from the coast of central California to Lower California and western Mexico (Colima), and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from South Carolina to Mexico. Casual in migration north to southern British Columbia, the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and Newfoundland; and in the Mississippi Valley. [Closely related races occur in Europe, etc.]

Genus CHLIDONIAS Rafinesque.

Chlidonias Rafinesque, Kentucky Gazette, n.s., I, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1822, 3, col. 5. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna melanops* Rafinesque = *Sterna surinamensis* Gmelin.

Chlidónias nígra surinaménsis (Gmelin). **Black Tern.** [77.]

Sterna surinamensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 604. Based on the Surinam Tern Latham, General Synops., III, Pt. ii, 352. (in Surinam, 200 nonnunquam milliaria a littore.)

Range.—Breeds in interior North America from central eastern Alaska, Great Slave Lake, central Manitoba and Ontario south on inland lakes to southern British Columbia, California, Nevada, Colorado, Kansas, northern Missouri, and Tennessee; also to lake shores of northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania and western New York. Winters from Surinam to Peru and Chile; migrates mainly through the interior United States but occurs regularly along the Atlantic coast in late summer and autumn though rarely in spring. Casual in the Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Bermuda, the West Indies, and the Bahamas. [A closely allied race occurs in Europe.]

★ **Chlidonias leucóptera** (Temminck). **White-winged Tern.** [78.]

Sterna leucoptera Temminck, Manuel d'Orn., 1815 [1814], 483. (les bords de la Méditerranée, etc. = Mediterranean Sea.)

Range.—Breeds in central and southern Europe from central Russia and Bavaria (occasional) eastward to temperate Asia, more or less regularly to Australia. In winter southward throughout Africa. Accidental at Lake Koshkonong, Wisconsin (July 5, 1873),[1] and on Barbados.

Genus ANOÜS Stephens.

Anoüs Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, Feb. 18, 1826, 139. Type, by subs. desig., *Anoüs niger* Stephens = *Sterna stolida* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

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[1] Brewer, Amer. Nat., VIII, 1874, 188.

Ánoüs stólidus stólidus (LINNAEUS). **Noddy Tern.** [79.]

Sterna stolida LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 137. Based largely on *Hirundo marina minor capite albo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 88 and SLOANE, Jamaica, I, 31. (in Americae Pelago = West Indies.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Dry Tortugas and resident in the Bahamas and West Indies and from British Honduras to Margarita Island, Venezuela; also on St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, and Ascension islands. Casual in Bermuda and accidental on the Atlantic coast of Florida. [Allied races occur in the Indian and Pacific oceans.]

FAMILY RYNCHOPIDAE. SKIMMERS.

GENUS RYNCHOPS LINNAEUS.

Rynchops LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 138. Type, by monotypy, *Rynchops nigra* LINNAEUS.

Rȳnchops nígra nígra LINNAEUS. **Black Skimmer.** [80.]

Rynchops nigra LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 138. Based mainly on the Cut Water, *Larus major Rostro inequali* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 90. (in America = coast of South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Atlantic coast from New Jersey and Massachusetts (formerly) to Florida, the Gulf coast, and Texas; wanders casually north to Bay of Fundy and Lake Ontario. Winters from the Gulf coast (casually South Carolina and Georgia) to the northern and eastern coasts of South America. Casual in the West Indies; accidental inland, in New York, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and in Bermuda. [An allied race occurs in the interior of South America.]

SUBORDER ALCAE. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS

FAMILY ALCIDAE. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS.

SUBFAMILY PLAUTINAE. GREAT AUKS.

GENUS PLAUTUS BRÜNNICH.

Plautus BRÜNNICH, Zool. Fund., 1771, 78. Type, by monotypy, Brillefuglen = *Alca impennis* LINNAEUS.

Plaûtus impénnis (LINNAEUS). **Great Auk.** [33.]

Alca impennis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (in Europa arctica = Norwegian Seas.)

RANGE.—Now extinct; last one killed on Eldery Island, Iceland, in 1844. Former known breeding places: Funk Island, Newfoundland, the Faroes, Orkneys (Papa Westray), islands off the southwest coast of Iceland, and probbably on the coast of Norway. In winter south to Maine and Massachusetts, casually to South Carolina and Florida, and in Europe to Denmark, France, and northern Spain. Casual on the outer Hebrides, St. Kilda, the Irish coast, and on the Mediterranean Sea.

SUBFAMILY ALCINAE. AUKS AND MURRES.

GENUS ALCA LINNAEUS.

Alca LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. Type, by tautonymy, *Alca torda* LINNAEUS. (*Alca* cited in synonymy; cf. Op. 16, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl).

Álca tórda LINNAEUS. **Razor-billed Auk.** [32.]

Alca Torda LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (in Europae borealis oceano = southern Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Greenland and middle Labrador to Newfoundland and New Brunswick (Bay of Fundy), formerly to Maine; also from Iceland east to the British Isles, Norway, and Lapland. Winters from southern Labrador and Ontario to New York (Long Island) and casually to North Carolina (Currituck Sound); in Europe from the British Isles to the Azores and Canaries, and on the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

GENUS URIA BRISSON.

Uria BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 52; VI, 70. Type, by tautonymy, *Uria* BRISSON = *Colymbus aalge* PONTOPPIDAN.

Úria aálge aálge (PONTOPPIDAN). **Atlantic Murre.** [30.]

Colymbus aalge PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 621, (pl. xxvi). (Iceland.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Greenland, southern Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence south to Nova Scotia; also in northwestern Europe, Iceland, the Faroes, Orkneys, and Shetlands. Winters south to Maine, casually to Massachusetts, and in the Eastern Hemisphere to the Mediterranean Sea and coast of Morocco. Accidental on Hudson Bay.

Uria aalge californica (BRYANT). **California Murre.** [30*a*.]

Catarractes Californicus H. BRYANT, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VIII, 1861, 142. (Farrellones Islands, near San Francisco, California = Farallon Islands.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the coasts of Bering Sea and the North Pacific from St. Matthew Island and Pribilof Islands south to California (the Farallons and San Miguel Island) and west through the Aleutian and Commander islands to Kamchatka. Winters from the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander islands south to southern California.

[An allied race of *U. aalge* occurs in the British Isles.]

Uria lómvia lómvia (LINNAEUS). **Brünnich's Murre.** [31.]

Alca Lomvia LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (in Europa boreali = Greenland.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the Eastern Arctic islands, Hudson Strait, Labrador, and northern Greenland to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Magdalen Islands; also on the Arctic coasts of Europe and Siberia. Winters from southern Greenland and Hudson Bay to New York (Long Island) and casually to South Carolina; also to Great Britain and the North Sea. Subject to irregular migratory irruptions through the Great Lakes, to the interior of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Uria lomvia árra (PALLAS). **Pallas's Murre.** [31*a*.]

Cepphus Arra PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 347. (in oceano orientali circa Camtschatcam = Kamchatka.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Kodiak, Aleutian, and Commander islands and islands in Bering Sea and in the Arctic Ocean (Wrangel and Herald islands and Koliuchin Island, Siberia) to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska; also recorded in summer from Kamchatka, the Kurile Islands, and Japan. Winters in the open sea about the Aleutian and Commander islands south to Japan. Casual at Point Barrow, Alaska.

GENUS **ALLE** LINK.

Alle LINK, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, I, 1806, 17. Type, by monotypy, *Alle nigricans* LINK = *Alca alle* LINNAEUS.

Álle álle (LINNAEUS). **Dovekie.** [34.]

Alca alle LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 131. (in Europae Americae arcticae oceano = Scotland.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the north coasts and islands of Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen, and Novaya Zemlya. Winters from southern Greenland to New York (Long Island) casually to Delaware Bay and the coasts of Virginia,

North Carolina, and South Carolina; also from the North Sea and the British Isles to the Azores, Canaries, and Madeira. Accidental near Melville Island, Hudson Bay, and in Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, and Bermuda.

Genus **CEPPHUS** Pallas.

Cepphus Pallas, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 33. Type, by monotypy, *Cepphus lacteolus* Pallas = *Alca grylle* Linnaeus, albino.

Cépphus grýlle grýlle (Linnaeus). **Black Guillemot.** [27.]

Alca Grylle Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (in Europae borealis oceano = Southern Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from central Labrador south to Nova Scotia and Maine; also in Europe from Iceland and Scandinavia to northern Scotland. Winters from Cumberland Sound south to Cape Cod and casually to New Jersey; in Europe south to northern France.[1]

Cepphus grylle mândti (Mandt). **Mandt's Guillemot.** [28.]

Uria mandtii "Licht.," Mandt, Obs. Hist. Nat. Itin. Grœnl., 1822, 30. (Spitzbergen.)

Range.—Breeds on Arctic coasts and islands south to northern Hudson Bay, James Bay and the mainland of Siberia. Winters in the Arctic Ocean and casually south to Norton Sound, southern Quebec and Lake Ontario. Accidental in New Brunswick.

Cepphus colúmba Pallas. **Pigeon Guillemot.** [29.]

Cepphus Columba Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 348. (in oceano arctico pariterque circa Camtschatcam et in omni freto inter Sibiriam et Americam = Bering Sea.)

Range.—Coasts and islands of Bering Sea, Aleutian, Kurile, and Commander islands and East Cape south to the Santa Barbara Islands, California, and to northern Japan. Winters north to the Pribilof and Aleutian islands.

Genus **BRACHYRAMPHUS** Brandt.

Brachyramphus Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., II, No. 22, March 19, 1837, col. 346. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus marmoratus* Gmelin (Gray, 1840).

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[1] An intermediate race connecting this with the following has been proposed as *C. g. arctica* Brehm, cf. Austin, Bull. N. E. Bird Banding Asso., V, No. 1, Jan., 1929.

Brachyrámphus marmorátus (GMELIN). **Marbled Murrelet.** [23.]

Colymbus marmoratus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 583. Based on the Marbled Guillemot PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 517. (in America occidentali et Camtschatca = Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Queen Charlotte Islands and summers (possibly breeds) from Unalaska and Kodiak islands and the Sitkan District of Alaska south to Humboldt County, California. Winters from the Pribilof Islands to San Diego, California.

Brachyramphus brevirόstris (VIGORS). **Kittlitz's Murrelet.** [24.]

Uria brevirostris VIGORS, Zool. Journ., IV, No. 15, Oct. 1828–Jan. 1829, 357. (San Blas, Mexico = North Pacific.)

RANGE.—Summers and probably breeds on the Aleutian Islands east to Glacier Bay and Point Barrow, Alaska; also in Kamchatka, northern Japan, and on the Arctic coast of eastern Siberia. Winters from Kamchatka to the Kurile Islands.

GENUS **ENDOMYCHURA** OBERHOLSER.

Endomychura OBERHOLSER, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [LI] 1899, sig. 13 [June 2], 201. Type, by orig. desig., *Brachyramphus hypoleucus* XANTUS.

Endomychúra hypoleúca (XANTUS). **Xantus's Murrelet.** [25.]

Brachyramphus hypoleucus XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 21–23, Oct.–Nov. [Jan. 12, 1860], 299. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Resident along the coasts and about certain islands of southern California and western Lower California; known to breed from Anacapa Island to the San Benito Islands. Has occurred in winter as far north as Point Arena, Mendocino County, California.

Endomychura cravérii (SALVADORI). **Craveri's Murrelet.** [26.]

Uria Craveri SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., VIII, 1865, 387. (Golfo della California Lat. 27° 50′ 12″ Long. 110° 10′ 45″ = Raza Island, Gulf of California.)

RANGE.—Resident in the Gulf of California, breeding on many of the islands; occurs after the breeding season on the ocean off the Pacific side of Lower California north to Monterey Bay, California.

GENUS **SYNTHLIBORAMPHUS** BRANDT.

Synthliboramphus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., II, No. 22, March 19, 1837, col. 347. Type, by subs. desig., *Alca antiqua* GMELIN (Gray, 1840).

Synthliborámphus antíquus (GMELIN). **Ancient Murrelet.** [21.]

Alca antiqua GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 554. Based on the Ancient Auk PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 512. (in mari inter Camtschatcam, insulas Kuriles et Americam intermedio = Bering Sea.)

RANGE.—Breeds on Forrester Island, Sangar Island (Queen Charlotte group), Kodiak, and the Aleutian Islands to the Near Islands, and from Kamchatka to the Commander Islands, Kurile Islands, and northern Japan. Winters from the Aleutians south to Lower California (Ensenada), and to Japan. Accidental in Idaho, Wisconsin, southern Quebec, Ontario, and on Lake Erie; casual on the Pribilof Islands.

GENUS PTYCHORAMPHUS BRANDT.

Ptychoramphus BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., II, No. 22, March 19, 1837, col. 347. Type, by monotypy, *Uria aleutica* PALLAS.

Ptychorámphus aleúticus (PALLAS). **Cassin's Auklet.** [16.]

Uria Aleutica PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 370. (Russis ad oceanum Orientalem = North Pacific Ocean.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Aleutian and Queen Charlotte islands to Lower California (lat. 27°). Winters on the open seas as far north as Puget Sound, Washington.

GENUS CYCLORRHYNCHUS KAUP.

Cyclorrhynchus KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 155. Type, by monotypy, *Alca psittacula* PALLAS.

Cyclorrhýnchus psittácula (PALLAS). **Paroquet Auklet.** [17.]

Alca psittacula PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 13 (pl. ii; pl. v, figs. 4–6). (in mari Kamtschatkam . . . et circa insulas partim versus laponiam partim versus Americam Septentrionalem sparsus = Kamchatka.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska and the northern coast of eastern Siberia south to the Aleutian Islands. Winters south to the coasts of Oregon and central California, and in the Kurile Islands. Accidental on Franklin Bay, Arctic America.

GENUS AETHIA MERREM.

Aethia MERREM, Vers. Grundr. Allgem. Gesch. und nat. Eintheil. Vögel, I (Tentamen Nat. Syst. Avium, 7, 13, 20), 1788. Type, by monotypy, *Alca cristatella* PALLAS.

Subgenus **AETHIA** Merrem.

Aéthia cristatélla (Pallas). **Crested Auklet.** [18.]

Alca cristatella Pallas, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 18 (pl. iii; pl. v, figs. 7–9). (ultimarum versus Japoniam insularum maxime incola et circa insulam Matmey = Hokushu (Yezo), Japan, to Kamchatka.)

Range.—From Kodiak Island throughout the Aleutian and Commander islands to the Kurile Islands and north to Diomede Island; largely resident. Casual at Point Barrow and south to Japan in winter.

Subgenus **CICERÓNIA** Reichenbach.

Ciceronia Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], iii. Type, by orig. desig., *Phaleris nodirostra* Bonaparte = *Uria pusilla* Pallas.

Aethia pusílla (Pallas). **Least Auklet.** [20.]

Uria pusilla Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 373. (circa Camtschatcam = Kamchatka.)

Range.—Breeds from Diomede and other islands in Bering Sea, Cape Lisburne, Kotzebue Sound, and the Aleutian Islands. Winters at sea from the Aleutian and Commander islands south to Japan. Casual at Point Barrow, Alaska and the Mackenzie delta. Accidental in Washington.

Subgenus **ALCÉLLA** Stone.

Alcella Stone, Auk, XXIV, No. 2, April, 1907, 197. Type, by orig. desig., *Alca pygmaea* Gmelin.

Aethia pygmaéa (Gmelin). **Whiskered Auklet.** [19.]

Alca pygmaea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 555. Based on the Pygmy Auk Pennant, Arct. Zool., II, 513. (circa insulam avium inter Asiam septentrionalem et Americam = Islands in Bering Sea.)

Range.—Commander Islands to Kamchatka and Japan; rare in the Aleutian Islands east to Unalaska; largely resident.

Genus **CERORHINCA** Bonaparte.

Cerorhinca Bonaparte, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., II, 1828, 427. Type, by monotypy, *Cerorhinca occidentalis* Bonaparte = *Alca monocerata* Pallas.

Cerorhínca monoceráta (Pallas). **Rhinoceros Auklet.** [15.]

Alca monocerata Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 362. (circa promontorium S. Eliae Americae et ad littora insulae Kadiak = Cape St. Elias, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds from St. Lazaria and Forrester islands, Alaska, south to Washington, formerly to the Farallon Islands, California and west to the Aleu-

tians, Kurile Islands, and northern Japan. Winters on the open sea from Washington south to northwestern Lower California (rarely south to lat. 25°), Guadalupe Island, and Japan. Casual in summer to Monterey County, California.

Subfamily **FRATERCULINAE.** Puffins.

Genus **FRATERCULA** Brisson.

Fratercula Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 52; VI, 81. Type, by monotypy, *Fratercula* Brisson = *Alca arctica* Linnaeus.

Fratércula árctica árctica (Linnaeus). **Atlantic Puffin.** [13.]

Alca arctica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 130. (in Europae borealis oceano = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from southern Greenland and Ungava Bay south to Nova Scotia, Bay of Fundy, and Maine; also from Norway and the British Isles to Portugal. Winters south to Massachusetts, casually to New York (Long Island) and New Jersey; also to Morocco and casually to the Azores. Accidental in Ontario (Ottawa).

Fratercula arctica naúmanni Norton. **Large-billed Puffin.** [13*a*.]

Fratercula arctica naumanni Norton, Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., II, May, 1901, 144. Based on *Mormon glacialis* Naumann (nec Temminck); cf. Norton, Auk, 1917, 205, 206. (Spitzbergen, ex Naumann.)

Range.—Coasts and islands of the Arctic Ocean from central western Greenland to Novaya Zemlya and Spitzbergen; mainly resident.

Fratercula corniculáta (Naumann). **Horned Puffin.** [14.]

Mormon corniculata Naumann, Isis von Oken, IX, 1821, Heft viii (Aug.), col. 782 (pl. vii, figs, 3, 4). (Kamschatka.)

Range.—Breeds on the Siberian coast, the Commander Islands, both sides of Bering Strait, Kotzebue Sound, and St. Michael to Forrester Island, Alaska. Winters from the Aleutian and Commander islands south to the Kurile Islands and from the Queen Charlotte Islands to California (Pacific Grove).

Genus **LUNDA** Pallas.

Lunda Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 363. Type, by subs. desig., *Alca cirrhata* Pallas (Gray, 1840).

Lúnda cirrháta (PALLAS). **Tufted Puffin.** [12.]

Alca cirrhata PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. v, 1769, 7 (pl. i; pl. v, figs. 1-3). (in Mari inter Kamtschatcam et Americam Archipelagumque Kurilum = Bering Sea.)

RANGE.—From Cape Lisburne, Alaska, south to the Santa Barbara Islands, California, and from northeastern Siberia (Koliuchin Island) to Japan; practically resident. Reported from Maine and Greenland.

ORDER COLUMBIFORMES. PIGEON-LIKE BIRDS.

SUBORDER COLUMBAE. PIGEONS AND DOVES.

SUPERFAMILY COLUMBOIDEA. PIGEONS AND DOVES.

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE. PIGEONS AND DOVES.

GENUS COLUMBA LINNAEUS.

Columba LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 162. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba oenas* LINNAEUS (Vigors, 1825).

SUBGENUS PATAGIOÉNAS REICHENBACH.

Patagioenas REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xxv. Type, by monotypy, *Columba leucocephala* LINNAEUS.

Colúmba leucocéphala LINNAEUS. **White-crowned Pigeon.** [314.]

Columba leucocephala LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 164. Based mainly on The White-crown'd Pigeon, *Columba capito albo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 25. (in America septentrionali = Bahama Islands.)

RANGE.—Southern Florida Keys, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, some of the Lesser Antilles, Swan Island, Cozumel Island, and islands off the coast of Central America from British Honduras to western Panama. Casual in winter in Monroe and Dade counties, Florida. (About twelve Florida records.)

★ **Columba squamósa** BONNATERRE. **Scaled Pigeon.** [314.1.]

Columba Squamosa BONNATERRE, Tableau Encycl. Méth., I, 1792, 234. (La Guadeloupe = Guadeloupe Island, West Indies.)

RANGE.—West Indies. Accidental at Key West, Florida (Oct. 24, 1898,[1] and May 6, 1929 [2]).

SUBGENUS **CHLOROÉNAS** REICHENBACH.

Chloroenas REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xxv. Type, by monotypy, *Columba monilis* VIGORS = *Columba fasciata* SAY.

Columba fasciáta fasciáta SAY. **Band-tailed Pigeon.** [312.]

Columba fasciata SAY, in LONG, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 10 (note). (tributary of the Platte = Plum Creek, near Castle Rock, Douglas Co., Colorado.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from southwestern British Columbia, Montana, and north-central Colorado south through the southwestern United States and Mexico to Guatemala, and east to western Texas. Winters from the southwestern United States southward. Accidental in North Dakota.

Columba fasciata vióscae BREWSTER. **Viosca's Pigeon.** [312*a*.]

Columba fasciata vioscae BREWSTER, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 86. (La Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California in the Sierra de la Laguna. [An additional race of *C. fasciata* occurs in Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.]

Columba flaviróstris flaviróstris WAGLER. **Red-billed Pigeon.** [313.]

Columba flavirostris WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, [XXIV] 1831, Heft v (May), col. 519. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south through Mexico (both coasts) and Central America to Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador. [A closely allied race occurs in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.]

SUBGENUS **LITHOÉNAS** REICHENBACH.

Lithoenas REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xxv. Type, by monotypy, *Columba livia* GMELIN.

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[1] Atkins, Auk, XVI, 1899, 272.

[2] Chapman, Auk, XLVIII, 1931, 116.

★★ **Columba lívia lívia** GMELIN. **Rock Dove.** [313.1.]

Columba livia GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 769. (No locality given = Southern Europe.)

RANGE.—Southern Europe, the British Isles, northwestern Africa, and Asia Minor; widely domesticated. As the Domestic Pigeon it is extensively reared in the United States and has sometimes escaped and become naturalized about towns. [Closely allied races occur in India, Persia, West Africa, etc.]

GENUS ZENAIDA BONAPARTE.

Zenaida BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 41. Type, by tautonymy, *Zenaida amabilis* BONAPARTE = *Columba zenaida* BONAPARTE.

Zenáida zenáida zenáida (BONAPARTE). **Zenaida Dove.** [317.]

Columba zenaida BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 30, [June 30, 1825]. (southern Florida = Florida Keys.)

RANGE.—Florida Keys (formerly), the Bahamas, Cuba, Isle of Pines, Haiti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, the Virgin Isles, the Lesser Antilles, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. [A closely allied race occurs on the coast of Yucatan.]

GENUS ZENAIDURA BONAPARTE.

Zenaidura BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, sig. 11, Dec. 10, 1854 [April 15, 1855], 84. Type, by monotypy, *Columba carolinensis* LINNAEUS.

Zenaidúra macroúra carolinénsis (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Mourning Dove.** [316.]

Columba carolinensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 286. Based on The Turtle of Carolina, *Turtur carolinensis* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 24. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Austral and Lower Transition zones from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, southern Maine, Ontario, Michigan and Wisconsin west to eastern Kansas and Iowa and south to the Gulf coast and the Bahamas. Winters from Iowa, southern Michigan, and Massachusetts southward throughout its range, and casually along the eastern coast of Mexico and Central America to Panama. Casual or accidental in Greenland, Quebec, Labrador, and Bermuda.

Zenaidura macroura marginélla (WOODHOUSE). **Western Mourning Dove.** [316*a*.]

Ectopistes marginellus WOODHOUSE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 3, May–June, 1852 [Aug. 20], 104. (Cross Timbers, north fork of the Canadian River, Oklahoma.)

RANGE.—Breeds in western and interior North America from Minnesota, western Arkansas, and Oklahoma to the Pacific coast, north to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and south throughout Mexico. Winters south to western Panama. Casual at Fort Yukon, Alaska.

[Allied races of *Z. macroura* occur in Cuba and on Clarion and Tres Marias islands.]

GENUS ECTOPISTES SWAINSON.

Ectopistes SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., III, No. 11, Sept.–Dec. 1827, 362. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba migratoria* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Ectopístes migratórius (LINNAEUS). **Passenger Pigeon.** [315.]

Columba migratoria LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 285. Based mainly on The Pigeon of Passage, *Palumbus migratorius* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 23. (in America septentrionali =South Carolina.) [1]

RANGE.—Now extinct. Bred formerly from middle western Mackenzie, central Keewatin, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to Kansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York. Wintered principally from Arkansas and North Carolina south to central Texas, Louisiana, and Florida. Casual west to Oregon, Nevada, Washington, and eastern Mexico; accidental in Bermuda, Cuba, the British Isles, and Europe. [Last specimen killed April, 1904; last positively identified in life 1907.]

GENUS SPILOPELIA SUNDEVALL.

Spilopelia SUNDEVALL, Meth. Nat. Avium Disp. Tentamen, Pt. 2, 1872 [1873], 100. Type, by orig. desig. (p. 186), *Columba tigrina* TEMMINCK.

★★ **Spilopélia chinénsis chinénsis** (SCOPOLI). **Chinese Spotted Dove.** [315.1.]

Columba chinensis SCOPOLI, Delic. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., II, 1786, 94. (China.)

RANGE.—Eastern China from Canton to Shanghai, Formosa, and Hainan. Introduced and naturalized about Los Angeles, California. [Allied races occur in southeastern Asia.]

GENUS STREPTOPELIA BONAPARTE.

Streptopelia BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, sig. 8, Nov. 25, 1854 [April 15, 1855], 63. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba risoria* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1855).

★★ **Streptopélia risória** (LINNAEUS). **Ringed Turtle Dove.** [315.2.]

Columba risoria LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 165. (India.)

[1] It has been claimed that the name *Columba macroura* LINNAEUS, usually applied to the West Indian Mourning Dove, belongs more properly to this species. Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 164) based his name on both birds and it seems undesirable to make the change as much difference of opinion is involved.

RANGE.—Native country unknown, but domesticated nearly throughout the world. Naturalized about Los Angeles, California, and in Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and St. Bartholomew. Of the wild species it most closely resembles *S. decaocta* FRIVALDSKY, ranging from southeastern Europe to Japan, India, and Ceylon.

GENUS MELOPELIA BONAPARTE.

Melopelia BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, sig. 11, Dec. 10, 1854 [April 15, 1855], 81. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba meloda* TSCHUDI (Gray, 1855).

Melopelía asiática asiática (LINNAEUS). **Eastern White-winged Dove.** [319.]

Columba asiatica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 163. Based mainly on The Brown Indian Dove EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 76. (in Indiis = Jamaica.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south through eastern Mexico to Costa Rica; also in the southern Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Old Providence, and Jamaica. Casual in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas; accidental in New York (Long Island).

Melopelia asiatica meárnsi RIDGWAY. **Western White-winged Dove.** [319*a*.]

Melopelia asiatica mearnsi RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVIII, No. 18, May 27, 1915, 107. (Five miles north of Nogales, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Southwestern New Mexico, southern Arizona, southeastern California, and northern Lower California south through Mexico to Guerrero, Mexico, and Puebla, and the Tres Marias Islands. Accidental in Colorado, Washington, and British Columbia (Vancouver Island).

[An allied race occurs in western Costa Rica and western Panama.]

GENUS COLUMBIGALLINA BOIE.

Columbigallina BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), col. 977. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba passerina* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1841).

Columbigallína passerína passerína (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Ground Dove.** [320.]

Columba passerina LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 165. Based mainly on The Ground Dove, *Turtur minimus guttatus* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 26. (in America inter tropicos = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of the South Atlantic and Gulf states from South Carolina to southeastern Texas. Accidental farther north (Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York).

Columbigallina passerina palléscens (BAIRD). **Mexican Ground Dove.** [320*a*.]

Chamaepelia passerina? var. *pallescens* BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 21–23, Oct.–Nov. [Jan. 12, 1860], 305. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower California, southeastern California, southern Arizona, and western Texas south to Guatemala.

Columbigallina passerina bahamênsis (MAYNARD). **Bahama Ground Dove.** [320*b*.]

Chamaepelia Bahamensis MAYNARD, Amer. Exch. and Mart, III, No. 3, Jan. 15, 1887, 33; No. 6, Feb. 5, 1887, 69. (Nassau, New Providence I., Bahamas.)

RANGE.—Bahamas and Bermuda.

[Other races of *C. passerina* occur in Central and South America and in the West Indies.]

GENUS SCARDAFELLA BONAPARTE.

Scardafella BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XL, No. 1 (for Jan. 3), 1855, 24. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba squamosa* TEMMINCK = *Scardafella ridgwayi* RICHMOND (Gray, 1855).

Scardafélla ínca ínca (LESSON). **Inca Dove.** [321.]

Chamaepelia inca LESSON, Compl. Oeuvres BUFFON, XX, 1847, 211. (Mexico [probably west coast].)

RANGE.—Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south to Honduras. [An allied race occurs in southern Honduras and northern Nicaragua.]

GENUS LEPTOTILA SWAINSON.

Leptotila SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, [July 1] 1837, 349. Type, by monotypy, *P*[*eristera*] *rufaxilla* SELBY = *Columba rufaxilla* RICHARD AND BERNARD.

Leptótila fulvivéntris angélica BANGS AND PENARD. **White-fronted Dove.** [318.]

Leptotila fulviventris angelica BANGS AND PENARD, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VIII, 29, May 8, 1922. (Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south through Mexico (both coasts). [Allied races occur in southeastern Mexico, Central America, and in the Tres Marias Islands.]

Genus **OREOPELEIA** Reichenbach.

Oreopeleia Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xxv. Type, by monotypy, *Columba violacea martinicana* Brisson = *Columba martinica* Linnaeus.

Oreopeleía chrysía (Bonaparte). **Key West Quail-Dove.** [322.]

Geotrygon chrysia Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XL, No. 3 (for Jan. 15), 1855, 100. (Florida.)

Range.—Key West (formerly: Sept. 15, 1889,[1] Oct. 20 and Nov. 12, 1897),[2] the Bahamas, Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Haiti.

★Oreopeleia montâna (Linnaeus). **Ruddy Quail-Dove.** [322.1.]

Columba montana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 163. Based on The Mountain Partridge Sloane, Voy. Jamaica, II, 304. (in Jamaica.)

Range.—Tropical America, including the West Indies, north to Cuba, and in Mexico north to Vera Cruz and Guerrero. Accidental at Key West, Florida, December 8, 1888;[3] May, 1923.[4]

Order **PSITTACIFORMES.** Parrots, Paroquets, Macaws, etc.

Family **PSITTACIDAE.** Parrots, Paroquets, and Macaws.

Subfamily **ARINAE.** Paroquets and Macaws.

Genus **CONUROPSIS** Salvadori.

Conuropsis Salvadori, Catal. Birds Brit. Mus., XX, 1891, 146, 203. Type, by orig. desig., *Psittacus carolinensis* Linnaeus.

Conurópsis carolinénsis carolinénsis (Linnaeus). **Carolina Paroquet.** [382.]

Psittacus carolinensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 97. Based on The Parrot of Carolina, *Psittacus carolinensis* Catesby, Carolina, I, 11. (in Carolina, Virginia = South Carolina.)

Range.—Apparently extinct (last seen 1904). Formerly ranged throughout Florida, north along the Atlantic coast to southern Virginia and west to

[1] Scott, Auk, VII, Jan. 15, 1890, 90.
[2] Brewster, Auk, XV, 1898, 185.
[3] Scott, Auk, VI, 1889, 160.
[4] Hollister, Auk, XLII, 130.

Georgia and Alabama. Casual farther north; District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Conuropsis carolinensis ludoviciánus (GMELIN). **Louisiana Paroquet.** [382*a*.]

Psittacus ludovicianus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 347. Based on Papagai à tête aurore DUPRATZ, [= Perroquet de la Louisiane DUPRATZ, Hist. de la Louisiane, II, 128]. (in Louisiana.)

RANGE.—Extinct. Formerly ranged from Louisiana and Mississippi north to Tennessee, Kentucky, western New York, Ohio (shore of Lake Erie), Indiana, and Wisconsin, and west to Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

GENUS **RHYNCHOPSITTA** BONAPARTE.

Rhynchopsitta BONAPARTE, Revue et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, VI, [No. 3] March, 1854, 149. Type, by monotypy, *Macrocercus pachyrhynchus* SWAINSON.

Rhynchopsítta pachyrhýncha (SWAINSON). **Thick-billed Parrot.** [382.1.]

Macrocercus pachyrhynchus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 439. (Tableland of Mexico.)

RANGE.—Mountains bordering the Mexican tableland, northward sporadically to the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, and casually to the Dragoon, Galiuro, and Graham ranges.

ORDER **CUCULIFORMES.** CUCKOO-LIKE BIRDS.

SUBORDER **CUCULI.** CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS, AND ANIS.

FAMILY **CUCULIDAE.** CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS, AND ANIS.

SUBFAMILY **CUCULINAE.** TYPICAL CUCKOOS.

GENUS **CUCULUS** LINNAEUS.

Cuculus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 110. Type, by subs. desig., *Cuculus canorus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Cúculus optátus GOULD. **Himalaya Cuckoo.** [388.1.]

Cuculus optatus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1845, XIII, No. 145 [April], 18. (Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Himalayas. Winters in Australia. Accidental in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska (St. Paul Island, July 4, 1890).[1]

Cuculus canórus bákeri HARTERT. **Baker's Cuckoo.** [388.2.]

Cuculus canorus bakeri HARTERT, Vög. paläark. Fauna, II, 1912, 948. (Shillong, Khasia Hills.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the mountains of Burma, northwest Yunnan, western Szechwan, Kansu, and eastern Tibet. Accidental in Alaska (St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea., summer of 1930).[2]

GENUS COCCYZUS VIEILLOT.

Coccyzus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 28. Type, by monotypy, Coucou de la Caroline BUFFON = *Cuculus americanus* LINNAEUS.

Coccýzus mínor maýnardi RIDGWAY. **Maynard's Cuckoo.** [386*a*.]

Coccyzus maynardi RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 274. (Bahamas and Florida Keys = Ten Thousand Islands, Florida.) [3]

RANGE.—Bahama Islands, Cuba, Florida Keys, and southern coast of Florida north to Anclote Keys. [Allied races occur on other islands of the West Indies and in Central America.]

Coccyzus americánus americânus (LINNAEUS). **Yellow-billed Cuckoo.** [387.]

Cuculus americanus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 111. Based on The Cuckoo of Carolina, *Cuculus carolinensis* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 9. (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Austral zones from North Dakota, Minnesota, southern Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Louisiana, and the Florida Keys, and west to South Dakota, Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and Oklahoma. Migrates through Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America, and winters in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Uruguay. (Said to breed in Jamaica, Porto Rico, Haiti, and Cuba.) Accidental in Greenland, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium. Casual in Bermuda.

Coccyzus americanus occidentâlis RIDGWAY. **California Cuckoo.** [387*a*.]

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 273. (Western United States = Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from British Columbia to southern Lower California, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa, and from the Pacific

[1] W. Palmer, Auk, XI, 1894, 325.

[2] Friedmann and Riley, Auk, XLVIII, 1931, 269.

[3] All Florida records prove to be referable to this form and *C. m. minor* is excluded from the Check-List.

coast to central Colorado and western Texas. Winter home not determined, probably in South America; occurs in Costa Rica in migration.

Coccyzus erythropthálmus (Wilson). **Black-billed Cuckoo.** [388.]

Cuculus erythropthalmus Wilson, Amer. Orn., IV, 1811, 16 (pl. 28, fig. 2). (near Philadelphia, Pa.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southeastern Alberta, southern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island south to Kansas, Arkansas, North Carolina, and the mountains of Georgia. Winters in South America from Colombia to Peru. Accidental in Greenland, the Azores, Italy, and Ireland.

Subfamily NEOMORPHINAE. Ground Cuckoos.

Genus GEOCOCCYX Wagler.

Geococcyx Wagler, Isis von Oken, [XXIV] 1831, Heft v (May), col. 524. Type, by monotypy, *Geococcyx variegata* Wagler = *Saurothera californiana* Lesson.

Geocóccyx californiánus (Lesson). **Road-runner.** [385.]

Saurothera californiana Lesson, Compl. Oeuvres Buffon, VI, 1829, 420. (La Californie = southern California.)

Range.—Mainly Lower Austral and lower part of Upper Austral zones in California (north to the head of the Sacramento Valley), southern Utah, Colorado, Kansas, middle Texas, and the lower Gulf coast south through Lower California and the tableland of Mexico to Puebla and Michoacan.

Subfamily CROTOPHAGINAE. Anis.

Genus CROTOPHAGA Linnaeus.

Crotophaga Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. Type, by monotypy, *Crotophaga ani* Linnaeus.

★ **Crotóphaga áni** Linnaeus. **Smooth-billed Ani.** [383.]

Crotophaga ani Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. Based on The Great Black-Bird Sloane, Voy. Jamaica, II, 298. (in America, Africa = Jamaica.)

Range.—West Indies, Yucatan, Central and South America. Casual in Louisiana and southern Florida; accidental near Philadelphia [1] and North Carolina (Edenton, August 23, 1866).[2]

[1] Baird in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 72.

[2] Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 289.

Crotophaga sulciróstris sulciróstris SWAINSON. **Groove-billed Ani.** [384.]

Crotophaga sulcirostris SWAINSON, Philos, Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 440. (Tableland, Temascaltepec [Mexico].)

RANGE.—Breeds from the lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south to Peru and British Guiana. Casual in Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Crotophaga sulcirostris pallídula BANGS AND PENARD. **San Lucas Ani.** [384*a*.]

Crotophaga sulcirostris pallidula BANGS AND PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXIV, No. 4, Jan., 1921, 365. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California.

ORDER STRIGIFORMES. OWLS.

FAMILY TYTONIDAE. BARN OWLS.

GENUS TYTO BILLBERG.

Tyto BILLBERG, Synops. Faunae Scand., I, Pt. ii, 1828, tab. A. Type, by monotypy, *Strix alba* SCOPOLI.

Týto álba pratíncola (BONAPARTE). **Barn Owl.** [365.]

Strix pratincola BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 7. New name for *Strix flammea* WILSON [Amer. Orn., VI, 1812, 57] AUDUBON [Birds Amer. pl. 171]. (No locality given = Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Upper and Lower Austral zones from northern California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Ohio, western New York, and Connecticut south to the Gulf states, southern Mexico, and Nicaragua. Casually to Oregon, British Columbia, Manitoba, Minnesota, Ontario, Vermont, and Massachusetts. [Allied races occur in South America, the West Indies, Europe, Asia, etc.]

FAMILY STRIGIDAE. TYPICAL OWLS.

GENUS OTUS PENNANT.

Otus PENNANT, Indian Zoology, 1769, 3. Type, by monotypy, *Otus bakkamoena* PENNANT.

Ótus ásio naévius (GMELIN). **Eastern Screech Owl.** [373*m*.]

Strix naevia GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 289. Based on the Mottled Owl PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 231. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

RANGE.—New Brunswick, Maine, northern New York, Ontario, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and southern Manitoba south to the uplands of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, eastern Oklahoma, and northern Arkansas. Accidental on Prince Edward Island.

Otus asio âsio (LINNAEUS). **Southern Screech Owl.** [373.]

Strix asio LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 92. Based on The Little Owl, *Noctua aurita minor* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 7. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from Virginia to Georgia and the Gulf States west to Louisiana, north in the Mississippi Valley to western Tennessee, southern Illinois, southeastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Otus asio floridânus (RIDGWAY). **Florida Screech Owl.** [373*a*.]

Scops asio var. *Floridanus* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 200. (Indian River, Florida.)

RANGE.—Peninsular Florida.

Otus asio mccâlli (CASSIN). **Texas Screech Owl.** [373*b*.]

Scops McCallii CASSIN, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., Pt. 6, [Sept. 12] 1854, 180. (Texas and Northern Mexico = Lower Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.—Extreme southern Texas north to Bexar and Comal counties, west to Kinney County, and south to Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Otus asio hâsbroucki RIDGWAY. **Hasbrouck's Screech Owl.** [373*i*.]

Otus asio hasbroucki RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. vi, 1914, 694. (Palo Pinto Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Central Texas, from Travis County to Palo Pinto and Dallas counties, and probably other adjoining counties.

Otus asio aîkeni (BREWSTER). **Aiken's Screech Owl.** [373*g*.]

Megascops asio aikeni BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, No. 2, April, 1891, 139. (El Paso County, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Foothills and plains of eastern Colorado and Kansas north to northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota and south to New Mexico.

Otus asio maxwélliae (RIDGWAY). **Rocky Mountain Screech Owl.** [373*e*.]

Scops asio, ε. *maxwelliae* RIDGWAY, Field and Forest, II, No. 12, June, 1877, 213. (Mountains of Colorado = Boulder County.)

RANGE.—Foothills and plains adjacent to the eastern Rocky Mountains from eastern Montana and western South Dakota to central Colorado.

Otus asio macfárlanei (BREWSTER). **MacFarlane's Screech Owl.** [373*h*.]

Megascops asio macfarlanei BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, No. 2, April, 1891, 140. (Fort Walla Walla, Washington.)

RANGE.—Interior of southern British Columbia south to eastern Washington, Oregon, western Montana, Idaho, and northeastern California.

Otus asio kénnicotti (ELLIOT). **Kennicott's Screech Owl.** [373*d*.]

Scops Kennicottii ELLIOT, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIX] 1867 No. 3, June-Sept. [Nov. 1], 99. (Sitka [Alaska].)

RANGE.—Northwest coast region from Sitka, Alaska, to Washington.

Otus asio brewsteri RIDGWAY. **Brewster's Screech Owl.** [373*j*.]

Otus asio brewsteri RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. vi, 1914, 700. (Salem, Oregon.)

RANGE.—Oregon, west of the Cascades, and Chelan County, Washington, south to Humboldt County, California.

Otus asio béndirei (BREWSTER). **California Screech Owl.** [373*c*.]

Scops asio bendirei BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, No. 1, Jan., 1882, 31. (Nicasio, California.)

RANGE.—Coast district of California from near the Oregon line south through the San Francisco Bay region.

Otus asio quercínus GRINNELL. **Pasadena Screech Owl.** [373*k*.]

Otus asio quercinus GRINNELL, Auk, XXXII, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1915, 60. (Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.)

RANGE.—Southern California west of the desert region and along the western flank of the Sierra Nevada north to Mt. Shasta; also on the Pacific side of northern Lower California north of lat. 30° 30′.

Otus asio cineráceus (RIDGWAY). **Mexican Screech Owl.** [373*f*.]

Megascops asio cineraceus RIDGWAY, Auk, XII, No. 4, Oct., 1895, 390. (Arizona and parts of northern and central Mexico = Fort Huachuca, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone from central Arizona east to southern New Mexico and central western Texas; also in Lower California between lat. 29° and 30°, and in Sonora.

Otus asio gilmani SWARTH. **Sahuaro Screech Owl.** [373*l*.]

Otus asio gilmani SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. 1, May 26, 1910, 1. (Blackwater, Pinal Co., Arizona.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of southern Arizona, and the Colorado River Valley of southeastern California and northeastern Lower California.

Otus asio xantusi (BREWSTER). **Xantus's Screech Owl.** [373.2.]

Megascops xantusi BREWSTER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XLI, No. 1, Sept., 1902, 93. (Santa Anita, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California.

Otus flammeolus (KAUP). **Flammulated Screech Owl.** [374.]

Str[ix] flammeola "LICHT.," KAUP, in JARDINE, Contrib. Orn., 1852 [1853], 111. (Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Southern British Columbia, eastern Washington, and Idaho to western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and the higher mountains of California south through Mexico to the highlands of Guatemala.

Otus trichopsis (WAGLER). **Spotted Screech Owl.** [373.1.]

Scops trichopsis WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, [XXV] 1832, Heft iii (March), col. 276. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Southern Arizona (Huachuca and Catalina mountains) to Guatemala.

GENUS **BUBO** DUMÉRIL.

Bubo DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 34. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix bubo* LINNAEUS.

Búbo virginiánus subárcticus HOY. **Arctic Horned Owl.** [375*b*.]

Bubo subarcticus HOY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 6, Nov.–Dec., 1852 [Feb. 7, 1853], 211. (Racine, Wisconsin.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Hudson Bay and the tree limit in the valley of the Mackenzie south to northern Alberta, central Manitoba, southwestern Saskatchewan, and northern Ontario. In winter to southern British Columbia, and the northern United States from Idaho to Nebraska and Wisconsin, casually to New York and Massachusetts.

Bubo virginianus heterocnémis (OBERHOLSER). **Labrador Horned Owl.** [375*f*.]

Asio magellanicus heterocnemis OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, No. 1352, [Jan. 22] 1904, 187. (Lance au Loup [=Wolf Bay], Labrador.)

RANGE.—Northern Ungava, Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia; migrating in winter to Ontario, and casually to Connecticut.

Bubo virginianus virginiánus (GMELIN). **Great Horned Owl.** [375.]

Strix virginiana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 287. Based mainly on the Virginia Eared Owl LATHAM, General Synops., I, Pt. i, 119. (in omni Americana, etc. =Virginia.)

RANGE.—Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick south to the Gulf coast and Florida, west to Wisconsin, extreme eastern Minnesota, Iowa, southeastern South Dakota, eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and eastern Texas.

Bubo virginianus occidentális STONE. **Montana Horned Owl.** [375*j*.]

Bubo virginianus occidentalis STONE, Auk, XIII, No. 2, April, 1896, 155. (Mitchell Co., Iowa. Winter specimen.)

RANGE.—Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, west to Nevada, southeastern Oregon, northeastern California, Wyoming, and Montana, north to central Alberta. South in winter to Iowa.

Bubo virginianus algístus (OBERHOLSER). **Saint Michael Horned Owl.** [375*g*.]

Asio magellanicus algistus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, No. 1352 [Jan. 22], 1904, 190. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Coast region of northwestern Alaska from Bristol Bay to Kotzebue Sound.

Bubo virginianus lagophónus (OBERHOLSER). **Northwestern Horned Owl.** [375*i*.]

Asio magellanicus lagophonus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, No. 1352 [Jan. 22], 1904, 185. (Fort Walla Walla, Washington.)

RANGE.—Idaho, eastern Washington, and northeastern Oregon north through eastern and central British Columbia to Cook Inlet and interior Alaska. Occasionally south to Colorado in winter.

Bubo virginianus saturátus RIDGWAY. **Dusky Horned Owl.** [375*c*.]

Bubo virginianus saturatus RIDGWAY, U. S. Geol. Expl. 40th Parallel, Pt. iii, Orn., 1877, 572 (note). (Simiahmoo, Washington.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast region from southeastern Alaska (Sitka, etc.) to northern California (Humboldt County).

Bubo virginianus pacíficus CASSIN. **Pacific Horned Owl.** [375*d*.]

Bubo virginianus var. *pacificus* CASSIN, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., Pt. 6, [Sept. 12] 1854, 178. (the west = central California.)

RANGE.—California except the Colorado Desert and the extreme northern coast district north to central southern Oregon; also in northwestern Lower California.

Bubo virginianus palléscens STONE. **Western Horned Owl.** [375*a*.]

Bubo virginianus pallescens STONE, Amer. Nat., XXXI, No. 363, March 1, 1897, 237. (Watson Ranch, 18 miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas.)

RANGE.—Central Texas to Arizona, southeastern California, and northeastern Lower California, south into Mexico (Sonora to Durango and Nuevo Leon).

Bubo virginianus elachístus BREWSTER. **Dwarf Horned Owl.** [375*e*.]

Bubo virginianus elachistus BREWSTER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XLI, No. 1, Sept., 1902, 96. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California north to San Francisco Bay, California.

[Additional races of *B. virginianus* occur in Mexico and in Central and South America.]

GENUS NYCTEA STEPHENS.

Nyctea STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. ii, Feb. 18, 1826, 62. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix erminea* SHAW = *Strix nyctea* LINNAEUS.

Nȳctea nȳctea (LINNAEUS). **Snowy Owl.** [376.]

Strix Nyctea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 93. Based on The Great White Owl EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 61. (in Europa et America septentrionali = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the barren grounds from the islands of Bering Sea, the Yukon Delta, Melville Island, and northern Greenland south to central Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Ungava; also in Jan Mayen, Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, on the Kola River, northern Russia, and the Siberian tundra. Winters from the Arctic coast south to the southern Canadian provinces and Montana, with periodic and irregular migrations to the Middle States and the Ohio Valley, straggling to California, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Bermuda; also to Iceland, the Shetlands, Orkneys, Hebrides, Scotland, Germany, and Russia.

GENUS SURNIA DUMÉRIL.

Surnia DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 34. Type, by subs. desig., *Strix funerea* GMELIN = *Strix ulula* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

★ **Súrnia úlula pállasi** BUTURLIN. **Siberian Hawk Owl.** [377.]

Surnia ulula pallasi BUTURLIN, Orn. Monatsb., XV, No. 6, June, 1907, 100. (Siberia.)

RANGE.—Eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and Ussuriland. Casual in Alaska (St. Michaels, Oct., 1876 [1] and Bethel Island, Nov.[2]).

Surnia ulula cáparoch (MÜLLER). **American Hawk Owl.** [377*a*.]

Strix caparoch P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 69. (Europa = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and Hudson Strait to southern British Columbia, central Alberta (casually Montana), and Ungava. Winters south to the southern Canadian provinces, casually to Washington, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine. Accidental in England and Bermuda.

[Closely related races of *S. ulula* occur in Europe and Asia.]

GENUS GLAUCIDIUM BOIE.

Glaucidium BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), col. 970. Type, by subs. desig., *Strix passerina* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Glaucídium gnôma pinícola NELSON. **Rocky Mountain Pygmy Owl.** [379.]

Glaucidium gnoma pinicola NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIII, No. 25, June 24, 1910, 103. (Alma, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Rocky Mountain region, from Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming south through Colorado to New Mexico and the mountains of southern Arizona and extreme eastern California.

Glaucidium gnoma swárthi GRINNELL. **Vancouver Pygmy Owl.** [379*b*.]

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi GRINNELL, Auk, XXX, No. 2, April [March 31], 1913, 224. (Errington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.)

RANGE.—Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Glaucidium gnoma grinnélli RIDGWAY. **Coast Pygmy Owl.** [379*c*.]

Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. vi, 1914, 791. (Humboldt Bay, Calif.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast district from southeastern Alaska to Monterey County, California, and east to the west base of Mt. Shasta and Lake County, California. Casually to eastern Washington.

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[1] Ridgway, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, III, 1878, 38.

[2] Collection L. B. Bishop.

Glaucidium gnoma califórnicum SCLATER. **California Pygmy Owl.** [379*a*.]

Glaucidium californicum SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXV, 1857, No. 327 [May 26], 4. (Oregon and California = Calaveras County, California.)

RANGE.—California (except the humid coast belt at the north and the southeastern deserts), from San Diego County north to the vicinity of Mount Shasta and through central Oregon and Washington to central British Columbia.

Glaucidium gnoma hóskinsi BREWSTER. **Hoskins's Pygmy Owl.** [379.1.]

Glaucidium gnoma hoskinsii BREWSTER, Auk, V, No. 2, April, 1888, 136. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California, north to lat. 27°.

Glaucidium brasiliánum rídgwayi SHARPE. **Ferruginous Pygmy Owl.** [380.]

Glaucidium ridgwayi SHARPE, Ibis, ser. 3, V, No. 1, Jan., 1875, 55. (Central America = Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and southern Arizona south through Mexico and Central America to Panama. [Allied races occur in South America.]

GENUS **MICROPALLAS** COUES.

Micropallas COUES, Auk, VI, No. 1, Jan., 1889, 71. Type, by orig. desig., *Athene whitneyi* COOPER.

Micropállas whítneyi whítneyi (COOPER). **Whitney's Elf Owl.** [381.]

Athene whitneyi J. G. COOPER, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., [ser. 1] I, sig. 8 [before Dec.], 1861, 118. (Fort Mojave, lat. 35°, Colorado Valley [Arizona].)

RANGE.—Southeastern California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and Sonora.

Micropallas whitneyi idóneus RIDGWAY. **Texas Elf Owl.** [381*a*.]

Micropallas whitneyi idoneus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 50, Pt. vi, 1914, 810. (Five miles from Hidalgo, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south to Guanajuato, Puebla, and the Valley of Mexico.

Micropallas whitneyi sánfordi RIDGWAY. **Sanford's Elf Owl.** [381*b*.]

Micropallus whitneyi sanfordi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 50, Pt. vi, 1914, 809. (Miraflores, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Southern Lower California.

Genus SPEOTYTO Gloger.

Speotyto Gloger, Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1842 [pp. 1–450, 1841], 226. Type, by monotypy, *Strix cunicularia* Molina.

Speótyto cuniculária hypugaéa (Bonaparte). **Western Burrowing Owl.** [378.]

Strix hypugaea Bonaparte, Amer. Orn., I, 1825, 72 (note). (Western United States= Plains of the River Platte.)

Range.—Pacific coast of the United States east to Minnesota, western Iowa, and Louisiana, and from British Columbia and Manitoba, south to Panama; migratory north of Oregon and northern Kansas. Accidental in Indiana, New York, and Massachusetts.

Speotyto cunicularia floridána Ridgway. **Florida Burrowing Owl.** [378*a*.]

Speotyto cunicularia var. *floridana* Ridgway, Amer. Sportsman, IV, No. 14 (n. s. No. 40), July 4, 1874, 216. (16 miles east of Sarasota Bay, Manatee Co., Florida.)

Range.—Prairie region of central and southern Florida.

[Numerous allied races of *S. cunicularia* occur in South America, Haiti, Antigua, and the Bahamas.]

Genus STRIX Linnaeus.

Strix Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 92. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix stridula* =*S. aluco* Linnaeus. (*Strix* in synonymy; cf. Op. 16, Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.)

Strix vária vária Barton. **Northern Barred Owl.** [368.]

Strix varius Barton, Fragm. Nat. Hist. Penn., 1799, 11. (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Range.—Breeds from northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, northern Georgia, and northwestern South Carolina and west to eastern Wyoming, central Montana, and eastern Colorado.

Strix varia álleni Ridgway. **Florida Barred Owl.** [368*a*.]

Strix nebulosa alleni Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, sig. 1 [March 27], 1880, 8. (Clearwater, Florida.)

Range.—South Atlantic and Gulf states from central North Carolina to eastern Texas, north to northern Alabama and Arkansas.

Strix varia helvéola BANGS. **Texas Barred Owl.** [368*b*.]

Syrnium varium helvcolum BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 31, March 31, 1899. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

RANGE.—South-central Texas (Lee and Bexar counties to the Gulf coast).

Strix occidentâlis occidentâlis (XANTUS). **California Spotted Owl.** [369.]

Syrnium occidentale XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 15–19, Aug.–Sept. [Jan. 10, 1860], 193. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.—Mountains of southern California and northern Lower California north along the western flank of the Sierra Nevada at least to Mariposa County.

Strix occidentalis caurína (MERRIAM). **Northern Spotted Owl.** [369*a*.]

Syrnium occidentale caurinum MERRIAM, Auk, XV, No. 1, Jan., 1898, 39, 40. (Mt. Vernon, Skagit Valley, Washington.)

RANGE.—Southern British Columbia to Pt. Reyes, Marin County, California.

Strix occidentalis lúcida (NELSON). **Mexican Spotted Owl.** [369*b*.]

Syrnium occidentale lucidum NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 40, Nov. 30, 1903, 152. (Mt. Tancitaro, Michoacan, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas through the mountain s of Arizona to the mountains of central Mexico (Guanajuato and Michoacan).

GENUS **SCOTIAPTEX** SWAINSON.

Scotiaptex SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, I, [Oct. 1] 1836, 327. Type, by subs. desig., *Strix cinerea* GMELIN = *Strix nebulosa* FORSTER (Ridgway, 1874).

Scotiáptex nebulósa nebulósa (FORSTER). **Great Gray Owl.** [370.]

Strix nebulosa J. R. FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, Art. 29. (read June 25), 424. (Severn River [northwestern Ontario].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones from tree limit in north-central Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie south to the central Sierra Nevada of California, northern Idaho, northern Montana, and Ontario. Southward in winter irregularly through the southern Canadian provinces, Wyoming, Nebraska, North Dakota, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, northern New Jersey, New York, and New England.

★ **Scotiaptex nebulosa barbáta** (LATHAM). **Siberian Gray Owl.** [370*a*.]

Strix barbata LATHAM, Index Orn., I, 1790, 62. (Siberia . . . mountains in the eastern parts.)

RANGE.—Eastern Siberia; casual in the Yukon Delta, Alaska (Yukon delta, April 15, 1876).[1]

[Additional races of *S. nebulosa* occur in northern Europe and Asia.]

GENUS ASIO BRISSON.

Asio BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 28, 477. Type, by tautonymy, *Asio* BRISSON = *Strix otus* LINNAEUS.

Ásio wilsoniánus (LESSON). **Long-eared Owl.** [366.]

Otus Wilsonianus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 2, May 8, 1830, 110. (États-Unis et principalement dans l'automne Pennsylvanie = Pennsylvania.)[2]

RANGE.—Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern California, northern Texas, Arkansas, and Virginia. Winters from southern Canada to southern Florida, Louisiana, and central Mexico. Casual in southeastern Alaska.

Asio flámmeus flámmeus (PONTOPPIDAN). **Short-eared Owl.** [367.]

Strix flammea PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 617, (pl. XXV). (Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds irregularly and locally from northern Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, northern Mackenzie, northern Quebec (Ungava), and Greenland south to California, Colorado, southern Kansas, Missouri, northern Ohio, northern Indiana, and the coast of New Jersey; also breeds in Europe and northern Asia. Winters from British Columbia, Wyoming, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and Massachusetts south to Louisiana, Cuba, and Guatemala. [Allied races occur in South America, the Falkland, Galápagos, and Hawaiian islands, and in southwestern Siberia.]

GENUS CRYPTOGLAUX RICHMOND.

Cryptoglaux RICHMOND, Auk, XVIII, No. 2, April, 1901, 193. Type, by orig. desig., *Strix tengmalmi* GMELIN = *Strix funerea* LINNAEUS.

Crýptoglaux funérea ríchardsoni (BONAPARTE). **Richardson's Owl.** [371.]

Nyctale Richardsoni BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 7. New name for *Strix tengmalmi* AUDUBON [Birds Amer. (folio), pl. 380]. (Bangor, Maine.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones from limit of trees in central Alaska and northern Yukon and Mackenzie south to northern

[1] Ridgway, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, III, 1878, 37.

[2] This species has been sometimes regarded as a subspecies of the European *A. otus*.

British Columbia, northern Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and the Magdalen Islands; casual in summer in Vermont. In winter south to southern Canada and southwestern British Columbia; casually to Oregon, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, western Pennsylvania, and New England, but rare eastward.

★ **Cryptoglaux funerea mágna** (BUTURLIN). **Tengmalm's Owl.** [371*a*.]

Nyctala magna BUTURLIN, Orn. Monatsb., XV, No. 5, May, 1907, 80. (Kolyma River, 68° 40′, N. Siberia.)

RANGE.—Kamchatka and Kolyma districts, eastern Siberia. Casual in Alaska (St. Paul Island, Jan. 26, 1911).[1]

[Another closely allied race of *C. funerea* occurs in northern Europe.]

Cryptoglaux acádica acádica (GMELIN). **Saw-whet Owl.** [372.]

Strix acadica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 296. Based on the Acadian Owl LATHAM, General Synops., I, 149. (in America septentrionali = Nova Scotia.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Alaska, central British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to the Sierra Nevada of California, central Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the mountains of Mexico to Vera Cruz; also in southern Nebraska, northern Indiana, northern Illinois, and in the mountains of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Winters south to southern California, Louisiana, Virginia, and casually to the Carolinas and Georgia.

Cryptoglaux acadica broóksi FLEMING. **Queen Charlotte Owl.** [372*a*.]

Cryptoglaux acadica brooksi J. H. FLEMING, Auk, XXXIII, No. 4, Oct. 11, 1916, 422. (Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.)

RANGE.—Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

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[1] Evermann, Auk, XXX, 1913, 18.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES. Goatsuckers and Allies.

Suborder CAPRIMULGI. Goatsuckers, Potoos, and Frogmouths.

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE. Goatsuckers.

Subfamily CAPRIMULGINAE. Goatsuckers.

Genus ANTROSTOMUS Bonaparte.

Antrostomus Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 8. Type, by subs. desig., *Caprimulgus carolinensis* Gmelin (Gray, 1840).

Subgenus ANTROSTOMUS Bonaparte.

Antróstomus carolinénsis (Gmelin). **Chuck-will's-widow.** [416.]

Caprimulgus carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 1028. Based mainly on The Goat Sucker of Carolina, *Caprimulgus* Catesby, Carolina, I, 8. (in Virginia et Carolina = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from southern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southeastern Kansas, and southern Maryland south to central Texas and the Gulf States. Migrates through eastern Mexico; winters from Florida to the Greater Antilles, Central America, and Colombia. Casual in West Virginia and Cape May County, New Jersey; accidental in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Nova Scotia, and Ontario.

Subgenus SETOCHÁLCIS Oberholser.

Setochalcis Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, [April 6] 1914, 11. Type, by orig. desig., *Caprimulgus vociferus* Wilson.

Antrostomus vocíferus vocíferus (Wilson). **Eastern Whip-poor-will.** [417.]

Caprimulgus vociferus Wilson, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 71 (pl. 41, figs. 1–3). (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pa.)

Range.—Breeds from Manitoba, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to the northern parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and northwestern South Carolina, and from eastern North Dakota,

Nebraska, and Kansas eastward. Winters from the lowlands of South Carolina and the Gulf States to British Honduras, Salvador, and casually to Costa Rica.

Antrostomus vociferus arizónae BREWSTER. **Stephens's Whip-poor-will.** [417*a*.]

Antrostomus vociferus arizonae BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, No. 2, April, 1881, 69. (Chiricahua Mts., Arizona.)

RANGE.—Southern Arizona, New Mexico, and southwestern Texas south through the mountains of northern Mexico. Winters south to Guatemala. [A closely related race of *A. vociferus* occurs in Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador.]

GENUS PHALAENOPTILUS RIDGWAY.

Phalaenoptilus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 5 (month not on record). Type, by orig. desig., *Caprimulgus nuttallii* AUDUBON.

Phalaenóptilus núttalli núttalli (AUDUBON). **Nuttall's Poor-will.** [418.]

Caprimulgus Nuttallii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.), VII, 1844, 350 (pl. 495). (Upper Missouri =between Fort Pierre and mouth of Cheyenne River, South Dakota.) [1]

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones, from southeastern British Columbia, northwestern North Dakota, southern South Dakota, western Iowa, eastern Nebraska, and eastern Kansas south to southern Arizona, northern Coahuila, and central Texas, west to eastern California east of the Sierra Nevada. Winters from southeastern California and southern Texas to central Mexico.

Phalaenoptilus nuttalli califórnicus RIDGWAY. **Dusky Poor-will.** [418*b*.]

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii californicus RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 588 (note). (Nicasio and Calaveras County, California = Nicasio.)

RANGE.—California, west of the Sierra Nevada and the Mohave and Colorado deserts, from the head of the Sacramento Valley south to northwestern Lower California, about lat. 30° 30′; chiefly in the Upper Sonoran Zone.

Phalaenoptilus nuttalli húeyi DICKEY. **Desert Poor-will.** [418*c*.]

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii hueyi DICKEY, Condor, XXX, No. 2, March 15, 1928, 152. (Bard, Imperial Co., California.)

RANGE.—Valley of the lower Colorado River, in southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, and extreme northeastern Lower California.

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[1] *P. n. nitidus* BREWSTER is regarded as not separable from *P. n. nuttalli*.

Phalaenoptilus nuttalli díckeyi GRINNELL. **San Ignacio Poor-will.** [418*d*.]

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii dickeyi GRINNELL, Condor, XXX, No. 2, March 15, 1928, 153. (San Ignacio, lat. 27°, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower California from about lat. 30° south.

GENUS NYCTIDROMUS GOULD.

Nyctidromus GOULD, Icones Avium, II, Aug., 1838, pl. xii. Type, by monotypy, *Nyctidromus derbyanus* GOULD.

Nyctídromus albicóllis mérrilli SENNETT. **Merrill's Pauraque.**[1] [419.]

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli SENNETT, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 44. (Nueces River, Nueces Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Gulf coast of southern Texas and the Rio Grande Valley south into Tamaulipas. In winter to Vera Cruz and Pueblo. [Allied races occur in Mexico and in Central and South America.]

SUBFAMILY CHORDEILINAE. NIGHTHAWKS.

GENUS CHORDEILES SWAINSON.

Chordeiles SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 496. Type, by monotypy, *Caprimulgus virginianus* GMELIN = *C. minor* FORSTER.

Chordeíles mínor mínor (FORSTER). **Eastern Nighthawk.** [420.]

Caprimulgus minor J. R. FORSTER, Catal. Anim. N. Amer., 1771, 13. Based on The Whip-poor Will CATESBY, Carolina, III, 16. (No locality = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Alberta, British Columbia, northwestern Washington, south-central Illinois, northern Arkansas, southeastern Tennessee, northern Georgia, and southern Virginia and west to the edge of the Great Plains from Minnesota to northeastern Oklahoma. Migrates through the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Central America; winters in South America from Colombia to Argentina. Casual in Alaska and accidental on Melville Island, Arctic Ocean, and in the Scilly Isles, Great Britain.

Chordeiles minor chápmani COUES. **Florida Nighthawk.** [420*b*.]

Chordiles popetue Chapmani "SENNETT'S MS," COUES, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 37. (Gainesville, Florida.)

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[1] Pronounced Pau-rá-que *cf.* Stone, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 389.

RANGE.—South Atlantic and Gulf states from central North Carolina to eastern Texas north to central Alabama, southern Illinois, and south-central Arkansas. Winters in South America from Colombia to Argentina.

Chordeiles minor howĕlli OBERHOLSER. **Howell's Nighthawk.** [420*e*.]

Chordeiles virginianus howelli OBERHOLSER, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, [April 6] 1914, 57. (Lipscomb, Lipscomb Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Southern Great Plains and central Rocky Mountain regions; from Wyoming to middle Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma, middle and western Kansas, northeastern Utah, northeastern New Mexico, and southwestern Nebraska, casually to North Dakota. Winters probably in South America and migrates through Nicaragua.

Chordeiles minor aserriénsis CHERRIE. **Cherrie's Nighthawk.** [420*f*.]

Chordeiles virginianus aserriensis CHERRIE, Auk, XIII, No. 2, April, 1896, 136. (Aserri River Valley, San José, Costa Rica.)

RANGE.—Central-southern Texas (Cameron County to Wharton, Bexar, and Edwards counties) and Tamaulipas. South in migration at least to Costa Rica.

Chordeiles minor sénnetti COUES. **Sennett's Nighthawk.** [420*c*.]

Chordiles popetue Sennettii COUES, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 37. (50 miles west of Pembina, Minn. = Pembina, North Dakota.)

RANGE.—Northern portion of the Great Plains; breeds in northern North Dakota, and northeastern Montana south to eastern Wyoming, northwestern Iowa, and northern Nebraska. Migrates south through Oklahoma and Texas, probably to South America.

Chordeiles minor hénryi CASSIN. **Western Nighthawk.** [420*a*.]

Chordeiles Henryi CASSIN, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., Pt. 8, [March 13] 1855, 239. (Fort Webster, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Southern Rocky Mountains and adjacent high plains; breeds in southwestern Colorado, eastern Arizona, New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Sonora. In migration east to central Oklahoma and south to Jalisco and Tamaulipas; winters probably in South America.

Chordeiles minor hésperis GRINNELL. **Pacific Nighthawk.** [420*d*.]

Chordeiles virginianus hesperis GRINNELL, Condor, VII, No. 6, Nov. 22, 1905, 170. (Bear Lake, 6700 feet, San Bernardino Mountains, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern British Columbia to southwestern Saskatchewan, central Montana, central Utah, and northwestern Wyoming

south along the Pacific coast to northern California and in the Sierra Nevada south to the San Bernardino Mountains, southern California. In migration to Nicaragua and winters probably in South America.

Chordeiles acutipénnis texénsis LAWRENCE. **Texas Nighthawk.** [421.]

Chordeiles texensis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1857, 167. (Texas [=Rio Grande Valley].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from north-central California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, and central Texas south to about lat. 30° in Lower California, and to south-central Mexico. Winters from central Mexico to Panama, casually in southeastern Arizona.

Chordeiles acutipennis inférior OBERHOLSER. **San Lucas Nighthawk.** [421*a*.]

Chordeiles acutipennis inferior OBERHOLSER, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, [April 6] 1914, 109. (Triunfo, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower California from about lat. 30° south.

[Additional races of *C. acutipennis* occur in Central and South America.]

ORDER MICROPODIIFORMES. SWIFTS AND HUMMINGBIRDS.

SUBORDER MICROPODII. SWIFTS.

FAMILY MICROPODIDAE. SWIFTS.

SUBFAMILY CHAETURINAE. SPINE-TAILED SWIFTS.

GENUS NEPHOECETES BAIRD.

Nephoecetes BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xvii, xxix [*Nephocaetes*, 140, 142]. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo nigra* GMELIN.

Nepho écetes níger boreális (KENNERLY). **Black Swift.** [422.]

Cypselus borealis KENNERLY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [IX] 1857, sig. 14–16, Oct.–Dec. [May 1, 1858], 202. (Simiahmoo Bay, Puget Sound, Washington Territory.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern Alaska, Montana(?), and southern Colorado south to southern Mexico. Winters in southern Mexico. [Allied races occur in the West Indies.]

Genus CHAETURA Stephens.

Chætura Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. ii, Feb. 18, 1826, 76. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo pelagica* Linnaeus (Jardine, 1832).

Chaetúra pelágica (Linnaeus). **Chimney Swift.** [423.]

Hirundo Pelagica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. Based on The American Swallow, *Hirundo cauda aculeata americana* Catesby, Carolina, III, 8. (in America = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds from central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland, south to Florida and the Gulf coast, and west to east-central Montana and eastern Texas. Winters south of the United States, probably in Amazonas, Brazil; common spring transient in Haiti and reported from Mexico and Central America. Accidental in New Mexico, Greenland, and Bermuda.

Chaetura vaúxi (Townsend). **Vaux's Swift.** [424.]

Cypcelus Vauxi J. K. Townsend, Narr. Journ. Rocky Mts., April, 1839, 348. (Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Range.—Breeds from southeastern Alaska and central British Columbia to the Santa Cruz Mountains, California, east to Montana and Nevada, but rare or casual east of the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada. Migrates through Lower California and Arizona and winters in Central America south to Guatemala.

Subfamily MICROPODINAE. Typical Swifts.

Genus MICROPUS Meyer and Wolf.

Micropus Meyer and Wolf, Taschenb. deutschen Vögelkunde, I, 1810, 280. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo apus* Linnaeus (Salvadori, 1880).

★ **Micropus pacíficus pacíficus** (Latham). **White-rumped Swift.** [424.1.]

Hirundo pacifica Latham, Suppl. Index Orn., 1801, lviii. (New South Wales.)

Range.—Breeds from eastern Siberia to northern China and Japan. Migrates through India and winters in Australia. Casual in Alaska (St. George Island, August 1, 1920).[1]

[1] Mailliard and Hanna, Condor, XXIII, 1920, 294.

Genus AËRONAUTES Hartert.

Aëronautes Hartert, Catal. Birds Brit. Mus., XVI, 1892, 459. Type, by orig. desig., *Cypselus melanoleucus* Baird = *Acanthylis saxatalis* Woodhouse.

Aëronaútes saxátalis saxátalis (Woodhouse). **White-throated Swift.** [425.]

Acanthylis saxatalis Woodhouse, Rep. Sitgreaves' Exped. Zuni and Colo. Rivers, 1853, 64. (Inscription Rock, New Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds from south-central British Columbia and southern Alberta south to the Cape district of Lower California and southern Mexico, and from the Pacific coast east to the Black Hills and western Nebraska. Winters from west-central California southward. Accidental in Michigan. [A closely allied race occurs in Guatemala and Salvador.]

Suborder TROCHILI. Hummingbirds.

Family TROCHILIDAE. Hummingbirds.

Subfamily TROCHILINAE. Typical Hummingbirds.

Genus CALOTHORAX Gray.

Calothorax Gray, List Gen. Birds, 1840, 13. Type, by orig. desig., *Cynanthus lucifer* Swainson.

Calothórax lúcifer (Swainson). **Lucifer Hummingbird.** [437.]

Cynanthus Lucifer Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 442. (Temascaltepec [Mexico].)

Range.—Southern Arizona (Camp Bowie) and western Texas (Chisos Mountains) south to the City of Mexico, Puebla, and Chiapas. Winters in Mexico.

Genus ARCHILOCHUS Reichenbach.

Archilochus Reichenbach, Journ. für Orn., I, 1853, Extra-Heft [1854] (Aufz. der Colib.), 13. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus alexandri* Bourcier and Mulsant.

Archílochus cólubris (Linnaeus). **Ruby-throated Hummingbird.** [428.]

Trochilus Colubris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 120. Based on The Hummingbird, *Mellivora avis carolinensis* Catesby, Carolina, I, 65. (in America imprimis septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Alberta, central Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Cape Breton Island south to the Gulf coast and Florida, west to North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and central Texas. Winters from middle and southern Florida and Louisiana through southern Mexico and Central America to Panama; casual in Cuba and Bermuda in migration. Accidental near St. Michael, Alaska.

Archilochus alexándri (BOURCIER AND MULSANT). **Black-chinned Hummingbird.** [429.]

Trochilus Alexandri BOURCIER AND MULSANT, Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon, IX, 1846, 330. (Sierra Madre, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia to extreme northern Lower California, Sonora and Tamaulipas east rarely to western Montana and central Texas, chiefly in the Upper Austral Zone. Winters in Mexico south to Guerrero and Mexico City.

GENUS CALYPTE GOULD.

Calypte GOULD, Monogr. Trochil., III, 1856, pl. 134. Type, by subs. desig., *Ornismya costae* BOURCIER (Elliot, 1879).

Calýpte cóstae (BOURCIER). **Costa's Hummingbird.** [430.]

Ornismya Costae BOURCIER, Revue Zool., II, No. 8, Oct., 1839, 294. (la Californie =Magdalena Bay, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from southern California and southwestern Utah south to southern Lower California, Arizona, and southern New Mexico. Winters in southern Lower California and northwestern Mexico; rarely in southeastern California.

Calypte ânna (LESSON). **Anna's Hummingbird.** [431.]

Ornismya Anna LESSON, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouch., 1829, xxxj, 205 (pl. 74). (la Californie =San Francisco.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone of California, chiefly west of the Sierra Nevada, and the northwestern portion of Lower California. In migration casually to Arizona, northern Sonora, Guadalupe Island, Todos Santos Islands, etc.

GENUS SELASPHORUS SWAINSON.

Selasphorus SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 324. Type, by subs. desig., *Trochilus rufus* GMELIN (Gray, 1855).

Selásphorus platycércus platycércus (SWAINSON). **Broad-tailed Hummingbird.** [432.]

Trochilus platycercus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 441. (No locality given =Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Idaho, Montana, and southern Wyoming to the Valley of Mexico and from extreme eastern California east to western Nebraska and western Texas. Winters in Mexico. [A closely allied race occurs in the highlands of Guatemala.]

Selasphorus rufus (GMELIN). **Rufous Hummingbird.** [433.]

Trochilus rufus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 497. Based on the Ruffed Honey-sucker PENNANT, Arct. Zool., II, 290. (in sinu Americae Natka = Vancouver Island, British Columbia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Canadian zones of western North America, from the coast of Alaska (lat. 61°), southern Yukon, east-central British Columbia, and southern Alberta south to Oregon and southwestern Montana. Winters in southern Mexico and occurs in migration east to Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and western Texas. Accidental in South Carolina.

Selasphorus alleni HENSHAW. **Allen's Hummingbird.** [434.]

Selasphorus alleni HENSHAW, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, II, No. 3, July, 1877, 53. (Coast district of California = Nicasio, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the coastal district of California in the Transition and Upper Austral zones, from Humboldt County (and probably in extreme southwestern Oregon) south to Ventura County, and on the Santa Barbara Islands. Winters on the Santa Barbara Islands and probably in northwestern Mexico. Has been recorded casually in migration in eastern and southern California, Arizona, and Lower California. Accidental in Montana.

GENUS **ATTHIS** REICHENBACH.

Atthis REICHENBACH, Journ. für Orn., I, 1853, Extra-Heft [1854] (Aufz. der Colib.), 12. Type, by subs. desig., *Ornismya heloisa* DE LATTRE AND LESSON (Gray, 1855).

Átthis heloísa heloísa (DE LATTRE AND LESSON). **Heloise's Hummingbird.** [435.]

Ornysmia Heloisa DE LATTRE AND LESSON, Rev. Zool., II, No. 1, Jan., 1839, 15. (Jalapa et Quatepu [= Coatepec, Vera Cruz, Mexico].)

RANGE.—Central and southern Mexico from Tamaulipas, Guanajuato, and San Luis Potosí to Guerrero and Tepic. Casual in southern Arizona (Ramsey Cañon, Huachuca Mountains, July 2, 1896, two specimens).[1] [Additional races occur in Mexico.]

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[1] Ridgway, Auk, 1898, p. 325. *A. morcomi* Ridgway is regarded as identical with *A. h. heloisa.*

Genus STELLULA Gould.

Stellula Gould, Introd. Trochil., 1861, 90. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus calliope* Gould.

Stéllula callíope (Gould). **Calliope Hummingbird.** [436.]

Trochilus (*Calothorax*) *Calliope* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., [XV] 1847, No. 168 [March 29], 11. (Mexico = Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds from northern British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, and Montana south in the higher mountains of the Pacific coast to northwestern Lower California and in the Rockies to New Mexico; chiefly in the Canadian Zone. Winters in Mexico south to Guerrero and Mexico City.

Genus EUGENES Gould.

Eugenes Gould, Monogr. Trochil., II, 1856, pl. 59. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus fulgens* Swainson.

Eúgenes fúlgens (Swainson). **Rivoli's Hummingbird.** [426.]

Trochilus fulgens Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No, 6, June, 1827, 441. (Temascáltepec [Mexico].)

Range.—Mountains of southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, Mexico, and Central America south to Nicaragua.

Genus LAMPORNIS Swainson.

Lampornis Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 442. Type, by monotypy, *L. amethystinus* Swainson = *Ornismya clemenciae* Lesson.

Lampórnis clemênciae clemênciae (Lesson). **Texas Blue-throated Hummingbird.** [427*a*.]

Ornismya clemenciae Lesson, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouch., 1829, xlv, 216 (pl. 80). (Mexico.)

Range.—Central and southern Mexico from Michoacan and Oaxaca northward to extreme western Texas (Chisos Mountains).

Lampórnis clemênciae bessóphilus (Oberholser). **Arizona Blue-throated Hummingbird.** [427.]

Cyanolaemus clemenciae bessophilus Oberholser, Condor, XX, No. 5, Sept. 27, 1918, 181. (Fly Park, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona.)

Range—Mountains of southern Arizona (Santa Catalina, Huachuca, Chiricahua, Santa Rita), New Mexico (San Luis Mountains), and the Sierra Madre of Mexico.

GENUS **AMAZILIA** LESSON.

Amazilia LESSON, L'Écho du Monde Savant, sér. 2, VIII, No. 32, Oct. 22, 1843, col. 757. Type, by subs. desig., *Ornismya cinnamomea* LESSON (Stone, 1918).

★ **Amazília tzácatl tzácatl** (DE LA LLAVE). **Rieffer's Hummingbird.** [438.]

Trochilus Tzacatl DE LA LLAVE, Registro Trimestre, II, No. 5, 1833, 48. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Eastern Tamaulipas south through eastern Mexico and Central America to Colombia and Venezuela. Casual in central southern Texas (Ft. Brown, June 1876).[1] [An additional race occurs in Ecuador.]

Amazilia yucatanénsis chalconóta OBERHOLSER. **Buff-bellied Hummingbird.** [439.]

Amazilia cerviniventris chalconota OBERHOLSER, Auk, XV, No. 1, Jan., 1898, 32. (Beeville, Texas = Brownsville [collector's label reads "Bville" which was his abbreviation for Brownsville].)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas south to southern Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. Winters south to southern Vera Cruz. [Allied races in southern Mexico and Yucatan.]

★ **Amazilia sálvini** (BREWSTER). **Salvin's Hummingbird.** [439.1.]

Cyanomyia salvini BREWSTER, Auk, X, No. 3, July, 1893, 214. (Nacosari, Sonora, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Huachuca Mountains, Arizona (Palmerlee, Cochise County, July 4, 1905),[2] and eastern Sonora (Nacosari, March 31, 1887) [3] (only two specimens known).

GENUS **HYLOCHARIS** BOIE.

Hylocharis BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XXIV] 1831, Heft v (May), col. 546. Type, by subs. desig., *Trochilus saphirinus* GMELIN (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS **BASILINNA** BOIE.

Basilinna BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XXIV] 1831, Heft v (May), col. 546. Type, by subs. desig., *Trochilus leucotis* VIEILLOT (Gray, 1855).

Hylocháris xántusi (LAWRENCE). **Xantus's Hummingbird.** [440.]

Amazilia xantusii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VII, 1860, 109. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California, rarely north to lat. 29°.

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[1] Merrill, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club., I, 1876, 88.
[2] Bishop, Auk, XXIII, 1906, 336.
[3] Brewster, Auk, X, 1893, 214.

Hylocharis leucótis leucótis (Vieillot). **White-eared Hummingbird.** [440.1.]

Trochilus leucotis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXIII, 1818, 428. (au Brésil = Mexico.)

Range.—Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Sonora, Mexico, and the Chiricahua, Huachuca, and Santa Rita mountains of southeastern Arizona south to Guatemala. [An allied race occurs in Nicaragua.] [1]

Genus CYNANTHUS Swainson.

Cynanthus Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 441. Type, by subs. desig., *Cynanthus latirostris* Swainson (Stone, 1907).

Cynánthus latiróstris Swainson. **Broad-billed Hummingbird.** [441.]

Cynanthus latirostris Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 441. (Table land? of Mexico.)

Range.—Mountains of southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and Nuevo Leon south to the City of Mexico and Guerrero.

Order TROGONIFORMES. Trogons.

Family TROGONIDAE. Trogons.

Genus TROGON Brisson.

Trogon Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 42; IV, 164. Type, by subs. desig., *Trogon viridis* Linnaeus = *Trogon strigilatus* Linnaeus (Stone, 1907).

Trógon ambíguus ambíguus Gould. **Coppery-tailed Trogon.** [389.]

Trogon ambiguus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., III, 1835, No. 27 [June 1], 30. (Northern Mexico.)

Range.—Mountains of southern Arizona (Huachuca, Santa Catalina, eastern San Luis Mountains, and near Tombstone), and lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas (Fort Brown) south through Mexico to Guerrero and Tepic. Of rare occurrence in the United States. [An allied race occurs in the Tres Marias Islands, Mexico.]

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[1] The birds of Arizona and northern Mexico have been separated as *H. l. borealis* Griscom (Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 379, 1929, 10.)

Order CORACIIFORMES. Kingfishers, Motmots, Rollers, Bee-eaters, and Hornbills.

Suborder ALCEDINES. Kingfishers.

Superfamily ALCEDINOIDEA. Kingfishers.

Family ALCEDINIDAE. Kingfishers.

Subfamily CERYLINAE. Typical Kingfishers.

Genus MEGACERYLE Kaup.

Megaceryle Kaup, Verh. naturhist. Vereins Hessen, II, 1848, 68. Type, by subs. desig., *Alcedo guttata* Vigors = *Ceryle guttulata* Stejneger (Sharpe, 1871). [Gray, 1855, designated *Alcedo maxima* as type of *Megaceryle* Reichenbach, 1851, but not of Kaup, 1848.]

Subgenus STREPTOCÉRYLE Bonaparte.

Streptoceryle Bonaparte, Ateneo Italiano, II, No. 11, Aug., 1854, 320 (or Consp. Volucr. Anisod., 1854, 10). Type, by subs. desig., *Alcedo torquata* Linnaeus (Gray, 1855).

Megacéryle álcyon álcyon (Linnaeus). **Eastern Belted Kingfisher.** [390.]

Alcedo alcyon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 115. Based on The Kingfisher, *Ispida* Catesby, Carolina, I, 69. (in America = South Carolina.)

Range—Breeds from Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to the southern border of United States, and west to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Winters from British Columbia, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia south to the West Indies, Central America, Colombia, British Guiana, and Trinidad, and irregularly as far north as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ontario. Accidental in Holland, Ireland, and the Azores.

Megaceryle alcyon caurína (Grinnell). **Western Belted Kingfisher.** [390*a*.]

Ceryle alcyon caurina Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 12, March 5, 1910, 388. (Graveyard Point, Montague Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Alaska and Yukon Territory southwest of the Rocky Mountains to San Diego County, California, and to Owens River east of the southern Sierra Nevada. Winters from north-central California and Idaho (casually) south throughout Lower California and Arizona to Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango.

★ **Megaceryle torquáta torquáta** (LINNAEUS). **Ringed Kingfisher.** [390.1.]

Alcedo torquata LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 180. Based mainly on Le Martin-pescheur hupé du Mexique, *Ispida Mexicana cristata* BRISSON, Orn. IV, 518. (in Martinica, Mexico = Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds throughout most of Mexico, Central America, and South America to Paraguay and Bolivia. Casual in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas (Laredo, Texas[1]). [Closely allied races occur in the Lesser Antilles and South America.]

GENUS CHLOROCERYLE KAUP.

Chlorocéryle KAUP, Verh. naturhist. Vereins Hessen, II, 1848, 68. Type, by subs. desig., *Alcedo superciliosa* LINNAEUS = *A. aenea* PALLAS (Sharpe, 1871).

Chlorocéryle americána septentrionális (SHARPE). **Texas Kingfisher.** [391.]

Ceryle septentrionalis SHARPE, Catal. Birds Brit. Mus., XVII, 1892, 134. (Lower California south to Panama; southwestern U. S. = Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Along the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, as far as Valverde County and north to Mason, Kerr, Bexar and Comal counties; also in southern Arizona and southward throughout the mainland of Mexico to Yucatan. [Allied races occur in tropical America.]

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[1] Stone, Auk, XI, 1894, 177.

Order PICIFORMES. Woodpeckers, Jacamars, Toucans, and Barbets.

Suborder PICI. Woodpeckers and Wrynecks.

Family PICIDAE. Woodpeckers.

Subfamily PICINAE. Typical Woodpeckers.

Genus COLAPTES Vigors.

Colaptes Vigors, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIV, Pt. iii, 1826 (?) [read Dec. 23, 1825], 457 (note). Type, by orig. desig., *Cuculus auratus* Linnaeus.

Colaptes auratus luteus Bangs. **Northern Flicker.** [412*a*.]

Colaptes auratus luteus Bangs, Auk, XV, No. 2, April, 1898, 177. (Watertown, Mass.)

Range.—Breeds from Canada east of the Rocky Mountains and north to the limit of trees in Alaska and throughout the northern and central United States south to the northern edge of the Lower Austral Zone; more or less regularly resident except in the extreme northern parts of its range. South in winter to the Gulf coast and southern Texas. Accidental in Greenland and on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Colaptes auratus auratus (Linnaeus). **Southern Flicker.** [412.]

Cuculus auratus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 112. Based on The Golden-winged Woodpecker, *Picus major, alis aurcis* Catesby, Carolina, I, 18. (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone of the South Atlantic and Gulf states from North Carolina to southern Florida and central Texas north to extreme southern Illinois and Indiana, southeastern Missouri, and southeastern Kansas.

Colaptes cafer cafer (Gmelin). **Northwestern Flicker.** [413*a*.]

Picus cafer Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, p. 431. (ad caput bonae spei = Bay of Good Hope, Nootka Sound, British Columbia.)

Range.—Northwest coast from Sitka, Alaska, to northern California (Humboldt County), including most of southern British Columbia east to the Kootenay district.

Colaptes cafer collāris VIGORS. **Red-shafted Flicker.** [413.]

Colaptes collaris VIGORS, Zool. Journ., IV, No. 15, Oct. 1828–Jan. 1829, 354. (N.W. coast of America = Monterey, California.)

RANGE.—From southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan east to the western portion of the Great Plains (South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and western Texas), where it interbreeds extensively with *C. auratus*, south to southern California and Mexico (to Zacatecas and Durango). In winter casually farther east, and south to northern Lower California.

Colaptes cafer martirénsis GRINNELL. **San Pedro Flicker.** [413*b*.]

Colaptes cafer martirensis GRINNELL, Auk, XLIV, No. 1, January 5, 1927, 67. (La Grulla, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Western slopes of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juarez, northern Lower California, reaching the coast in winter.

Colaptes cafer rufipíleus RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Flicker.** [415.]

Colaptes mexicanus rufipileus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 191. (Guadeloupe = Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Now extinct. Formerly resident on Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

Colaptes chrysoïdes meárnsi RIDGWAY. **Mearns's Gilded Flicker.** [414*a*.]

Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 9, Feb. 24, 1911, 32. (Quitovaquito, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Southwestern Arizona, southeastern California, Sonora, and extreme northwestern Lower California, mainly along the borders of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

Colaptes chrysoides brunnéscens ANTHONY. **San Fernando Flicker.** [414*b*.]

Colaptes chrysoides brunnescens ANTHONY, Auk, XII, No. 4, Oct., 1895, 347. (San Fernando, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Middle Lower California between lat. 28° and lat. 30°.

Colaptes chrysoides chrysoïdes (MALHERBE). **Cape Gilded Flicker.** [414.]

Geopicus (*Colaptes*) *chrysoïdes* MALHERBE, Revue et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, IV, [No. 12] Dec., 1852, 553. (l'Amérique Cape San Lucas, = Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California, north locally to about lat. 28°.

Genus CEOPHLOEUS Cabanis.

Ceophloeus Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., XII, No. 5, May, 1862, 176. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus lineatus* Linnaeus.

Subgenus PHLOEÓTOMUS Cabanis and Heine.

Phloeotomus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., IV, Pt. ii, sig. 13, for July 11, 1863, 102. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus pileatus* Linnaeus.

Ceophloéus pileátus abietícola Bangs. **Northern Pileated Woodpecker.** [405*a*.]

Ceophlœus pileatus abieticola Bangs, Auk, XV, No. 2, April, 1898, 176. (Greenville, Maine.)

Range.—Transition and Canadian zones from Mackenzie, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and farther south in the Alleghanies.

Ceophloeus pileatus pileátus (Linnaeus). **Southern Pileated Woodpecker.** [405.]

Picus pileatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. Based mainly on The larger red-crested Woodpecker, *Picus niger maximus capite rubro* Catesby, Carolina, I, 17. (in America = South Carolina.)

Range.—Lower Austral forests of southern United States from southeastern Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Oklahoma to northern Florida and the Gulf coast, west to middle Texas.

Ceophloeus pileatus floridánus (Ridgway). **Florida Pileated Woodpecker.** [405*b*.]

Phlœotomus pileatus floridanus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 9, Feb. 24, 1911, 33. (Prevatt's Camp, 24 miles southwest of Kissimmee, Florida.)

Range.—Central and southern Florida north to Orange County.

Ceophloeus pileatus picínus (Bangs). **Western Pileated Woodpecker.** [405*c*.]

Phlœotomus pileatus picinus Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 79, April 2, 1910. (Sumas, British Columbia.)

Range.—Pacific coast district from southern British Columbia to Marin County, California, and along the Sierra Nevada to Fresno County, east to Idaho and western Montana.

Genus CENTURUS Swainson.

Centurus Swainson, Classif. Birds, II, [July 1] 1837, 310. Type, by monotypy, *Picus carolinus* Linnaeus.

Centúrus carolínus (Linnaeus). **Red-bellied Woodpecker.** [409.]

Picus carolinus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. Based on The Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Picus ventre rubro* Catesby, Carolina, I, 19. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Range.—Upper and Lower Austral zones of the eastern United States from southeastern South Dakota, southeastern Minnesota, southwestern Ontario, western New York, southern Pennsylvania (locally), and Delaware south to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida Keys. Casual north to Colorado, Massachusetts, and New York; accidental in Arizona and northwestern Nebraska.

Centurus aúrifrons (Wagler). **Golden-fronted Woodpecker.** [410.]

Picus Aurifrons "Lichtenst.," Wagler, Isis von Oken, XXII, 1829, Heft v (May), col. 512. (Mexico.)

Range.—Central northern Texas south to the Valley of Mexico.

Centurus uropygiális uropygiális Baird. **Gila Woodpecker.** [411.]

Centurus uropygialis Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 3, May–June, 1854 [Oct. 20], 120. (Bill Williams Fork of Colorado River, New Mexico = Arizona.)

Range.—Lower part of the Lower Austral Zone, from the Colorado Valley in northeastern Lower California, southeastern California, and the extreme southeastern corner of Nevada east through southern Arizona to southwestern New Mexico and south through western Mexico to Nayarit and Jalisco.

Centurus uropygialis cardonénsis Grinnell. **Cardon Woodpecker.** [411*a*.]

Centurus uropygialis cardonensis Grinnell, Condor, XXIX, No. 3, May 15, 1927, 168. (Mouth of Cañon San Juan de Dios, within ten miles east of El Rosario, near lat. 30°, Baja [= Lower] California.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone, between lat. 28° and lat. 30°, across the peninsula of Lower California and north along the western rim of the Colorado Desert to about lat. 32°.

Centurus uropygialis brewsteri Ridgway. **Brewster's Woodpecker.** [411*b*.]

Centurus uropygialis brewsteri Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 9, Feb. 24, 1911, 32. (Santiago, southern Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California north to San Ignacio, and on Santa Margarita Island.

GENUS MELANERPES SWAINSON.

Melanerpes SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 316. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus erythrocephalus* LINNAEUS.

Melanérpes erythrocéphalus (LINNAEUS). **Red-headed Woodpecker.** [406.]

Picus erythrocephalus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. Based on The Red-headed Woodpecker, *Picus capite toto rubro* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 20. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Transition and Austral zones from southeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, Manitoba, and southeastern Ontario south to the Gulf coast and southern Florida, and from central Montana, central Wyoming, central Colorado, New Mexico, and central Texas east to valleys of the Hudson and Delaware; irregular in occurrence and local in New England and southern New Jersey; irregularly migratory in the northern parts of its range. Casual in Arizona, Utah, Nova Scotia, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick.

GENUS BALANOSPHYRA RIDGWAY.

Balanosphyra RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 9, Feb. 24, 1911, 34. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus formicivorus* SWAINSON.

Balanosphýra formicívora formicívora (SWAINSON). **Ant-eating Woodpecker.** [407.]

Picus formicivorus SWAINSON, Philos, Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 439. (Temascaltepec [Mexico].)

RANGE.—South-central Texas (Kerr County and the Chisos Mountains) south throughout eastern and southern Mexico.

Balanosphyra formicivora aculeâta (MEARNS). **Mearns's Woodpecker.** [407*c*.]

Melanerpes formicivorus aculeatus MEARNS, Auk, VII, No. 3, July, 1890, 249. (Squaw Peak, central Arizona.)

RANGE.—Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas south over northwestern Mexico to Durango.

Balanosphyra formicivora baírdi (RIDGWAY). **California Woodpecker.** [407*a*.]

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, 34, 85. (California** western Mexico down to Colima at least = Petaluma, California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral and lower part of Transition zones of the Pacific coast region from southwestern Oregon south to southern California.

Balanosphyra formicivora martirénsis GRINNELL AND SWARTH. **San Pedro Woodpecker.** [407*d*.]

Balanosphyra formicivora martirensis GRINNELL AND SWARTH, Condor, XXVIII, No. 4, July 15, 1926, 176. (La Jolla, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Mainly in the Upper Austral Zone of northwestern Lower California from about lat. 30° north nearly to the United States boundary.

Balanosphyra formicivora angústifrons (BAIRD). **Narrow-fronted Woodpecker.** [407*b*.]

Melanerpes formicivorus var. *angustifrons* BAIRD, in COOPER, Geol. Surv. Calif., Orn., I, 1870, 405. (Cape San Lucas [Lower California].)

RANGE.—Cape region of Lower California.

[Additional races of *B. formicivora* occur in Central and northern South America.]

GENUS **ASYNDESMUS** COUES.

Asyndesmus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVII] 1866, No. 1, Jan.–March [June 11], 55. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus torquatus* WILSON = *Picus lewis* GRAY.

Asyndésmus léwis GRAY. **Lewis's Woodpecker.** [408.]

Picus Lewis "DRAPIEZ," GRAY, Gen. Birds, III, 1849, App., 27. New name for *Picus torquatus* WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 31. (No locality mentioned = Montana, about lat. 46° N.)

RANGE.—Transition Zone from southern British Columbia and southern Alberta to Arizona and New Mexico, and from the inner coast ranges of California to the Black Hills, South Dakota, western Nebraska, western Kansas, and eastern Colorado. In winter to extreme northern Lower California, western Texas, and Chihuahua, Mexico. Casual in eastern Kansas and Oklahoma; accidental in Rhode Island.

GENUS **SPHYRAPICUS** BAIRD.

Sphyrapicus BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xviii, xxviii, 80, 101. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus varius* LINNAEUS.

Sphyrápicus várius várius (LINNAEUS). **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.** [402.]

Picus varius LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 176. Based mainly on The Yellow belly'd Woodpecker, *Picus varius minor ventro luteo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 21. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and upper part of Transition zones from central Mackenzie, central Alberta, Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to central Missouri, central Indiana, northern Ohio, North Carolina (mountains), and Massachusetts (mountains of northern Berkshire County); casually Connecticut. Winters from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Massachusetts to the Gulf coast, Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, western Mexico (Jalisco), and western Panama. Casual or accidental in Wyoming, eastern Colorado, Greenland, Bermuda, and St. Croix.

Sphyrapicus varius nuchális BAIRD. **Red-naped Sapsucker.** [402*a*.]

Sphyrapicus varius var. *nuchalis* BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxviii, 103. (Mimbres River, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Boreal and Transition zones, chiefly east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, and from central British Columbia and southern Alberta south to northeastern California, eastern Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, central New Mexico, western Texas, and Arizona. Winters south to west-central Mexico and Lower California. Casual in Kansas.

Sphyrapicus varius rúber (GMELIN). **Northern Red-breasted Sapsucker.** [403*a*.]

Picus ruber GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, 429. Based on the Red-breasted Woodpecker LATHAM, General Synops., I, 562. (in Cayenna = Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Alaska (Skagway) south to western Oregon, chiefly in the Canadian Zone. Winters south to Monterey, California.

Sphyrapicus varius dággetti GRINNELL. **Southern Red-breasted Sapsucker.** [403.]

Sphyrapicus varius daggetti GRINNELL, Condor, III, No. 1, Jan. 15, 1901, 12. (Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the mountains of California, from the Trinity and Warner mountains south to the San Jacinto Mountains, in the Canadian and Transition zones. Winters in adjacent lowlands and south in northwestern Lower California to about lat. 30°.

Sphyrapicus thyroídeus thyroídeus (CASSIN). **Williamson's Sapsucker.** [404.]

Picus thyroideus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 12, Nov.–Dec., 1851 [Feb. 17, 1852], 349. (California = Georgetown, about twelve miles from Sutter's Mill, Eldorado County.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the mountains from southern British Columbia through Washington, Oregon and the Sierra Nevada to the San Jacinto Mountains, chiefly in the Canadian Zone. Winters sparingly in adjacent lowlands and south as far as lat. 31° in northern Lower California.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus natáliae (MALHERBE). **Natalie's Sapsucker.** [404*a*.]

Picus Natatiae MALHERBE, Journ. für Orn., II, No. 8, March, 1854, 171. (Mexique.)

RANGE.—Boreal forests of the Rocky Mountain region from Montana to central Arizona and central New Mexico. Winters from southern New Mexico and western Texas south to Jalisco, Mexico.

GENUS DRYOBATES BOIE.

Dryobates BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), 977. Type, by monotypy, *Picus pubescens* LINNAEUS.

SUBGENUS DRYOBATES BOIE.

Dryóbates villósus septentrionális (NUTTALL). **Northern Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*a*.]

Picus septentrionalis NUTTALL, Man. Orn. U. S. and Canada, ed. 2, I, 1840, 684. (Northern parts of the continent as far as the 63d parallel as well as in the Oregon Territory = Saskatchewan River, Saskatchewan, Canada.)

RANGE.—Canadian Zone of northern North America, from central southern Alaska, middle Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and south-eastern Quebec south to central Ontario, northern North Dakota, Montana, and central British Columbia. South in winter to Nebraska.

Dryobates villosus terraenóvae BATCHELDER. **Newfoundland Woodpecker.** [393*g*.]

Dryobates villosus terranovæ BATCHELDER, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 37, June 24, 1908. (Placentia, Newfoundland.)

RANGE.—Newfoundland.

Dryobates villosus villósus (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Hairy Woodpecker.** [393.]

Picus villosus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 175. Based on The Hairy Woodpecker, *Picus medius quasi villosus* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 19. (in America septentrionali = New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Transition and Upper Austral zones of northeastern United States and southern Canada, from Manitoba, central North Dakota, south-central

Ontario, central southern Quebec, and Magdalen Islands to western North Carolina, and central Texas, west to eastern Colorado.

Dryobates villosus aúduboni (SWAINSON). **Southern Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*b*.]

Picus Audubonii SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 306. (Georgia.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf states from southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southeastern Virginia, and northern Alabama to southeastern Texas and southern Florida.

Dryobates villosus sitkénsis SWARTH. **Sitka Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*i*.]

Dryobates villosus sitkensis SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. 9, October 9, 1911, 315. (Etolin Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Coast region of southeastern Alaska and northern British Columbia.

Dryobates villosus picoídeus OSGOOD. **Queen Charlotte Woodpecker.** [393*f*.]

Dryobates picoideus OSGOOD, N. Amer. Fauna, No. 21, 1901, 44. (Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.)

RANGE.—Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

Dryobates villosus hárrisi (AUDUBON). **Harris's Woodpecker.** [393*c*.]

Picus Harrisi AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1838, pl. 417, figs. 8, 9 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 191). (Columbia River =near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Humid coast belt of southern British Columbia south to Humboldt County, California.

Dryobates villosus hylóscopus CABANIS AND HEINE. **Cabanis's Woodpecker.** [393*d*.]

Dryobates hyloscopus CABANIS AND HEINE, Mus. Hein., IV, Pt. ii, sig. 9, for June 20, 1863, 69 (note). San José, California.)

RANGE.—Coast district of California from Mendocino County southward, mountains of southern California, and the southern Sierra Nevada east to the White Mountains of California.

Dryobates villosus scrippsae HUEY. **Lower California Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*k*.]

Dryobates villosus scrippsae HUEY, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., V, No. 1, Feb. 20, 1927, 9. (La Grulla, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California, Mexico, alt. 7500 ft.)

RANGE.—Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.

Dryobates villosus órius OBERHOLSER. **Modoc Woodpecker.** [393*j*.]

Dryobates villosus orius OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XL, No. 1840, June 3, 1911, 597, 609. (Quincy, California.)

RANGE.—Sierra Nevada of central California north to Oregon and south-central Washington and east to Nevada. Casual in winter to western Washington.

Dryobates villosus montícola ANTHONY. **Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker.** [393*e*.]

Dryobates villosus monticola ANTHONY, Auk, XV, No. 1, Jan., 1898, 54. New name for *Dryobates v. montana* ANTHONY, Auk, XIII, No. 1, Jan. 1896, 32. (Rocky Mountains, from New Mexico to Montana, west to Utah (Uintah Mountains) =Boulder County, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Canadian and Transition zones of the Rocky Mountains from central British Columbia, eastern Washington, and Montana south to eastern Utah and northern New Mexico, and east to western Nebraska and western South Dakota. Casual in southeastern Alaska.

Dryobates villosus leucothoréctis OBERHOLSER. **White-breasted Woodpecker.** [393*l*.]

Dryobates villosus leucothorectis OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XL, No. 1840, June 3, 1911, 597, 608. (Burley, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Arizona and New Mexico to central western Texas and southern Utah.

Dryobates villosus icástus OBERHOLSER. **Chihuahua Woodpecker.** [393*h*.]

Dryobates villosus icastus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XL, No. 1840, June 3, 1911, 597, 612. (El Salto, Durango, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Southwestern New Mexico and southern Arizona, south over northwestern Mexico to Zacatecas, Coahuila, and Jalisco.

[Additional races of *D. villosus* occur in Mexico and Central America.]

Dryobates pubéscens mediánus (SWAINSON). **Northern Downy Woodpecker.** [394*c*.]

Picus (*Dendrocopus*) *medianus* SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 308. (New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Canadian and Transition zones of the central parts of eastern North America from southeastern Alberta, Manitoba, southern Ungava, and Newfoundland south to eastern Nebraska, Kansas, Tennessee, and Virginia. Casual west to eastern Colorado.

Dryobates pubescens pubéscens (LINNAEUS). **Southern Downy Woodpecker.** [394.]

Picus pubescens LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 175. Based on The smallest Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus varius minimus* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 21. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of the South Atlantic and Gulf states, from Florida to eastern Texas, north to Oklahoma and North Carolina.

Dryobates pubescens nélsoni OBERHOLSER. **Nelson's Downy Woodpecker.** [394*d*.]

Dryobates pubescens nelsoni OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, No. 1080, June 24, 1896, 549. (Nulato, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Canadian Zone from northwestern Alaska and southwestern Mackenzie to southern Alaska, extreme northern British Columbia, and central Alberta; casually farther east, probably to northern New England.

Dryobates pubescens leucúrus (HARTLAUB). **Batchelder's Woodpecker.** [394*b*.]

Picus leucurus HARTLAUB, Naumannia, II, Heft 2, 1852, 55. (Rocky Mountains.)

RANGE.—Canadian and Transition zones from the Kenai Peninsula, southern Alaska, and British Columbia east of Cascade range (casual on the coast) to eastern California, eastern Montana, western Nebraska, central Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Dryobates pubescens gaírdneri (AUDUBON). **Gairdner's Woodpecker.** [394*a*.]

Picus Gairdnerii AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 317. (No locality given = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Humid Transition Zone of the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia south to Mendocino County, California. Casually farther in winter.

Dryobates pubescens turátii (MALHERBE). **Willow Woodpecker.** [394*e*.]

Picus Turati MALHERBE, Monogr. Picidées, I, 1860, 125 (pl. 28, figs. 1–3). (Near Monterey, California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral and Transition zones of California (except on northwest coast and desert ranges).

Dryobates scalâris sympléctus OBERHOLSER. **Texas Woodpecker.** [396.]

Dryobates scalaris symplectus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLI, No. 1847, June 30, 1911, 140, 155. (Mouth of Nueces River, Texas.)

RANGE.—Texas east of the Pecos River and mainly west of the 97th meridian, southeastern Colorado, and south into Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila.

Dryobates scalaris cactóphilus OBERHOLSER. **Cactus Woodpecker.** [396*b*.]

Dryobates scalaris cactophilus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLI, No. 1847, June 30, 1911, 140, 152. (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Central western Texas through New Mexico and Arizona to extreme northeastern Lower California and southeastern California, north to extreme southern Nevada and southwestern Utah, and south to northern Durango.

Dryobates scalaris erémicus OBERHOLSER. **San Fernando Woodpecker.** [396*c*.]

Dryobates scalaris eremicus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLI, No. 1847, June 30, 1911, 141, 151. (San Fernando, Lower California, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Northern Lower California from about lat. 29° north to lat. 32°.

Dryobates scalaris lucasânus (XANTUS). **San Lucas Woodpecker.** [396*a*.]

Picus lucasanus XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 21–23, Oct.–Nov. [Jan. 12, 1860], 298. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower California, in Lower Austral deserts from Cape San Lucas north to about lat. 29°.

[Additional races of *D. scalaris* occur in Mexico.]

Dryobates núttalli (GAMBEL). **Nuttall's Woodpecker.** [397.]

Picus Nuttalii [sic] GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, Nos. 24–25, March–April, 1843 [May 19], 259. (Near the Pueblo de los Angeles, Upper California = Los Angeles, California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone west of the southern Cascade Mountains and the Sierra Nevada from southern Oregon to northwestern Lower California.

Dryobates arizónae arizónae (HARGITT). **Arizona Woodpecker.** [398.]

Picus arizonae HARGITT, Ibis, ser. 5, IV, No. 2, April, 1886, 115. (in montibus Santa Rita, in Arizona dictis.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone in the mountains of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, south through Sonora and Chihuahua to northwestern Durango. [A closely allied race occurs in southern Mexico.]

SUBGENUS **PHRENOPÍCUS** BONAPARTE.

Phrenopicus BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, II, No. 8, May, 1854, 123 (Consp. Volucr. Zygod., 1854, 8). Type, by subs. desig., *Picus querulus* WILSON = *Picus borealis* VIEILLOT (Gray, 1855).

Dryobates boreâlis (VIEILLOT). **Red-cockaded Woodpecker.** [395.]

Picus borealis VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., II, 1807 [1808 possibly 1809], 66 (pl. 122). (dans le nord des États-Unis = Southern States.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States north to southeastern Virginia, Tennessee, western Kentucky, and southern Missouri. Accidental in New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania.

SUBGENUS **XENOPÍCUS** BAIRD.

Xenopicus BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xviii, xxviii, 83, 96. Type, by monotypy, *Leuconerpes albolarvatus* CASSIN.

Dryobates albolarvâtus albolarvâtus (CASSIN). **Northern White-headed Woodpecker.** [399.]

Leuconerpes albolarvatus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 5, Sept.-Oct., 1850 [Dec. 7], 106. (near Sutter's Mill, California = Oregon Cañon, near Georgetown, 12 miles from Sutter's Mill.)

RANGE.—Cascade Mountains and the Sierra Nevada from Washington to Kern County, California, and the inner coast ranges to Colusa County, east to western Idaho and western Nevada; rarely in extreme southern British Columbia.

Dryobates albolarvatus graviróstris (GRINNELL). **Southern White-headed Woodpecker.** [399*a*.]

Xenopicus gravirostris GRINNELL, Condor, IV, No. 4, July 17, 1902, 89. (Camp Chileo, Sierra San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California.)

RANGE.—Transition Zone of the mountains of southern California (San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, Santa Rosa, and Cuyamaca ranges).

GENUS **PICOÏDES** LACÉPÈDE.

Picoïdes LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 7. Type, by subs. desig., *Picus tridactylus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Picoídes árcticus (SWAINSON). **Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.** [400.]

Picus (*Apternus*) *arcticus* SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 (1832), 313. (near the sources of the Athabasca River, lat. 57° N., the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains.)

RANGE.—Canadian Zone, from central Alaska, Yukon, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northern Quebec south to Oregon, the Sierra Nevada of California (Mariposa County), Montana, Wyoming (Black Hills), northern Minnesota, Michigan, northern Ontario, northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Casual in winter in Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, southern New York, Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey.

Picoïdes tridáctylus bacátus BANGS. **American Three-toed Woodpecker.** [401.]

Picoides americanus bacatus BANGS, Auk, XVII, No. 2, April, 1900, 136. (Bangor, Maine.)

RANGE.—Hudsonian and Canadian zones from Labrador and northern Quebec, southern Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba to northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, central Ontario, northern New York, New Hampshire, and Maine. Casual in winter in Massachusetts, southern Ontario, southern Wisconsin, and southern British Columbia.

Picoïdes tridactylus dorsális BAIRD. **Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker.** [401*b*.]

Picoides dorsalis BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxviii, 97, 100. (Laramie Peak [Wyoming].)

RANGE.—Boreal forests of the Rocky Mountains in northern Montana and Wyoming to the high mountains of Arizona and New Mexico.

Picoïdes tridactylus fasciátus BAIRD. **Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker.** [401*a*.]

Picoides Americanus var. *fasciatus* BAIRD, in COOPER, Geol. Surv. Calif., Orn., I, 1870, 385. (No locality mentioned = Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River.)

RANGE.—Hudsonian and Canadian zones from Alaska, Yukon, and western Mackenzie through Alberta and western Saskatchewan to southern British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, northern Idaho, and northern Montana.

[Additional races of *P. tridactylus* occur in northern Europe and Asia.]

GENUS CAMPEPHILUS GRAY.

Campephilus GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 1840, 54. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus principalis* LINNAEUS.

Campéphilus principális (LINNAEUS). **Ivory-billed Woodpecker.** [392.]

Picus principalis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. Based on The Largest White-bill Woodpecker, *Picus maximus rostro albo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 16. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Formerly the South Atlantic and Gulf states from Texas to North Carolina, north in the Mississippi Valley to Oklahoma, Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Indiana; now greatly restricted; reported as occurring locally in small numbers in central Florida, and possibly in southern Missouri, southern Mississippi, and Louisiana.

ORDER PASSERIFORMES. PERCHING BIRDS.

SUBORDER TYRANNI. SONGLESS PERCHING BIRDS.

FAMILY COTINGIDAE. COTINGAS.

GENUS PLATYPSARIS SCLATER.

Platypsaris SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXV, 1857, No. 331 [July 14], 72. Type, by orig. desig., *Pachyramphus lati ostris* BONAPARTE.

★ **Platypsáris aglaíae albivéntris** (LAWRENCE). **Xantus's Becard.** [441.1.]

Hadrostomus albiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VIII, 1867, 475. (Western Mexico, Plains of Colima.)

RANGE.—Huachuca Mountains, Arizona (one record, June 20, 1888),[1] south through western Mexico to Oaxaca; also Nuevo Leon. [Additional races occur in Mexico and Central America.]

FAMILY TYRANNIDAE. TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

GENUS TYRANNUS LACÉPÈDE.

Tyrannus LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 5. Type, by tautonymy, *Lanius tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

Tyránnus tyránnus (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Kingbird.** [444.]

Lanius Tyrannus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 94. Based mainly on The Tyrant, *Muscicapa corona rubra* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 55. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south

[1] Price, Auk, V, 1888, 425.

to central Nevada, northern New Mexico, southeastern Texas, and southern Florida. Winters from southern Mexico to Colombia, British Guiana, Peru, and Bolivia. Casual in Cuba in migration; accidental in southwestern Greenland.

Tyrannus dominicénsis dominicénsis (GMELIN). **Gray Kingbird.** [445.]

Lanius dominicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 302. Based largely on Le Tyran de S. Domingue, *Tyrannus dominicensis* BRISSON, Orn., II, 394. (in insula S. Dominici et Jamaica = Santo Domingo.)[1]

RANGE.—Breeds from the coast of southeastern South Carolina (rarely) and Georgia to southern Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Haiti, and Jamaica. Migrates along the coast of Middle America from Cozumel Island to Panama, and winters in northern South America (Venezuela and Colombia). Accidental in British Columbia (Vancouver Island), Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), and southern New Jersey. [An allied race occurs in the Lesser Antilles.]

Tyrannus melanchólicus coúchi BAIRD. **Couch's Kingbird.** [446.]

Tyrannus couchii BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxx, 170, 175. (San Diego and New Leon, Mexico = Nuevo Leon, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the valley of the Rio Grande, Texas, south through northeastern Mexico to Vera Cruz and Puebla. Ranges farther south in winter.

★ **Tyrannus melancholicus chloronótus** BERLEPSCH. **Lichtenstein's Kingbird.** [446*a*.]

Tyrannus chloronotus BERLEPSCH, Ornis, XIV, 1907, 474. (Temax, Yucatan.)

RANGE.—Southern Mexico from southern Vera Cruz southward to Colombia, Venezuela, and the lower Amazon Valley in Brazil. Accidental in Grenada, Cuba, Maine (Scarborough, October 31, 1915),[2] and British Columbia (Vancouver Island, February, 1923).[3]

★ **Tyrannus melancholicus occidentális** HARTERT AND GOODSON. **West Mexican Kingbird.** [446*b*.]

Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis HARTERT AND GOODSON, Novitates Zool., XXIV, Pt. 2, 1917, 412. (San Blas, Tepic, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Western Mexico in Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, and Guerrero. Accidental in Jefferson County, Washington, Nov. 18, 1916.[4]

[Additional races of *T. melancholicus* occur in southwestern Mexico and South America.]

[1] *Sitta curvirostris* HERMANN (Tabula Affin. Anim., 1783, 204) has been urged as an earlier name applicable to this species.

[2] Norton, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, 382.

[3] Kermode, Condor, XXX, 1928, 251.

[4] van Rossem, Condor, XXXI, 1929, 182.

Tyrannus verticális Say. **Arkansas Kingbird.** [447.]

Tyrannus verticalis Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 60 (note). (Ash River, near Rocky Mts. = near La Junta, Colorado.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in Austral zones from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southern Manitoba south to northern Lower California and Chihuahua, east to western Minnesota, western Iowa, central Kansas, Oklahoma, and western Texas. Winters from western Mexico to Nicaragua. Accidental in Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Florida.

Tyrannus vocíferans Swainson. **Cassin's Kingbird.** [448.]

Tyrannus vociferans Swainson, Quart. Journ. Sci., XX, 1826, 273. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones from central California and central Montana south to Michoacan and Jalisco, Mexico, and east to eastern Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas. Winters from central California and northern Mexico to Guatemala. Casual in Oregon.

Genus **MUSCIVORA** Lacépède.

Muscivora Lacépède, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 5. Type, by subs. desig., *Muscicapa forficata* Gmelin (Fischer, 1813).

★ **Muscívora tyránnus** (Linnaeus). **Fork-tailed Flycatcher.** [442.]

Muscicapa Tyrannus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 325. Based on Le Tyran a queue fourchue, *Tyrannus cauda bifurca* Brisson, Orn., II, 395. (in Canada, Surinamo = Cayenne.)

Range.—Southern Mexico to northern Patagonia. Accidental in Mississippi (Natchez, August, 1822),[1] Kentucky (near Henderson, late October),[1] New Jersey (Camden, June, 1832,[1] Bridgeton, December, 1820,[2] Trenton, autumn, 1900),[3] Massachusetts (Martha's Vineyard, October 22, 1916),[4] and Maine (Marion, Washington County, December 1, 1908).[5]

Muscivora forficáta (Gmelin). **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.** [443.]

Muscicapa forficata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 931. Based mainly on the Swallowtailed Fly-catcher Latham, General Synops., II, 356. (in nova Hispania = Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds from southern Nebraska to southern Kansas and southern Texas, casually to southwestern Missouri, western Arkansas, and western

[1] Audubon, Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 387.
[2] Bonaparte, Amer. Orn., I, 1825, 1.
[3] Babson, Birds of Princeton, 1901, 56.
[4] Foster, Auk, XXXIV, 1917, 337.
[5] Knight, Auk, XXVII, 1910, 80.

Louisiana. Winters from southern Mexico to Panama. Accidental locally from Colorado, northern Manitoba, Ontario, Hudson Bay, and New Brunswick south to Florida.

Genus PITANGUS Swainson.

Pitangus Swainson, Zool. Journ., III, No. 10, April–Sept., 1827, 165. Type, by orig. desig., *Tyrannus sulphuratus* Vieillot = *Lanius sulphuratus* Linnaeus.

Pitángus sulphurátus derbiánus (Kaup). **Derby Flycatcher.** [449.]

Saurophagus Derbianus Kaup, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XIX, 1851, No. 221 [Oct. 28, 1852], 44 (pl. xxxvi). (Zacatecas in Mexico.)

Range.—Valley of the lower Rio Grande, Texas, south to the Caribbean slope of western Panama. Accidental in California. [Allied races occur in Central and South America.]

Genus MYIODYNASTES Bonaparte.

Myiodynastes Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, II, 1857, 35. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa audax* Gmelin.

Myiodynástes luteivéntris swárthi van Rossem. **Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.** [451.]

Myiodynastes luteiventris swarthi van Rossem, Condor, XXIX, No. 2, March 15, 1927, 126. (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

Range.—Breeds in high mountains of southern Arizona and probably adjacent parts of Mexico. Migrates through Central America and winters probably in western South America. [A closely allied race occurs from southern Mexico to Bolivia.]

Genus MYIARCHUS Cabanis.

Myiarchus Cabanis, Archiv für Naturg., X, Pt. i, 1844, 272. Type, by subs. desig., *Muscicapa ferox* Gmelin (Gray, 1847).

Myiárchus crinítus bóreus Bangs. **Northern Crested Flycatcher.** [452*a*.]

Myiarchus crinitus boreus Bangs, Auk, XV, No. 2, April, 1898, 179. (Scituate, Mass[achusetts].)

Range.—Breeds from the upper edge of the Transition Zone in southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to southern Texas and South Carolina. Winters from eastern and southern Mexico to Panama and Colombia. Accidental in Wyoming and Cuba.

Myiarchus crinitus crinítus (LINNAEUS). **Southern Crested Flycatcher.** [452.]

Turdus crinitus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 170. Based on The Crested Fly-Catcher, *Muscicapa cristata, ventre luteo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 52. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Peninsular Florida, north along the Atlantic coast to southern South Carolina. Winters in southern Florida and the Florida Keys, possibly in Central America.

Myiarchus tyránnulus magíster RIDGWAY. **Arizona Crested Flycatcher.** [453.]

Myiarchus mexicanus magister RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 90, April 10, 1884. (Camp Lowell, Arizona, Tehuantepec, Mexico = Camp Lowell.)

RANGE.—Southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south through western Mexico to Oaxaca and Chiapas. Casual in Lower California.

Myiarchus tyrannulus nélsoni RIDGWAY. **Mexican Crested Flycatcher.** [453*a*.]

Myiarchus magister nelsoni RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. iv, 1907, 903. (Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Valley of the Lower Rio Grande, Texas, south through eastern and southern Mexico to Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador.

[Additional races of *M. tyrannulus* occur in the West Indies and Guiana.]

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens (LAWRENCE). **Ash-throated Flycatcher.** [454.]

Tyrannula cinerascens LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., V, 1851, 121. ([Between San Antonio and the Rio Grande] Western Texas.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Washington, northern Utah, central Colorado, and northern Texas to northern Lower California (lat. 30°), Sinaloa, Durango, and Tamaulipas. Accidental in northern Wyoming and northern Colorado. Winters south to Guatemala and Yucatan.

Myiarchus cinerascens pértinax BAIRD. **Lower California Flycatcher.** [454*b*.]

Myiarchus pertinax BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, No. 21–23, Oct.–Nov. [Jan. 12, 1860], 303. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California north to lat. 28° 30′.

Myiarchus tubercúlifer oliváscens RIDGWAY. **Olivaceous Flycatcher.** [455*a*.]

Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 91, April 10, 1884. (Sta. Efigenia, Tehuantepec = Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Southern Arizóna south through western Mexico to Oaxaca. Accidental in Colorado. [Additional races occur in Mexico and Central and South America.]

Genus SAYORNIS Gray.

Sayornis Gray, Catal. Genera and Subgenera Birds, 1855, 146. Type, by orig. desig., *Muscicapa saya* Bonaparte.

Sayórnis phoébe (Latham). **Eastern Phoebe.** [456.]

Muscicapa Phoebe Latham, Index Orn., II, 1790, 489. (Noveboraco = New York.)

Range.—Breeds from central western Mackenzie, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island south to northeastern New Mexico, central Texas, northern Mississippi, and the highlands of Georgia. Winters in the United States chiefly south of lat. 37° (casually to Pennsylvania), south to Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. In migration casually west to eastern Colorado and Wyoming; accidental in California, Lower California, and Cuba.

Sayornis nígricans nígricans (Swainson). **Black Phoebe.** [458.]

Tyrannula nigricans Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 5, May, 1827, 367. (Tableland of Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones from southwestern Oregon through California west of the Sierra Nevada and east through southern California and Arizona to southern Utah, southern New Mexico, and central Texas, and through Mexico (except Lower California, the Gulf coast, and Yucatan) to Chiapas. Casual in winter to Costa Rica.

Sayornis nigricans salictária Grinnell. **San Quintín Phoebe.** [458*a*.]

Sayornis nigricans salictaria Grinnell, Auk, XLIV, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1927, 68. (San José, lat. 31°, 2500 ft. altitude, Lower California.)

Range.—Chiefly in the Upper Austral Zone of northern Lower California from about lat. 30° north to the United States border and also in southern Arizona.

Sayornis nigricans brunnéscens Grinnell. **San Lucas Phoebe.** [458*b*.]

Sayornis nigricans brunnescens Grinnell, Auk, XLIV, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1927, 69. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

Range.—Cape district of Lower California north to about lat. 29°.

Sayornis sáya sáya (Bonaparte). **Say's Phoebe.** [457.]

Muscicapa saya Bonaparte, Amer. Orn., I, 1825, 20 (pl. 11, fig. 3). (Arkansaw River, about twenty miles from the Rocky Mountains = near Pueblo, Colorado.)

Range.—Breeds from central Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and central North Dakota south to

southern California, Arizona, southern New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua and east to western Iowa (casually) and central Kansas. Winters from central California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas to Vera Cruz and Puebla. Accidental in Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts.[1]

Sayornis saya quiéscens GRINNELL. **San José Phoebe.** [457*a*.]

Sayornis sayus quiescens GRINNELL, Condor, XXVIII, No. 4, July 15, 1926, 180. (San José, 2500 ft. altitude, latitude close to 31°, about 45 miles northeast of San Quintin, Lower California, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Northern section of the Lower California peninsula, from lat. 30° north to the United States boundary. Ranges more widely in winter, casually to the Colorado delta.

GENUS EMPIDONAX CABANIS.

Empidonax CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., III, No. 18, Nov., 1855, 480. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannula pusilla* SWAINSON = *Tyrannula minima* BAIRD.

Empídonax flavivéntris (BAIRD AND BAIRD). **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.** [463.]

Tyrannula flaviventris W. M. AND S. F. BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, No. 28–29 July–Aug., 1843 [Sept. 18], 283. (Cumberland Co., Pa. = Carlisle, Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from northern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Alberta, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, New York, northern Pennsylvania, southern New Hampshire, and Nova Scotia. West in migration to the eastern border of the Plains, eastern Texas, and eastern Mexico; winters from southern Mexico and Guatemala to Panama. Occasional in western Florida; accidental in Greenland.

Empidonax viréscens (VIEILLOT). **Acadian Flycatcher.** [465.]

Platyrhynchos virescens VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXVII, 1818, 22. (New name for *Muscicapa querula* WILSON, Amer. Orn. II, pl. 13, fig. 3, 1810.) (No locality given = near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the northern limit of Upper Austral Zone in northeastern Nebraska, central Iowa, southern Michigan, southeastern Ontario, New York, southern Vermont (casually), and Massachusetts (casually) south to southern Texas, the Gulf States, and central Florida. Migrates through Yucatan and Central America, casually to the Bahamas and Cuba; winters in Colombia and Ecuador.

[1] The bird of the Yukon Valley, Alaska, has been separated as *S. s. yukonensis* BISHOP (Auk, XVIII, 1900, 115).

Empidonax traïlli brĕwsteri OBERHOLSER. **Little Flycatcher.** [466.]

Empidonax traillii brewsteri OBERHOLSER, Ohio Journ. Sci., XVIII, No. 3, Jan., 1918, 93. (Cloverdale, Nye County, Nevada.)

RANGE.—Breeds from extreme southwestern British Columbia, northern Washington, central Idaho, and central Wyoming south to northern Lower California, southern New Mexico, central Texas, and Durango. Winters from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Brazil, Bolivia, and northern Argentina.[1]

Empidonax trailli traïlli (AUDUBON). **Alder Flycatcher.** [466*a*.]

Muscicapa Traillii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, pl. 45, 1828 (Orn. Biog., I, 1831, 236). (skirts of the woods along the prairie lands of the Arkansas River.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Hudsonian and Canadian zones from central Alaska, northern British Columbia, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, northeastern Colorado, central Arkansas, and Kentucky, and to the mountains to West Virginia, western Maryland, and Pennsylvania; also in Connecticut and northern New Jersey. Winters from Yucatan, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to Colombia and Ecuador.

Empidonax mĭnimus (BAIRD AND BAIRD). **Least Flycatcher.** [467.]

Tyrannula minima W. M. AND S. F. BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, No. 28–29, July–Aug., 1843 [Sept. 18], 284. (Cumberland Co., Pa. = Carlisle, Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from west-central Mackenzie, central Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to central Montana, eastern Wyoming, western Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina. In migration west to eastern Colorado and central Texas; winters from northeastern Mexico and Yucatan to Panama. Accidental in Peru and Grand Cayman Island, West Indies.

Empidonax hâmmondi (XANTUS). **Hammond's Flycatcher.** [468.]

Tyrannula hammondii DEVESEY [= XANTUS], Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [X] 1858, sig. 7–9, April–May [after April 19], 117. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Transition and Canadian zones from southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, and southern Alberta to the Sierra Nevada, central

[1] This is the "Traill's Flycatcher" of the Third edition of the Check-List. It seems best in view of the confusion in the use of the name *trailli* (cf. Oberholser, op. cit.) to abandon the English name "Traill's" entirely and to revert to the old name, Little Flycatcher, for this form and retain Alder Flycatcher for the other.

California and Colorado. Winters from northern Mexico to the highlands of Guatemala.

Empidonax wrĭghti BAIRD. **Wright's Flycatcher.** [469.]

Empidonax wrightii BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 200. (El Paso, Texas.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Canadian zones from central British Columbia, Yukon (casually), and west-central Saskatchewan south to southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas, and east to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Winters from northern Mexico to Guatemala.

Empidonax grĭseus BREWSTER. **Gray Flycatcher.** [469.1.]

Empidonax griseus BREWSTER, Auk, VI, No. 2, April, 1889 (separates publ. Jan. 31), 87. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Great Basin from northeastern Colorado to eastern Oregon and extreme eastern California. Winters from southern California and southern Arizona south in Lower California and Mexico to Puebla and Nayarit.

Empidonax difficilis difficilis BAIRD. **Western Flycatcher.** [464.]

Empidonax difficilis BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Repl. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxx, 198. (West coast; Ft. Steilacoom, Ft. Tejon = Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Glacier Bay, Alaska, southeastern British Columbia, Montana, and southwestern South Dakota to southern California and western Texas. Winters in Mexico south to Cape San Lucas, the Tres Marias Islands, and Oaxaca.

Empidonax difficilis cinerĭtius BREWSTER. **San Lucas Flycatcher.** [464*a*.]

Empidonax cineritius BREWSTER, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 90. (La Laguna [= Sierra de la Laguna], Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the mountains of the Cape district of Lower California north to the Sierra San Pedro Mártir.

[An additional race of *E. difficilis* occurs in Mexico.]

Empidonax fúlvifrons pygmaéus COUES. **Buff-breasted Flycatcher.** [470*a*.]

Empidonax pygmaeus COUES, Ibis, n. s. [= ser. 2], I, No. 4, Oct., 1865, 537. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the mountains of southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua to Sinaloa and Durango. Winters south of the United States to Jalisco, Nayarit, Morelos, and Michoacan. [Closely allied races occur in Mexico.]

Genus **MYIOCHANES** Cabanis and Heine.

Myiochanes Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., II, sig. 9, for Sept. 30, 1859 [1860], 71. Type, by monotypy, *Platyrhynchus cinereus* Spix.

Myiochanes pertinax pallidiventris (Chapman). **Coues's Flycatcher.** [460.]

Contopus pertinax pallidiventris Chapman, Auk, XIV, No. 3, July, 1897, 310. (Pima County, Arizona.)

Range.—Mountains of central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south through Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango to Nayarit. Accidental in Colorado. [Allied races occur in Mexico and Central America.]

Myiochanes virens (Linnaeus). **Eastern Wood Pewee.** [461.]

Muscicapa virens Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 327. Based on *Muscicapa Carolinensis cinerea*, Le Gobemouche cendré de la Caroline Brisson, Orn., II, 368. (in Carolina ad ripas = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds from southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island to southern Texas and central Florida, west to central Nebraska and west-central Texas. Winters from Nicaragua to Colombia and Peru. Casual in Colorado; accidental in Cuba.

Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni (Swainson). **Western Wood Pewee.** [462.]

Tyrannula richardsonii Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 146 (pl. 46, lower fig.). (Cumberland House [Saskatchewan].)

Range.—Breeds from central Alaska (casual at Point Barrow), southern Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northern Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas. Migrates through Mexico and Central America; winters in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

Myiochanes richardsoni peninsulae (Brewster). **Large-billed Wood Pewee.** [462*a*.]

Contopus richardsonii peninsulae Brewster, Auk, VIII, No. 2, April, 1891 (separates publ. Feb. 17), 144. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

Range.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone of the Sierra de la Laguna, Cape district of Lower California. Winters on the mainland of western Mexico south to Oaxaca, casually to Costa Rica.

[An additional race of *M. richardsoni* occurs in southern Mexico.]

Genus **NUTTALLORNIS** Ridgway.

Nuttallornis Ridgway, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 337. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannus borealis* Swainson = *Muscicapa mesoleuca* Lichtenstein.

Nuttallórnis mesoleúcus (LICHTENSTEIN). **Olive-sided Flycatcher.** [459.]

Muscicapa mesoleuca LICHTENSTEIN, Preis-Verz. . . . Vögel . . . Mexico, etc., 1830, 3. (Oaxaca, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south in coniferous forests of the western United States to northern Lower California, New Mexico, Arizona, and western Texas; also in northern Michigan, New York, northern New Jersey and Massachusetts and south in the mountains to North Carolina. Migrates through Mexico and Central America and winters in northern South America from Colombia to Peru. Accidental in Greenland.[1]

GENUS PYROCEPHALUS GOULD.

Pyrocephalus GOULD, Zool. Voy. Beagle, 1839, 44. Type, by monotypy, *Pyrocephalus parvirostris* GOULD + *Muscicapa coronata* GMELIN = *Muscicapa rubinus* BODDAERT.

Pyrocéphalus rubínus mexicánus SCLATER. **Vermilion Flycatcher.** [471.]

Pyrocephalus mexicanus SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXVII, 1859, No. 386 [May], 45. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas (east to Brookshire), south to Lower California and southern Mexico. Accidental in Florida. [Allied races occur in Yucatan, South America, and the Galápagos Islands.]

GENUS CAMPTOSTOMA SCLATER.

Camptostoma SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXV, 1857, No. 339 [Nov. 16], 203. Type, by orig. desig., *Camptostoma imberbe* SCLATER.

Camptóstoma imbérbe SCLATER. **Beardless Flycatcher.** [472.]

Camptostoma imberbe SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXV, 1857, No. 339 [Nov. 16], 203. (in vicinitate urbis S. Andres Tuxtla, in rep. Mexicana [Vera Cruz].)

RANGE.—Southern Arizona and valley of the lower Rio Grande, Texas, south through Mexico to Guatemala and northwestern Costa Rica.

[1] A western race, *N. m. majorinus* BANGS AND PENARD, has been proposed (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXIV, 1921, 90).

Suborder PASSERES. Song Birds.

Family ALAUDIDAE. Larks.

Genus ALAUDA Linnaeus.

Alauda Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 165. Type, by subs. desig., *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus (Selby, 1825).

★★ **Alaúda arvénsis arvénsis** Linnaeus. **Skylark.** [473.]

Alauda arvensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 165. (in Europae apricis = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in Europe (except southeastern portion and southern Italy) and the British Isles. Winters as far north as Germany. Accidental in Greenland and Bermuda. Introduced and resident on Vancouver Island, British Columbia; also introduced but not permanently established at several localities in the United States, although for several years it was resident and breeding on Long Island, New York. [Allied races occur in southern Italy, Mediterranean countries, Siberia, China, and Japan.]

Genus OTOCORIS Bonaparte.[1]

Otocoris Bonaparte, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. (Bologna), II, 1838, 407. Type, by monotypy, *Phileremos cornutus* Bonaparte = *Alauda cornuta* Wilson = *Alauda alpestris* Linnaeus.

Otócoris alpéstris arctícola Oberholser. **Pallid Horned Lark.** [474*a*.]

Otocoris alpestris arcticola Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, No. 1271, June 9, 1902, 816. (Fort Reliance, Yukon River, British America.)

Range.—Breeds from Alaska (except Pacific coast strip) and in the upper Yukon Valley, south on high mountains through British Columbia to Washington. Winters south to Oregon, Utah, and Montana.

Otocoris alpestris hoýti Bishop. **Hoyt's Horned Lark.** [474*k*.]

Otocoris alpestris hoyti Bishop, Auk, XIII, No. 2, April, 1896, 130. (Cando, Towner County, North Dakota.)

Range.—Breeds from the mouth of the Mackenzie to the west shore of Hudson Bay and south to northern Alberta and northern Manitoba. Winters south to Nevada, Utah, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Connecticut.

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[1] *Chionophilos* "Petenyi," Brehm (Handbuch Liebh. Stuben- und Hausvögel, 1832, 296) is claimed to be tenable and an earlier name than *Otocoris* Bonaparte.

Otocoris alpestris alpéstris (LINNAEUS). **Northern Horned Lark.** [474.]

Alauda alpestris LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 166. Based mainly on The Lark, *Alauda gutture flavo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 32. (in America septentrionali = coast of South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Canada from Hudson Strait south to the head of James Bay, Labrador, southeastern Quebec (Gaspé), and Newfoundland. Winters south to the Ohio Valley and Georgia and west to Manitoba. Casual in Louisiana and Bermuda; accidental in Greenland.

Otocoris alpestris leucolaéma (COUES). **Desert Horned Lark.** [474c.]

Eremophila alpestris var. *leucolaema* COUES, Birds Northwest, 1874, 38, 39. (Fort Randall [South Dakota].)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Alberta to Nevada, northern New Mexico, and western Texas. Winters south to southeastern California, northern Lower California, Chihuahua, and Sonora.

Otocoris alpestris pratícola HENSHAW. **Prairie Horned Lark.** [474*b*.]

Otocorys alpestris praticola HENSHAW, Auk, I, No. 3, July, 1884, 264. (Mt. Carmel and Richland Co., Ill., and Gainesville, Texas = Richland County, Illinois.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Manitoba and south-central Quebec to eastern Kansas, central Missouri, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut. Winters south to Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida (rarely), and casually to Arizona and Colorado.

Otocoris alpestris giraúdi HENSHAW. **Texas Horned Lark.** [474*d*.]

Otocorys alpestris giraudi HENSHAW, Auk, I, No. 3, July, 1884, 266. (Corpus Christi, Brownsville, Texas = Corpus Christi.)

RANGE.—Coast of Texas and Tamaulipas from Galveston Bay to a little south of the Rio Grande.

Otocoris alpestris strigâta HENSHAW. **Streaked Horned Lark.** [474*g*.]

Otocorys alpestris strigata HENSHAW, Auk, I, No. 3, July, 1884, 267. (Ft. Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and Yuba Co., California = Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Pacific coast belt of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascades south to Siskiyou County, California. East in winter to eastern Washington and Oregon and south to northern California.

Otocoris alpestris mérrilli DWIGHT. **Dusky Horned Lark.** [474*i*.]

Otocoris alpestris merrilli DWIGHT, Auk, VII, No. 2, April, 1890, 153. (Ft. Klamath, Oregon.)

RANGE.—Breeds chiefly in Transition Zone from southern British Columbia and northwestern Idaho to northeastern California east of the Cascades and in northwestern Nevada. Winters south to central California.

Otocoris alpestris insulāris TOWNSEND. **Island Horned Lark.** [474*m*.]

Otocoris alpestris insularis C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, No. 799, Sept. 9, 1890, 140. (San Clemente Island, California.)[1]

RANGE.—Santa Barbara Islands, California. Occurs in winter on the neighboring mainland.

Otocoris alpestris āctia OBERHOLSER. **California Horned Lark.** [474*e*.]

Otocoris alpestris actia OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, No. 1271, June 9, 1902, 845. (Jacumba, San Diego County, California.)

RANGE.—San Francisco Bay to northern Lower California and east to the San Joaquin Valley.

Otocoris alpestris enértera OBERHOLSER. **Magdalena Horned Lark.** [474*n*.]

Otocoris alpestris enertera OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XX, No. 8, March 27, 1907, 41. (Llano de Yrais (near Magdalena Bay), Lower California.)

RANGE.—Central Lower California from Santa Rosalía Bay to Magdalena Bay.

Otocoris alpestris rúbea HENSHAW. **Ruddy Horned Lark.** [474*f*.]

Otocorys alpestris rubeus HENSHAW, Auk, I, No. 3, July, 1884, 267. (Stockton, California.)

RANGE.—Sacramento Valley, California.

Otocoris alpestris occidentālis MCCALL. **Montezuma Horned Lark.** [474*l*.]

Otocoris? occidentalis MCCALL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 9, May–June, 1851 [Dec. 31], 218. (Near Santa Fé, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Central Arizona and New Mexico, migrating into western Texas, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

Otocoris alpestris adústa DWIGHT. **Scorched Horned Lark.** [474*h*.]

Otocoris alpestris adusta DWIGHT, Auk, VII, No. 2, April, 1890, 148. (Camp [= Fort] Huachuca, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Central southern Arizona. In winter south into Sonora and Chihuahua.

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[1] Townsend's name was first published by DWIGHT (Auk, VII, No. 2, April, 1890, 152).

Otocoris alpestris ammóphila Oberholser. **Mohave Horned Lark.** [474*o*.]

Otocoris alpestris ammophila Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, No. 1271, June 9, 1902, 849. (Cosa [= Coso] Valley, southeastern California.)

Range.—Mohave Desert to Owens Valley, California. Ranging in winter to extreme southern California and Nevada.

Otocoris alpestris leucansíptila Oberholser. **Sonora Horned Lark.** [474*j*.]

Otocoris alpestris leucansiptila Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, No. 1271, June 9, 1902, 845, 864. (Yuma, Arizona.)

Range.—Extreme southern Nevada south along the Colorado River in western Arizona and eastern California to northeastern Lower California.[1] [Additional races of *O. alpestris* occur in Mexico, Colombia, Europe, and Asia.]

Family HIRUNDINIDAE. Swallows.

Genus CALLICHELIDON Baird.

Callichelidon Baird, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 19, May, 1865, 303. Type, by orig. desig., *Hirundo cyaneoviridis* H. Bryant.

★ **Callichelídon cyaneovíridis** (Bryant). **Bahama Swallow.** [615.1.]

Hirundo cyaneoviridis H. Bryant, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VII, 1859, 111. (Nassau, [New Providence, Bahamas].)

Range.—Bahama Islands. Accidental on Garden Key, Dry Tortugas (April 7, 1890),[2] and at Tarpon Springs, Florida (Sept. 3, 1890).[3]

Genus TACHYCINETA Cabanis.

Tachycineta Cabanis, Mus. Hein., I, Oct. 1851 [1850?], 48. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo thalassina* Swainson (Gray, 1855).

Tachycinéta thalassína lépida Mearns. **Violet-green Swallow.** [615.]

Tachycineta lepida Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, No. 6, March 5, 1902, 31. (Campbell's ranch on the Laguna Mountains [Coast Range], 20 miles north of Campo, San Diego Co., California.)

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[1] The Horned Lark of Saskatchewan has been separated as *O. a. enthymia* Oberholser (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, 1902, 817), and that of the northern Sierra Nevada, California, as *O. a. sierrae* Oberholser (Condor, XXII, 1920, 34), while specimens from extreme southeastern Arizona have been referred to the Mexican *O. a. aphrasta* Oberholser. *O. a. pallida* Dwight (= *dwighti* Stresemann) proves to be wholly Mexican.

[2] Scott, Auk, VII, 1890, 265.

[3] Brewster, Auk, XIV, 1897, 221.

RANGE.—Breeds from central Alaska, Yukon, and central Alberta south to northern Lower California and northern Durango, east to western South Dakota and western Nebraska. Winters in Mexico south to Guatemala and Costa Rica, migrating through western Texas. Accidental in Illinois.

Tachycineta thalassina brachýptera BREWSTER. **San Lucas Swallow.** [615*a*.]

Tachycineta thalassina brachyptera BREWSTER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XLI, No. 1, Sept., 1902, 167. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Southern half of Lower California north to El Rosario and the Sierra Juarez.

[An additional race of *T. thalassina* occurs in Mexico.]

GENUS IRIDOPROCNE COUES.

Iridoprocne COUES, Birds Colo. Valley, 1878, 412. Type, by orig. desig., *Hirundo bicolor* VIEILLOT.

Iridoprócne bícolor (VIEILLOT). **Tree Swallow.** [614.]

Hirundo bicolor VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 61 (pl. 31). (Centre des États-Unis = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, southern and western Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northern Quebec to southern California, Colorado, Kansas, northeastern Arkansas, and Virginia. Winters from central California, southern Texas, coast region of the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and North Carolina (frequently to New Jersey) south over the greater part of Mexico to Honduras and Cuba. Occasional in Bermuda in migration.

GENUS RIPARIA FORSTER.

Riparia T. FORSTER, Synop. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, 17. Type, by monotypy, *Riparia europaea* FORSTER = *Hirundo riparia* LINNAEUS.

Ripária ripária ripária (LINNAEUS). **Bank Swallow.** [616.]

Hirundo riparia LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. (in Europae collibus arenosis abruptis = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Alaska and northern Quebec south to southern California, Arizona, Texas, central Alabama, and Virginia; also in Europe and the British Isles, east to Siberia, and from lat. 70° N. south to Tunisia and Algeria. Migrates through Mexico and Central America to Brazil and Peru; casual in Tucumán, Argentina; also to East and South Africa and India. [Closely allied races occur in Egypt and northeastern Asia.]

GENUS STELGIDOPTERYX BAIRD.

Stelgidopteryx BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxxiv, 312. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo serripennis* AUDUBON.

Stelgidópteryx ruficóllis serripénnis (AUDUBON). **Rough-winged Swallow.** [617.]

Hirundo serripennis AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., IV, 1838, 593. (Charleston, South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southeastern Ontario, southern New York, western Massachusetts, and Connecticut south to the southern United States from southern California to central Florida, and to Vera Cruz and Jalisco. Winters from southern Arizona and Mexico southward to Costa Rica. Casual in Manitoba. [Additional races occur in Mexico and Central America.]

GENUS CHELIDONARIA REICHENOW.

Chelidonaria REICHENOW, Journ. für Orn., XXXVII, No. 186, April, 1889, 187. Type, by orig. desig., *Hirundo urbica* LINNAEUS.

★ **Chelidonária úrbica úrbica** (LINNAEUS). **European Martin.** [615.2.]

Hirundo urbica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Europe and Asia east to Turkestan. Winters in Africa and northwestern India. Accidental in Greenland (east coast).[1] [Closely allied races occur in northern Africa, Asia, and Japan.]

GENUS HIRUNDO LINNAEUS.

Hirundo LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 191. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo rustica* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Hirúndo erythrogáster BODDAERT. **Barn Swallow.** [613.]

Hirundo erythrogaster BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 45. Based on the Hirondelle à ventre roux de Cayenne DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl., 724, fig. 1. (Cayenne.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake), southern Manitoba, and central Quebec south to southern California, southern Texas (west of long. 97°), northern Arkansas, Tennessee, northern Alabama, and North Carolina, and in Mexico south to Jalisco and Nayarit. Migrates through the Bahamas and the West Indies and winters from Mexico to Brazil, northern Argentina, and central Chile. Casual at St. George Island, Pribilof Group, Alaska; accidental in Greenland, the Galápagos, and Bermuda.[2]

★ **Hirundo rústica rústica** LINNAEUS. **European Swallow.** [613.1.]

Hirundo rustica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 191. (in Europae domibus intra tectum = Sweden.)

[1] Schalow, Vögel Arktis, 1904, 258.

[2] Often regarded as a subspecies of the European *H. rustica* LINNAEUS.

RANGE.—Breeds throughout Europe, northwestern Africa, and western Asia. Winters south to India, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, and Africa. Accidental in Greenland (both coasts).[1] [Closely allied races in Asia and northeastern Africa.]

GENUS PETROCHELIDON CABANIS.

Petrochelidon CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, Oct., 1851 [1850?], 47. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo melanogaster* SWAINSON (Gray, 1855).

Petrochelídon álbifrons álbifrons (RAFINESQUE). **Northern Cliff Swallow.** [612.]

Hirundo albifrons RAFINESQUE, Kentucky Gazette, n. s., I, No. 7, Feb. 14, 1822, 3. (Newport, Kentucky, and Madison, Indiana = Newport, Kentucky.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central Alaska, the upper Yukon Valley, north-central Mackenzie, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, Anticosti Island, and Cape Breton Island south over nearly all of the United States except Florida and the Rio Grande Valley (but only casually south of lat. 38° and east of long. 97°) and along the coast district of western Mexico to Nayarit. Migrates through Florida and Central America and probably winters in Brazil and Argentina.[2]

Petrochelidon albifrons táchina OBERHOLSER. **Lesser Cliff Swallow.** [612*a*.]

Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 7, Feb. 21, 1903, 15. (Langtry, Texas.)

RANGE.—Breeds in western Texas, the Rio Grande Valley, and through eastern Mexico to Vera Cruz. Winter home not definitely known but undoubtedly in South America. Migrates through Costa Rica and Panama.

Petrochelidon albifrons melanogáster (SWAINSON). **Mexican Cliff Swallow.** [612*b*.]

Hirundo melanogaster SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 5, May, 1827, 366. (Tableland of Mexico = Real del Monte [Hidalgo].)

RANGE.—Breeds in southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua south over the Mexican tableland to Guatemala. Winter home probably in South America.

★ **Petrochelidon fúlva cavícola** BARBOUR AND BROOKS. **Cuban Cliff Swallow.** [612.1.]

Petrochelidon fulva cavicola BARBOUR AND BROOKS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VI [Jan. 13, 1917], 52. (San Antonio de los Baños, Prov. Havana, Cuba.)

[1] Schalow, Vögel Arktis, 1904, 258.

[2] The Cliff Swallow of the northwest has been separated as *P. a. hypopolia* OBERHOLSER (Canadian Field Naturalist, XXXIII, 1919, 95).

RANGE.—Cuba, and the Isle of Pines. Accidental on Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida (March 22 and 25, 1890).[1]

Petrochelidon fulva pállida NELSON. **Coahuila Cliff Swallow.** [612.1*a*.]

Petrochelidon fulva pallida NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, No. 43, Oct. 10, 1902, 211. (Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Coahuila and Tamaulipas, Mexico; north to Kerr County, Texas.

[Additional races of *P. fulva* occur in Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Haiti.]

GENUS PROGNE BOIE.

Progne BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), col. 971. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo purpurea* LINNAEUS = *H. subis* LINNAEUS.

Prógne súbis súbis (LINNAEUS). **Purple Martin.** [611.]

Hirundo Subis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 192. Based on The Great American Martin EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 120. (ad sinum Hudsonis = Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds from west-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northwestern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia west to Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Alaska (Cape Prince of Wales), and south to the Mexican boundary, the Gulf coast, Florida, Vera Cruz, and Jalisco. Occurs in migration in Central America, Venezuela, and Guiana and winters in Brazil. Accidental in Bermuda and the British Isles.

Progne subis hespéria BREWSTER. **Western Martin.** [611*a*.]

Progne subis hesperia BREWSTER, Auk, VI, No. 2, April (separates publ. Jan. 31), 1889, 92. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower California, from lat. 31° to Cape San Lucas. Winter home not definitely known; occurs in migration in Nicaragua.

★ **Progne cryptoleúca** BAIRD. **Cuban Martin.** [611.1.]

Progne cryptoleuca BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 18, May, 1865, 277. (Remedios, Cuba.)

RANGE.—Cuba; accidental in southern Florida.

Progne chalýbea chalýbea (GMELIN). **Gray-breasted Martin.** [611.2.]

Hirundo chalybea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 1026. Based mainly on l'Hirondelle de Cayenne, *Hirundo cayanensis* BRISSON, II, 495. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

[1] Scott, Auk, VII, 1890, 264.

RANGE.—Breeds from the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas south through Mexico and Central America to Peru and northern Brazil. [An allied race occurs in Bolivia and southern Brazil.]

FAMILY CORVIDAE. JAYS, MAGPIES, AND CROWS.

SUBFAMILY GARRULINAE. JAYS AND MAGPIES.

GENUS PERISOREUS BONAPARTE.

Perisoreus BONAPARTE, Giornale Arcadico, XLIX, 1831, 42. Type, by subs. desig., *Corvus canadensis* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Perisóreus canadénsis canadénsis (LINNAEUS). **Canada Jay.** [484.]

Corvus canadensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 158. Based on Le Geay brun de Canada, *Garrulus Canadensis fuscus* BRISSON, Orn., II, 54. (in Canada.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from the limit of conifers in northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central British Columbia, central Alberta, northern Minnesota, Michigan, the Adirondack Mountains of New York, northern Maine, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Casual farther south in winter to southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.[1]

Perisoreus canadensis capitális RIDGWAY. **Rocky Mountain Jay.** [484*a*.]

Perisoreus canadensis var. *capitalis* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 11, Nov., 1873, 193 (cf. also No. 12, Dec., 1873), 199. (Henry's Fork and Ft. Benton, Wyoming Terr. = Henry's Fork, southwestern corner of Sweetwater Co., Wyoming.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones of the Rocky Mountain region from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern South Dakota south to Arizona and New Mexico. Winters south to northwestern Nebraska.

Perisoreus canadensis fúmifrons RIDGWAY. **Alaska Jay.** [484*b*.]

Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 5 (month not recorded). (Coast of Alaska north of Sitka = Nulato, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Wooded parts of Alaska except the coast district east and south of the Alaska Peninsula.

[1] The following proposed races have been separated from true *canadensis:* *P. c. nigricapillus* RIDGWAY (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 15), Labrador; *P. c. sanfordi* OBERHOLSER (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, 1914, 49), Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; *P. c. barbouri* BROOKS (Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VII, 1920, 49), Anticosti Island, Quebec, and *P. c. albescens* PETERS, (Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VII, 1920, 51), Red Deer River, Alberta.

Perisoreus obscúrus obscúrus RIDGWAY. **Oregon Jay.** [485.]

Perisoreus Canadensis var. *obscurus* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 11, Nov., 1873, 194 (cf. also No. 12, Dec. 1873, 199). (Shoalwater Bay, Washington Ter.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast from Western Washington to Mendocino County, California.

Perisoreus obscurus gríseus RIDGWAY. **Gray Jay.** [485*a*.]

Perisoreus obscurus griseus RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, No. 3, July, 1899, 255. (Keechelus Lake, Kittinas [= Kittitas] Co., Washington.)

RANGE.—Southwestern British Columbia, south-central Washington, and Oregon through the Cascades to northern California (Mt. Shasta and the Warner Mountains).

GENUS **CYANOCITTA** STRICKLAND.

Cyanocitta STRICKLAND, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 1, XV, No. 98, April, 1845, 261. Type, by orig. desig., *Corvus cristatus* LINNAEUS.

Cyanocítta cristâta cristâta (LINNAEUS). **Northern Blue Jay.** [477.]

Corvus cristatus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 106. Based on The Blew Jay, *Pica glandaria caerulea cristata* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 15. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Alberta, northern Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to central Illinois, Tennessee, and Virginia, and west to western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and central Texas. Ranges farther south in winter. Casual in New Mexico.

Cyanocitta cristata floríncola COUES. **Florida Blue Jay.** [477*a*.]

Cyanocitta cristata florincola COUES, Key N. Amer. Birds, ed. 2, 1884, 421. (Florida = Welaka, Putnam Co.)

RANGE.—South Atlantic and Gulf states from the coast of North Carolina to northern Florida, and west to Louisiana.

Cyanocitta cristata sémplei TODD. **Semple's Blue Jay.** [477*b*.]

Cyanocitta cristata semplei TODD, Auk, XLV, No. 3, July 6, 1928, 364. (Cocoanut Grove, Florida.)

RANGE.—Central and southern Florida.

Cyanocitta stélleri stélleri (GMELIN). **Steller's Jay.** [478.]

Corvus Stelleri GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 370. Based on Steller's Crow LATHAM, Synops., I, Pt. i, 387. (in sinu Natka Americae borealis = Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, B. C.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast from the Alaska Peninsula, Alaska, south into Washington (including Vancouver and other coastal islands except the Queen Charlotte Islands).

Cyanocitta stelleri carlóttae OSGOOD. **Queen Charlotte Jay.** [478*d*.]

Cyanocitta stelleri carlottæ OSGOOD, N. Amer. Fauna, No. 21, Sept. 26, 1901, 46. (Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.)

RANGE.—Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonácea GRINNELL. **Coast Jay.** [478*e*.]

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea GRINNELL, Condor, II, No. 6, Nov. 16, 1900, 127. (Stevens' Creek Cañon, Santa Clara Co., California.)

RANGE.—Humid Pacific coast strip from northern Oregon to the Santa Lucia Mountains, California, east to the Gabilan, and the Mt. Diablo ranges and mountains on the west side of Napa Valley.

Cyanocitta stelleri frontális (RIDGWAY). **Blue-fronted Jay.** [478*a*.]

Cyanura Stelleri var. *frontalis* RIDGWAY, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, No. 25, Jan., 1873, 41, 43. (the Columbia along the Sierra Nevada to southern California = Carson City, Nevada.)

RANGE.—Canadian and Transition zones of both slopes of the Sierra Nevada from Mt. Shasta south to the Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego Co., California, and also the inner coast ranges of northern California (west of Sacramento Valley) from the Bully Choop Mountains south to Mt. St. Helena and Mt. George (east of Napa Valley). Casual in northwestern Lower California.

Cyanocitta stelleri annéctens (BAIRD). **Black-headed Jay.** [478*c*.]

Cyanura stelleri var. *annectens* BAIRD, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, II, 1874, 281. (Headwaters of the Columbia = Hell Gate, east of Missoula, Montana.)

RANGE.—Boreal and Transition zones of the Rocky Mountains from British Columbia south to eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming. Casual in Utah and western Nebraska.

Cyanocitta stelleri diademáta (BONAPARTE). **Long-crested Jay.** [478*b*.]

Cyanogarrulus diadematus BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, sig. 48, May 6, 1850 [Feb. 3, 1851], 377. (Ex Mexico mer. Zacatecas = Zacatecas, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Transition and Boreal zones of the southern Rocky Mountains from the Wahsatch Mountains, Utah, and southern Wyoming to Chihuahua, Sonora, Zacatecas, Jalisco, and Nayarit. Accidental in Quebec.

[Allied races of *C. stelleri* occur in Central America south to Nicaragua.]

Genus APHELOCOMA Cabanis.

Aphelocoma Cabanis, Mus. Hein., I, sig. 28, for Oct. 15, 1851, 221 (note). Type, by subs. desig., *Garrulus californicus* Vigors (Baird, 1858).

Subgenus APHELOCOMA Cabanis.

Aphelócoma coeruléscens (Bosc). **Florida Jay.** [479.]

Corvus coerulescens Bosc, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, I, Pt. i, 1795, 87. (in America septentrionali = Florida.)

Range.—Peninsula of Florida.

Aphelocoma californica immánis Grinnell. **Long-tailed Jay.** [481*c*.]

Aphelocoma californica immanis Grinnell, Auk, XVIII, No. 2, April, 1901, 188. (Scio, Oregon.)

Range.—Extreme southern Washington, valleys of Oregon between the Cascades and the Coast ranges, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California and adjacent mountain slopes.

Aphelocoma californica oocléptica Swarth. **Nicasio Jay.** [481*d*.]

Aphelocoma californica oocleptica Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XVII, No. 13, Feb. 23, 1918, 413. (Nicasio, Marin County, California.)

Range.—Coast region of northern California, from Humboldt Bay south to the east side of San Francisco Bay.

Aphelocoma californica californica (Vigors). **California Jay.** [481.]

Garrulus Californicus Vigors, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 21 (pl. v). (Monterey [California].)

Range.—Coast region of California from the southern arm of San Francisco Bay to the Mexican line, east to the eastern base of the Coast ranges.

Aphelocoma californica obscúra Anthony. **Belding's Jay.** [481*b*.]

Aphelocoma californica obscura Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, sig. 6, Oct. 11, 1889, 75. (Valladares, Lower California.)

Range.—Northwestern Lower California south to lat. 30°; mainly in the Upper Austral Zone.

Aphelocoma californica hypoleúca Ridgway. **Xantus's Jay.** [481*a*.]

Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca Ridgway, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 356. (Cape St. Lucas, La Paz, etc. = La Paz, Lower California.)

Range.—Cape district of Lower California north to lat. 29°, in the Lower Austral and Arid Tropical zones.

Aphelocoma californica woódhousei (Baird). **Woodhouse's Jay.** [480.]

Cyanocitta woodhousii Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xliii [*woodhousei*, 584], 585. (central Rocky Mountains = Fort Thorn, New Mexico.)

Range.—Upper Austral and Transition zones from southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming south to southeastern California (east of Sierra Nevada), southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas.

Aphelocoma californica texána Ridgway. **Texas Jay.** [480.2.]

Aphelocoma texana Ridgway, Auk, XIX, No. 1, Jan., 1902, 70. (near head of Nueces River, Edwards Co., Texas.)

Range.—Central and central-western Texas, from Kerr and Edwards counties to Davis Mountains.[1]

[Additional races of *A. californica* occur in Mexico.]

Aphelocoma insulâris Henshaw. **Santa Cruz Jay.** [481.1.]

Aphelocoma insularis Henshaw, Auk, III, No. 4, Oct., 1886, 452. (Santa Cruz Island, California.)

Range.—Santa Cruz Island, California.

Subgenus **SIEBEROCÍTTA** Coues.

Sieberocitta Coues, Key N. Amer. Birds, ed. 5, I, 1903, 497. Type, by monotypy, *Cyanocitta ultramarina* var. *arizonae* Ridgway.

Aphelocoma siéberi arizónae (Ridgway). **Arizona Jay.** [482.]

Cyanocitta ultramarina var. *Arizonae* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 199. (Ft. Buchanan and Copper Mines = Old Fort Buchanan, near Crittenden, Pima Co., Arizona.)

Range.—Upper Austral Zone in southern Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

Aphelocoma sieberi coúchi (Baird). **Couch's Jay.** [482*a*.]

Cyanocitta couchii Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 588. (Monterey, Mexico.)

Range.—Chisos Mountains, central-western Texas, to southern Nuevo Leon and northern Coahuila.

[Other closely allied races of *A. sieberi* occur in Mexico.]

[1] The Texas specimens formerly referred to *A. cyanotis* Ridgway prove to be *A. c. texana* Ridgway so that the former race is removed from the North American list.

GENUS **XANTHOURA** BONAPARTE.

Xanthoura BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, sig. 48, May 6, 1850 [Feb. 3, 1851], 380. Type, by subs. desig., *Corvus peruvianus* GMELIN = *Corvus yncas* BODDAERT (Gray, 1855).

Xanthoúra luxuósa glaucéscens RIDGWAY. **Green Jay.** [483.]

Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens RIDGWAY, Auk, XVII, No. 1, Jan., 1900, 28. (Fort Brown, Texas = Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, as far north as Laredo, and in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

GENUS **PICA** BRISSON.

Pica BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 30, II, 35. Type, by tautonymy, *Pica* BRISSON = *Corvus pica* LINNAEUS.

Píca píca hudsónia (SABINE). **American Magpie.** [475.]

Corvus Hudsonius SABINE, in FRANKLIN, Narr. Journ. Polar Sea, 1823, 671. (Cumberland House [Saskatchewan].)

RANGE.—Principally Boreal and Transition zones from the Alaska Peninsula, middle Yukon, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northern Arizona and New Mexico, and from eastern Washington and the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada to western North Dakota and New Mexico. Casual in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ontario, and the Hudson Bay region; accidental in Quebec. [Numerous allied races in Europe, Asia, and northwestern Africa.]

Pica núttalli (AUDUBON). **Yellow-billed Magpie.** [476.]

Corvus Nutallii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1836 [1837?], pl. 362, fig. 1 (*C. Nuttallii* Orn. Biog., IV, 1838, 450). (Santa Barbara, Upper California.)

RANGE.—Upper and Lower Austral zones of California west of the Sierra Nevada, from Tehama County to Ventura and Kern counties, chiefly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

SUBFAMILY **CORVINAE.** RAVENS AND CROWS.

GENUS **CORVUS** LINNAEUS.

Corvus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. Type, by subs. desig., *Corvus corax* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Córvus córax principális RIDGWAY. **Northern Raven.** [486*a*.]

Corvus corax principalis RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 361. (Greenland to Alaska, etc. = St. Michael, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Northwestern Alaska, Melville Island, northern Ellesmere Island, and northern Greenland south to Washington, central Minnesota, Michigan, coast region of New Jersey (formerly), and Virginia, and in the higher Alleghanies to Georgia.[1]

Corvus corax sinuátus WAGLER. **American Raven.** [486.]

Corvus sinuatus "LICHTENST.", WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, XXII, 1829, Heft vii (July), col. 748. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Oregon, southeastern British Columbia, Montana, and North Dakota south to Nicaragua and east probably to Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.[1]

[Allied races of *C. corax* occur in Europe and Asia.]

Corvus cryptoleúcus COUCH. **White-necked Raven.** [487.]

Corvus cryptoleucus COUCH, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 2, March–April, 1854 [May 20], 66. (State of Tamaulipas, Mexico = Charco Escondido.)

RANGE.—Deserts of the western United States and Mexico, from Arizona, New Mexico, and central Texas south to Guanajuato, Mexico; formerly north to northern Colorado, western Nebraska, and western Kansas.

Corvus brachyrhýnchos brachyrhýnchos BREHM. **Eastern Crow.** [488.]

Corvus brachyrhynchos C. L. BREHM, Beitr. Vögelkunde, II, 1822, 56. (Nordlichen Amerika = Boston, Mass.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Maryland, the northern part of the Gulf States, and northern Texas. Winters from about the northern boundary of the United States southward.

Corvus brachyrhynchos paúlus HOWELL. **Southern Crow.** [488c.]

Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus HOWELL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVI, No. 52, October 23, 1913, 199. (Bon Secour, Alabama.)

RANGE.—From the lower Potomac and Ohio valleys south to southern Georgia and the Gulf coast (except Florida) and west to eastern Texas.

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[1] The Raven of the eastern United States and southern Canada has been separated as *C. c. curophilus* OBERHOLSER (Ohio Journal Sci., XVIII, 1918, 215) and specimens from the Santa Barbara Islands, California, have been referred to *C. c. clarionensis* ROTHSCHILD and HARTERT, described from Clarion Island, Mexico.

Corvus brachyrhynchos páscuus COUES. **Florida Crow.** [488*a*.]

Corvus americanus pascuus COUES, Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 84. New name for *Corvus americanus* var. *floridanus* BAIRD. (near Fort Dallas, extreme southern Florida = Miami.)

RANGE.—Peninsula of Florida.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hésperis RIDGWAY. **Western Crow.** [488*b*.]

Corvus americanus hesperis RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 362. (Western United States north to Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, etc., south to northern Mexico = Fort Klamath, Oregon.)

RANGE.—Western North America, from central British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and Montana south to northern Lower California and central New Mexico.

Corvus brachyrhynchos caurínus BAIRD. **Northwestern Crow.** [489.]

Corvus caurinus BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xliii, 559, 569. (Northwestern coast = Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

RANGE.—Northwest coast from Kodiak Island and Kukak Bay, Alaska, to Puget Sound, Washington.

Corvus ossífragus WILSON. **Fish Crow.** [490.]

Corvus ossifragus WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 27 (pl. 37, fig. 2). (Great Egg Harbor [= Beasley's Point], New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Atlantic and Gulf coasts from the lower Delaware and Hudson River valleys, southern Massachusetts, and Connecticut to Louisiana, Florida, and eastern Texas.

★ **Corvus frugílegus frugílegus** LINNAEUS. **Rook.** [490.1.]

Corvus frugilegus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Europe in general, including Great Britain. Winters in southern Europe and northern Africa. Accidental in Greenland (east coast).[1] [Closely allied races occur in Turkestan and eastern Asia.]

★ **Corvus córnix córnix** LINNAEUS. **Hooded Crow.** [490.2.]

Corvus Cornix LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. (in Europa = Sweden.)

[1] Schalow, Vögel Arktis, 1904, 242.

RANGE.—Great Britain and continental Europe, except the southwestern part. Casual in Iceland and Greenland (east coast).[1] [Closely allied races occur in western Siberia, Mesopotamia, Sardinia, and Corsica.]

GENUS CYANOCEPHALUS BONAPARTE.

Cyanocephalus BONAPARTE, Osserv. Stato Zool. Eur., 1842, 17. Type, by monotypy, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus* WIED.

Cyanocéphalus cyanocéphalus (WIED). **Piñon Jay.** [492.]

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus WIED, Reise Nord-Amer., II, 1841, 22. (Junction of Marias and Yellowstone rivers, Montana.[2])

RANGE.—Upper Austral and Transition zones, breeding chiefly in the piñon and juniper belt of the mountains, from central Washington, Idaho, and central Montana south to northern Lower California, Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas, and from the Sierra-Cascade ranges east to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and northwestern Nebraska. Casual on the coast of California and in eastern Nebraska and Kansas.

GENUS NUCIFRAGA BRISSON.

Nucifraga BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 30; II, 58. Type, by monotypy, *Nucifraga* BRISSON = *Corvus caryocatactes* LINNAEUS.

SUBGENUS PICICÓRVUS BONAPARTE.

Picicorvus BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, sig. 48, May 6, 1850 [Feb. 3, 1851], 384. Type, by monotypy, *Corvus columbianus* WILSON.

Nucífraga columbiána (WILSON). **Clark's Nutcracker.** [491.]

Corvus columbianus WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 29 (pl. 20, fig. 2). (Shores of the Columbia [River, between the Dalles and the mouth].)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Alaska, southwestern Alberta, and western South Dakota south to high mountains of northern Lower California, Arizona, and New Mexico. In winter spreads somewhat southward and into lower altitudes. Casual in western Nebraska and east to Missouri and Arkansas; accidental in Wisconsin and Iowa.

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[1] Schalow, Vögel Arktis, 1904, 243.

[2] There is some error in this statement of Wied, as the Marias flows into the Missouri many miles from the Yellowstone.

Family PARIDAE. Titmice, Verdins, and Bush-Tits.

Subfamily PARINAE. Titmice.

Genus PENTHESTES Reichenbach.

Penthestes Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat. [plates of generic characters], pl. lxii, 1850. Type, by orig. desig., *Parus lugubris* Temminck.

Penthéstes atricapíllus atricapíllus (Linnaeus). **Black-capped Chickadee.** [735.]

Parus atricapillus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 341. Based on *Parus atricapillus Canadensis*, Le Mésange a teste [= tête] noire de Canada Brisson, Orn., III, 553. (in Canada.)

Range.—Canadian and Transition zones from northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Missouri, Illinois, northern Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and in the Alleghanies south to North Carolina. Irregularly somewhat farther south in winter.[1]

Penthestes atricapillus septentrionális (Harris). **Long-tailed Chickadee.** [735*a*.]

Parus septentrionalis Harris, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, No. 12, Nov.–Dec., 1845 [Feb. 18, 1846], 300. (Yellowstone River, about 30 miles "below" [= above] its junction with the Missouri [= Montana].)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian and Transition zones from Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, central Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba south to northern New Mexico and eastern Kansas, and from eastern Oregon to western Minnesota and western Iowa. South in winter to central Texas.

Penthestes atricapillus occidentális (Baird). **Oregon Chickadee.** [735*b*.]

Parus occidentalis Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxxvii, 388, 391. (Northern Pacific Coast of the U. S. [many localities] = Shoalwater Bay, Washington.)

Range.—Transition Zone of the northwest coast from extreme southwestern British Columbia to extreme northwestern California.

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[1] Birds indistinguishable from *P. a. atricapillus* but obviously intergrades between *P. a. septentrionalis* and *P. a. occidentalis* occupy an area in southwestern British Columbia, eastern Washington, western Montana, and western Idaho.

Penthestes atricapillus túrneri (RIDGWAY). **Yukon Chickadee.** [735*c*.]

Parus atricapillus turneri RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 89, April 10, 1884. (St. Michael's, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian Zone of northern Alaska north and west of Cook Inlet.

[Additional races of *P. atricapillus* occur in Europe and Asia.]

Penthestes carolinénsis carolinénsis (AUDUBON). **Carolina Chickadee.** [736.]

Parus carolinensis AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 341 (Birds Amer. (folio), pl. 160, 1833). (near New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C. = Charleston, South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Upper and Lower Austral zones from central Missouri, Indiana, central Ohio, southwestern and southeastern Pennsylvania, and central New Jersey south to southeastern Louisiana and the Gulf coast.

Penthestes carolinensis ímpiger (BANGS). **Florida Chickadee.** [736*b*.]

Parus carolinensis impiger BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 1, March 16, 1903. (Deep Creek, about three miles from Lake Ashby, Florida.)

RANGE.—Peninsula of Florida.

Penthestes carolinensis ágilis (SENNETT). **Plumbeous Chickadee.** [736*a*.]

Parus carolinensis agilis SENNETT, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 46. (Bee Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Lower Austral Zone from northern Oklahoma to Refugio and Kendall counties, Texas.

Penthestes scláteri eídos PETERS. **Mexican Chickadee.** [737.]

Penthestes sclateri eidos PETERS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club., IX, 113, June 24, 1927. (Chiricahua Mts., Arizona.)

RANGE.—Canadian and Transition zones from the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, south into Mexico. [An allied race occurs in central Mexico.]

Penthestes gámbeli grinnélli VAN ROSSEM. **Grinnell's Chickadee.** [738*b*.]

Penthestes gambeli grinnelli VAN ROSSEM, Auk, XLV, No. 1, Jan. 19, 1928, 104. (Priest Lake, Bonner County, Idaho.)

RANGE.—Northern British Columbia south to east-central Oregon, eastern Washington, and northern Idaho. Casual west of the Cascades.

Penthestes gambeli abbreviátus GRINNELL. **Short-tailed Chickadee.** [738*c*.]

Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XVII, No. 17, May 4, 1918, 510. (Horse Creek, Siskiyou Mountains, near Seiad Valley P. O., Siskiyou County, California.)

RANGE.—Higher mountains of central and northern California, southern Oregon, and northwestern Nevada south to Mt. Sanhedrin and Mt. Whitney.

Penthestes gambeli baíleyae (GRINNELL). **Bailey's Chickadee.** [738*a*.]

Parus gambeli baileyae GRINNELL, Condor, X, No. 1, Feb. 1, 1908, 29. (Mount Wilson, altitude 5500 feet, Sierra San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., California.)

RANGE.—Higher mountains of southern California, from the extreme southern Sierra Nevada in Tulare County and the Santa Lucia Mountains in Monterey County to the Cuyamaca Mountains in San Diego County.

Penthestes gambeli atrâtus GRINNELL AND SWARTH. **San Pedro Chickadee.** [738*d*.]

Penthestes gambeli atratus GRINNELL AND SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXX, No. 5, Sept. 16, 1926, 163. (La Grulla, 7200 feet, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Transition and Canadian zones of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez, northern Lower California.

Penthestes gambeli gâmbeli (RIDGWAY). **Mountain Chickadee.** [738.]

Parus gambeli RIDGWAY, A. O. U. Check-List, [March 20] 1886, 335. New name for *Parus montanus* GAMBEL. (About one day's journey west of Santa Fé, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Rocky Mountains of the United States from Wyoming and Montana south to Arizona, New Mexico, and central western Texas.

Penthestes gambeli inyoénsis GRINNELL. **Inyo Chickadee.** [738*e*.]

Penthestes gambeli inyoensis GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XVII, No. 17, May 4, 1918, 509. (Panamint Mountains, 3 miles east of Jackass Spring, 6290 feet, Inyo County, California.)

RANGE.—Higher mountains of eastern California, from Mono Craters and the White Mountains in Mono County to the Panamint Mountains in Inyo County.

Penthestes cínctus alascénsis (PRAŽÁK). **Alaska Chickadee.** [739.]

Poecila cincta alascensis PRAŽÁK, Orn. Jahrbuch, VI, 1895, 92. (Alaska; Ochotsk = Alaska.)

RANGE.—Shores of Okhotsk Sea, Siberia, and northern Alaska (St. Michael and Kowak River) east to northwestern Mackenzie (Anderson River) in the Hudsonian Zone.

Penthestes hudsónicus hudsónicus (FORSTER). **Hudsonian Chickadee.** [740.]

Parus Hudsonicus J. R. FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, Art 29 (read June 18 and 25), 408, 430. (Severn River [west coast of] Hudson Bay, Canada.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Hudsonian and Canadian zones from Kowak Valley, Alaska, and tree limit in central Mackenzie and northern Manitoba south to central Manitoba and central Ontario (northern Michigan in July). In winter casually to northern Illinois.

Penthestes hudsonicus columbiánus (RHOADS). **Columbian Chickadee.** [740*b*.]

Parus hudsonicus columbianus RHOADS, Auk, X, No. 1, Jan., 1893, 23. (Field, British Columbia.)

RANGE.—Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, to southern British Columbia, northern Montana, and Alberta.

Penthestes hudsonicus littorális (BRYANT). **Acadian Chickadee.** [740*a*.]

Parus hudsonicus, var. *littoralis* H. BRYANT, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., IX, 1865, 368. (Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from Labrador, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Nova Scotia, Maine, the mountains of northern Vermont and central New Hampshire, and the Adirondacks of New York. In winter casually to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, southern New York, northern Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey.[1]

Penthestes rufescens rufescens (TOWNSEND). **Chestnut-backed Chickadee.** [741.]

Parus rufescens J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii, [Nov. 21, 1837], 190. (forests of the Columbia river = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast in Canadian and Humid Transition zones, from Prince William Sound, Alaska, to Sonoma County, California, east to western Montana.

[1] The Labrador bird has been separated as *P. h. nigrescens* C. W. TOWNSEND (Auk, XXXII, 1916, 74) but the alleged characters seem to represent the young of *P. h. littoralis* in first winter plumage (cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXX, No. 4, 348).

Penthestes rufescens negléctus (RIDGWAY). **Nicasio Chickadee.** [741*a*.]

Parus rufescens β neglectus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, 485 [May]. (Coast of California = Nicasio, Marin Co., California.)

RANGE.—Coast of middle California in the Humid Transition Zone of Marin County.

Penthestes rufescens bárlowi (GRINNELL). **Barlow's Chickadee.** [741*b*.]

Parus rufescens barlowi GRINNELL, Condor, II, No. 6, Nov. 16, 1900, 127. (Stevens' Creek Cañon, Santa Clara Co., California.)

RANGE.—Coast of middle California in the Transition Zone, from San Francisco Bay to a little south of Monterey Bay.

GENUS BAEOLOPHUS CABANIS.

Baeolophus CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, Oct. 1851 [1850?], 91. Type, by monotypy, *Parus bicolor* LINNAEUS.

Baeólophus bícolor (LINNAEUS). **Tufted Titmouse.** [731.]

Parus bicolor LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 340. Based on The Crested Titmouse, *Parus cristatus* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 57. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Upper and Lower Austral zones from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida. Casual in the southern parts of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, New York, Maine, and in Connecticut.

Baeolophus atricristâtus atricristâtus (CASSIN). **Black-crested Titmouse.** [732.]

Parus atricristatus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1850 [Dec. 7], 103 (pl. 2). (On the Rio Grande, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral and Arid Tropical zones from the Rio Grande Valley south through eastern Mexico to Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, and northern Vera Cruz.

Baeolophus atricristatus sénnetti RIDGWAY. **Sennett's Titmouse.** [732*a*.]

Bæolophus atricristatus sennetti RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. iii, [Dec. 31] 1904, 386. (Leon Springs, Bexar Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of central Texas, from Tom Green and Concho counties east to the Brazos River, and from Young County south to Nueces and Bee counties.

Baeolophus inornátus sequestrátus GRINNELL AND SWARTH. **Oregon Titmouse.** [733*c*.]

Baeolophus inornatus sequestratus GRINNELL AND SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXX, No. 5, Sept. 16, 1926, 166. (Eagle Point, Jackson County, Oregon.)

RANGE.—Jackson County, Oregon, and Siskiyou County, California, between the Coast and Cascade ranges.

Baeolophus inornatus inornátus (GAMBEL). **Plain Titmouse.** [733.]

Parus inornatus GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, No. 10, July–Aug., 1845 [Dec. 5], 265. (Upper California near Monterey.)

RANGE.—Northern and central California from Mendocino and Shasta counties to Kern and San Luis Obispo counties.

Baeolophus inornatus transpósitus GRINNELL. **San Diego Titmouse.** [733*d*.]

Baeolophus inornatus transpositus GRINNELL, Condor, XXX, No. 2, March 15, 1928, 154. (Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, California.)

RANGE.—Southwestern California from Santa Barbara County to San Diego County.

Baeolophus inornatus murínus RIDGWAY. **San Pedro Titmouse.** [733*e*.]

Bæolophus inornatus murinus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 28, Sept. 30, 1903, 109. (Nachoguero Valley, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone of northwestern Lower California from the United States boundary south to lat. 30°.

Baeolophus inornatus cineráceus (RIDGWAY). **Ashy Titmouse.** [733*b*.]

Lophophanes inornatus cineraceus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, No. 10, Oct. 5, 154. (Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone of the Cape region of Lower California.

Baeolophus inornatus gríseus (RIDGWAY). **Gray Titmouse.** [733*a*.]

Lophophanes inornatus griseus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 344 [Sept. 5]. (Nevada, Utah, and Colorado to New Mexico = Iron City, Iron Co., Utah.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone of the mountains from northeastern California, Nevada, southern Idaho, Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and Colorado to southeastern California, southern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, and central western Texas.

Baeolophus wóllweberi annéxus (CASSIN). **Bridled Titmouse.** [734.]

Parus annexus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 5, Sept.-Oct., 1850 [Dec. 7], 103. (Texas, upon the Rio Grande = southern Arizona.)

RANGE.—Mountains of southwestern New Mexico, southern Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua. [An allied race occurs in southern Mexico.]

SUBFAMILY REMIZINAE. VERDINS.

GENUS AURIPARUS BAIRD.

Auriparus BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 6, Aug., 1864, 85. Type, by orig. desig., *Ægithalus flaviceps* SUNDEVALL.

Aurípariis fláviceps fláviceps (SUNDEVALL). **Arizona Verdin.** [746.]

Ægithalus flaviceps SUNDEVALL, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., VII, 1850, 129 (note). (e Sitka in America bor. occid. vel e California = northern Lower California.)

RANGE.—Deserts from southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to northern Lower California, northern Sonora, Durango, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

Auriparus flaviceps lamprocéphalus OBERHOLSER. **Cape Verdin.** [746*a*.]

Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus OBERHOLSER, Auk, XIV, No. 4, Oct., 1897, 391. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone in the southern part of Lower California, south of about lat. 30°, and in southwestern Sonora.

SUBFAMILY PSALTRIPARINAE. BUSH-TITS.

GENUS PSALTRIPARUS BONAPARTE.

Psaltriparus BONAPARTE, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XXXI, No. 14 (for Sept. 30), 1850, 478. Type, by monotypy, *Psaltriparus personatus* BONAPARTE = *Parus melanotis* HARTLAUB.

Psaltríparus mínimus mínimus (TOWNSEND). **Coast Bush-Tit.** [743.]

Parus minimus J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 190. (Forests of Columbia River [probably near Fort Vancouver, Washington].)

RANGE.—Transition and Upper Austral zones along the Pacific coast from extreme southwestern British Columbia south to the Mexican border in San Diego County, California.

Psaltriparus minimus califórnicus RIDGWAY. **California Bush-Tit.** [743*a*.]

Psaltriparus minimus californicus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 89, April 10, 1884. (Baird, Shasta Co., California, Ft. Tejon, Walker's Basin = Baird, California.)

RANGE.—Transition and Upper Austral zones of Jackson County, Oregon, and interior California from Modoc and Siskiyou counties to Kern County.

Psaltriparus minimus melanúrus GRINNELL AND SWARTH. **Black-tailed Bush-Tit.** [743*c*.]

Psaltriparus minimus melanurus GRINNELL AND SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXX, No. 5, Sept. 16, 1926, 169. (San José, 2500 feet, lat. 31°, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone of Lower California, from the United States boundary south to lat. 30°.

Psaltriparus minimus gríndae RIDGWAY. **Grinda's Bush-Tit.** [743*b*.]

Psaltriparus grindæ "BELDING MS," RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, 155 [Oct. 11]. (Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Mountains of the Cape district of Lower California, in the Upper Austral Zone.

Psaltriparus minimus plúmbeus (BAIRD). **Lead-colored Bush-Tit.** [744.]

Psaltria plumbea BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 3, May–June, 1854 [July 3], 118. (Little Colorado, N. M. [near long. 111° W., Arizona].)

RANGE.—Transition and Upper Austral zones from eastern Oregon and western Wyoming south to northern Sonora and western Texas, and from eastern California to central Colorado.

Psaltriparus minimus lloýdi SENNETT. **Lloyd's Bush-Tit.** [745.]

Psaltriparus lloydi SENNETT, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 43. (Limpia Cañon, near Fort Davis [Presidio = Jeff Davis] Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Mountains of the southeastern desert region, mainly in the Upper Austral Zone, from southern New Mexico and central western Texas (mountains between Pecos River and Rio Grande) south into Sonora and Chihuahua.

[Additional races of *P. minimus* occur in Mexico and Central America.]

Family SITTIDAE. Nuthatches.

Subfamily SITTINAE. Typical Nuthatches.

Genus SITTA Linnaeus.

Sitta Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 115. Type, by monotypy, *Sitta europæa* Linnaeus.

Sítta carolinénsis carolinénsis Latham. **White-breasted Nuthatch.** [727.]

Sitta carolinensis Latham, Index Orn., I, 1790, 262. (in America, Jamaica = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, central Ontario, and southern Quebec south to northern Texas, central Illinois, and South Carolina. Casual in northeastern Manitoba.

Sitta carolinensis átkinsi Scott. **Florida Nuthatch.** [727*b*.]

Sitta carolinensis atkinsi Scott, Auk, VII, No. 2, April, 1890, 118. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone of Georgia and Florida and along the Gulf coast, north in the Mississippi Valley to Kentucky, southern Illinois, and southeastern Missouri.

Sitta carolinensis nélsoni Mearns. **Rocky Mountain Nuthatch.** [727*c*.]

Sitta carolinensis nelsoni Mearns, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, No. 1274, June 2, 1902, 923. (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southern Alberta south to Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila, and from the eastern base of the Cascades and northern Sierra Nevada eastward across the Rocky Mountains.

Sitta carolinensis aculeáta Cassin. **Slender-billed Nuthatch.** [727*a*.]

Sitta aculeata Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VIII, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1856 [April 25, 1857], 254. (California.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern British Columbia to northern Lower California and from the Pacific coast east to the Cascades and Sierra Nevada.

Sitta carolinensis tenuíssima GRINNELL. **Inyo Nuthatch.** [727*e*.]

Sitta carolinensis tenuissima GRINNELL, Condor, XX, No. 2, March 20, 1918, 88. (Hanaupah Canyon, Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California, 8700 feet.)

RANGE.—Panamint and White mountains of California.

Sitta carolinensis alexándrae GRINNELL. **San Pedro Nuthatch.** [727*f*.]

Sitta carolinensis alexandrae GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXI, No. 15, March 9, 1926, 405. (Near Arroyo La Encantada, 3 miles north of La Grulla, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California, Mexico, 7200 ft. alt.)

RANGE.—Pine belt of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.

Sitta carolinensis lagúnae BREWSTER. **San Lucas Nuthatch.** [727*d*.]

Sitta carolinensis lagunæ BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, No. 2, April, 1891 (separates publ. Feb. 17), 149. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone of the Cape district of Lower California.

Sitta canadénsis LINNAEUS. **Red-breasted Nuthatch.** [728.]

Sitta canadensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 177. Based on Le Torchepot de Canada, *Sitta Canadensis* BRISSON, Orn., III, 593. (in Canada.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from the upper Yukon Valley, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, mountains of New York (Long Island, casually), and Indiana (casually); south in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains to California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina; also on Guadalupe Island, Lower California. Winters from southern Canada south to southern California, New Mexico, Arizona, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida; migrates, periodically and irregularly southward in autumn, but never common in spring.

Sitta pusílla pusílla LATHAM. **Brown-headed Nuthatch.** [729.]

Sitta pusilla LATHAM, Index Orn., I, 1790, 263. (Carolina, Jamaica = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from eastern Arkansas, southern Missouri, and southern Delaware south to the Gulf coast and eastern Texas. Casual in Ohio, New York, and the Bahamas.

Sitta pusilla cániceps BANGS. **Gray-headed Nuthatch.** [729*a*.]

Sitta pusilla caniceps BANGS, Auk, XV, No. 2, April, 1898, 180. (Clearwater, Florida.)

RANGE.—Peninsula of Florida.

Sitta pygmaéa pygmaéa VIGORS. **Pygmy Nuthatch.** [730.]

Sitta pygmæa VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 25 (pl. 4, fig. 2). (Monterey [California].)

RANGE.—Transition Zone of the coast region of California from San Louis Obispo County north to Mendocino County.

Sitta pygmaea melanótis VAN ROSSEM. **Black-eared Nuthatch.** [730*b*.]

Sitta pygmaea melanotis VAN ROSSEM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XLII, No. 20, June 25, 1929, 176. (Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Rocky Mountain region from southern British Columbia, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington to the Mexican boundary and the Sierra Nevada of California, south to the San Bernardino Mountains. Casual in South Dakota and Nebraska.

Sitta pygmaea leuconúcha ANTHONY. **White-naped Nuthatch.** [730*a*.]

Sitta pygmæa leuconucha ANTHONY, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, sig. 6, Oct. 11, 1889, 77. (San Pedro [Mártir] Mountain, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Transition Zone from Riverside and San Diego counties, California, south to the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.

FAMILY CERTHIIDAE. CREEPERS.

SUBFAMILY CERTHIINAE. TYPICAL CREEPERS.

GENUS CERTHIA LINNAEUS.

Certhia LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 118. Type, by subs. desig., *Certhia familiaris* LINNAEUS (Selby, 1825).

Cérthia familiáris americána BONAPARTE. **Brown Creeper.** [726.]

Certhia Americana BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 11. New name for *Certhia familiaris* AUDUBON, [Birds Amer., folio, pl. 419]. (Western [= eastern] and northern parts of North America.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian and Transition zones from southern Manitoba, central Ontario, and southern Quebec south to eastern Nebraska, northern Indiana, New York, and Massachusetts and along the Alleghanies to North Carolina, casually also in southeastern Missouri. Winters over a large part of its breeding range and south to central Texas, southern Alabama, and southern Florida.

Certhia familiaris montâna RIDGWAY. **Rocky Mountain Creeper.** [726*b*.]

Certhia familiaris montana RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 114 [July 21]. (Middle Province of North America north to Kadiak, Alaska, breeding south to New Mexico and Arizona = Mt. Graham, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds in boreal zones from central Alaska (Mt. McKinley), central British Columbia, and southern Alberta south in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico. In winter ranges to southeastern California and probably into Mexico.

Certhia familiaris albéscens BERLEPSCH. **Mexican Creeper.** [726*a*.]

Certhia mexicana albescens BERLEPSCH, Auk, V, No. 4, Oct., 1888, 450. (Ciudad Durango, N. W. Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Canadian and Transition zones from southern Arizona south to Nayarit and Zacatecas, Mexico.

Certhia familiaris zelótes OSGOOD. **Sierra Creeper.** [726*d*.]

Certhia familiaris zelotes OSGOOD, Auk, XVIII, No. 2, April, 1901, 182. (Battle Creek, Tehama Co., California.)

RANGE.—Canadian and Transition zones from the Cascade Mountains of Washington and the Sierra Nevada of California north to southern British Columbia and northern Idaho and south to the San Jacinto Mountains, spreading into adjacent valleys in winter.

Certhia familiaris occidentâlis RIDGWAY. **California Creeper.** [726*c*.]

Certhia familiaris occidentalis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 115 [July 21]. (Pacific coast of North America, breeding from mountains of northern California to British Columbia = Simiahmoo, Washington.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast, in the Canadian and Transition zones, from Sitka, Alaska, to Monterey County, California.

[Additional races of *C. familiaris* are found in Mexico and Guatemala and in Europe and Asia.]

FAMILY **CHAMAEIDAE.** WREN-TITS.

GENUS **CHAMAEA** GAMBEL.

Chamaea GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., III, No. 7, Jan.–Feb., 1847 [May 7], 154. Type, by orig. desig., *Parus fasciatus* GAMBEL.

Chamaéa fasciáta phaéa OSGOOD. **Coast Wren-Tit.** [742*b*.]

Chamæa fasciata phæa OSGOOD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, No. 11, May 29, 1899, 42. (Newport, Yaquina Bay, Oregon.)

RANGE.—Humid Transition Zone of Pacific coast of Oregon from the Columbia River to near the California line.

Chamaea fasciata rúfula RIDGWAY. **Ruddy Wren-Tit.** [742*c*.]

Chamæa fasciata rufula RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 28, Sept. 30, 1903, 109. (Nicasio, Marin Co., California.)

RANGE.—Humid Transition coast strip of California from Del Norte County south to Santa Cruz County.

Chamaea fasciata fasciâta (GAMBEL). **Gambel's Wren-Tit.** [742.]

Parus fasciatus GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, No. 10, July–Aug., 1845 [Dec. 5], 265. (California = San Francisco Bay region.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone on the eastern and southern shores of San Francisco Bay and adjacent Santa Clara Valley, south along the coast to San Luis Obispo County.

Chamaea fasciata hénshawi RIDGWAY. **Pallid Wren-Tit.** [742*a*.]

Chamæa fasciata henshawi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 13 [July 21]. (Interior of California including western slope of Sierra Nevada = Walker Basin, between Kernville and Caliente, California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone of the foothills and valleys of interior and southern California from Shasta County south, and along the coast from Santa Barbara County to the Mexican boundary.

Chamaea fasciata canicaúda GRINNELL AND SWARTH. **San Pedro Wren-Tit.** [742*d*.]

Chamaea fasciata canicauda GRINNELL AND SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXX, No. 5, Sept. 16, 1926, 169. (La Grulla, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Mainly in the Upper Austral Zone of northwestern Lower California, from the United States boundary south to lat. 30°.

FAMILY CINCLIDAE. DIPPERS.

GENUS CINCLUS BORKHAUSEN.

Cinclus BORKHAUSEN, Deutsche Fauna, 1797, 300. Type, by monotypy, *Cinclus hydrophilus* BORKHAUSEN = *Sturnus cinclus* LINNAEUS.

Cínclus mexicânus unícolor BONAPARTE. **Dipper.** [701.]

Cinclus unicolor BONAPARTE, Zool. Journ., III, No. 9, Jan., 1827, 52, 53. (Near the Rocky mountains, on the Athapescow Lake = near the source of the Athabaska River.)

RANGE.—From near tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northeastern British Columbia, and central western Alberta south to southern California and southern New Mexico. Accidental in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and in western Nebraska. [A closely allied race occurs in Mexico and Guatemala.]

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE. WRENS.

GENUS TROGLODYTES VIEILLOT.

Troglodytes VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., II, 1807 [1808, possibly 1809], 52. Type, by subs. desig., *Troglodytes ædon* VIEILLOT (Baird, 1858).

Troglódytes aédon aédon[1] VIEILLOT. **Eastern House Wren.** [721.]

Troglodytes ædon VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., II, 1807 [1808, possibly 1809], 52 (pl. 107). (No definite locality mentioned = eastern United States.)

RANGE.—Breeds chiefly in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Kentucky, Virginia, and the uplands of South Carolina. Winters in eastern Texas and Tamaulipas, and in the South Atlantic and Gulf states (rarely to New Jersey).

Troglodytes aëdon párkmani AUDUBON. **Western House Wren.** [721*a*.]

Troglodytes Parkmanii AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 310. (Columbia River [= near Fort Vancouver, Washington].)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and northern Wisconsin south to the San Pedro Mártir Mountains, Lower California, southern Arizona, central western Texas, southern Missouri, and southwestern Kentucky. Winters from California and Texas southward in Mexico to Jalisco, Guerrero, and Oaxaca; also occasionally in northern and central Florida. Casual in northern Illinois.

GENUS NANNUS BILLBERG.

Nannus BILLBERG, Synops. Faunae Scand., I, Pt. ii, 1828, table A, and p. 57. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla troglodytes* LINNAEUS.

Nánnus hiemális hiemális (VIEILLOT). **Eastern Winter Wren.** [722.]

Troglodytes hiemalis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXXIV, 1819, 514. (à la Nouvelle-Écosse et dans l'État de New-York = New York.)[2]

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from southern Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to

[1] The "a" and "e" are separate syllables; not a diphthong.

[2] The North American Winter Wrens are often regarded as subspecies of the European *N. troglodytes*.

central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and through the Alleghanies to northern Georgia. Winters from about its southern breeding limit to Texas and central Florida.

Nannus hiemalis melígerus (OBERHOLSER). **Aleutian Wren.** [723.1.]

Anorthura meligera OBERHOLSER, Auk, XVII, No. 1, Jan., 1900, 25. (Attu Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Attu Island, Aleutian chain.

Nannus hiemalis kiskénsis OBERHOLSER. **Kiska Wren.** [722*c*.]

Nannus troglodytes kiskensis OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LV, No. 2265, April 28, 1919, 228. (Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Kiska and Little Kiska islands, Aleutian chain, Alaska.

Nannus hiemalis alascénsis (BAIRD). **Alaska Wren.** [723.]

Troglodytes alascensis BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, Pt. ii, 1869, 315 (pl. xxx, fig. 3). (George's Island, Behring's Sea = St. George Island, Pribilof Islands.)

RANGE.—Saint George and Saint Paul islands, Pribilof Islands.

Nannus hiemalis tanagénsis OBERHOLSER. **Tanaga Wren.** [722*d*.]

Nannus troglodytes tanagensis OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LV, No. 2265, April 28, 1919, 230. (Tanaga Bay, Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Islands of Tanaga, Adak, and Atka, Aleutian chain, Alaska, and probably other adjacent islands.

Nannus hiemalis petróphilus OBERHOLSER. **Unalaska Wren.** [722*e*.]

Nannus troglodytes petrophilus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LV, No. 2265, April 28, 1919, 232. (Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Unalaska, Amaknak, and Akutan islands, Aleutian chain, Alaska.

Nannus hiemalis semidiénsis BROOKS. **Semidi Wren.** [722*f*.]

Nannus hiemalis semidiensis W. S. BROOKS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LIX, No. 5, Sept., 1915, 400. (Choyiet Island, Semidi Islands, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Semidi Islands, off the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

Nannus hiemalis hĕlleri (Osgood). **Kodiak Wren.** [722*b*.]

Anorthura hiemalis helleri Osgood, Auk, XVIII, No. 2, April, 1901, 181. (English Bay, near Kodiak, Kodiak Island, Alaska.)

Range.—Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Nannus hiemalis pacíficus (Baird). **Western Winter Wren.** [722*a*.]

Troglodytes hyemalis var. *pacificus* Baird, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 10, Sept., 1864, 145. (Simiahmoo, Puget Sound, W. T. [= Washington].)

Range.—Breeds from Prince William Sound, Alaska, and western Alberta south to central California and northern Colorado. Winters from southern British Columbia to southern California and southern New Mexico. Accidental at Pt. Barrow, Alaska.

Genus **THRYOMANES** Sclater.

Thryomanes Sclater, Catal. Amer. Birds, 1862, 22. Type, by monotypy, *Troglodytes bewickii* Audubon.

Thryománes bewĭcki bewĭcki (Audubon). **Bewick's Wren.**[1] [719.]

Troglodytes Bewickii Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), I, pl. 18, 1827 (Orn. Biog., I, 1831, 96; V, 467). (Five miles from St. Francisville, Louisiana.)

Range.—Breeds chiefly in the Upper Austral Zone from southeastern Nebraska, northern Illinois, southern Michigan, and central Pennsylvania south to central Arkansas, northern Mississippi, central Alabama, central Georgia, and highlands of South Carolina. Winters from near the northern limit of its range southward to the Gulf coast and central Florida. Casual east to New York and New Jersey; accidental in Ontario and New Hampshire.

Thryomanes bewicki crўptus Oberholser. **Texas Wren.** [719*c*.]

Thryomanes bewickii cryptus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 425. (San Antonio, Texas.)

Range.—Breeds in Austral zones from Kansas to Texas (except extreme western part), Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon.

Thryomanes bewicki eremóphilus Oberholser. **Baird's Wren.** [719*b*.]

Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 427. (Big Hatchet Mountains, Grant County, New Mexico.)

Range.—Upper Austral Zone from Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and extreme western Texas to Arizona, New Mexico, and southeastern California, south to Coahuila, Durango, and central Zacatecas.

[1] Pronounced Bú-ick's Wren; the "ew" is a diphthong.

Thryomanes bewicki calophónus OBERHOLSER. **Seattle Wren.** [719*e*.]

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 440. (South Park, King Co., Washington.)[1]

RANGE.—Transition Zone of the Pacific slope from southern Vancouver Island and southern British Columbia to Oregon.

Thryomanes bewicki marinénsis GRINNELL. **Nicasio Wren.** [719*f*.]

Thryomanes bewicki marinensis GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1910, 307. (Nicasio, Marin County, California.)

RANGE.—Humid coast belt of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California (south to Marin County).

Thryomanes bewicki spilúrus (VIGORS). **Vigors's Wren.** [719*a*.]

Troglodytes spilurus VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 18 (pl. 4, fig. 1). (No locality given = near San Francisco, California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral and Transition zones of west-central California from the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay to northern Monterey County.

Thryomanes bewicki drymoécus OBERHOLSER. **San Joaquin Wren.** [719*g*.]

Thryomanes bewickii drymœcus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 437. (Baird [Shasta County], California.)

RANGE.—Sacramento Valley and lower half of the San Joaquin Valley, California, including the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, north to central southern Oregon and east to the Warner Mountains.

Thryomanes bewicki corréctus GRINNELL. **San Diego Wren.** [719*k*.]

Thryomanes bewickii correctus GRINNELL, Condor, XXX, No. 2, March 15, 1928, 154. (Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.)

RANGE.—Coastal belt of California from the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, in San Benito and Monterey counties, southeast through the San Diegan district to near the Mexican boundary.

Thryomanes bewicki nesóphilus OBERHOLSER. **Santa Cruz Wren.** [719*h*.]

Thryomanes bewickii nesophilus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 442. (Santa Cruz Island, California.)

RANGE.—Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa islands, California.

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[1] Another race *T. b. ariborius* OBERHOLSER has been proposed from southwestern British Columbia (Wilson Bulletin, XXXII, No 1, March 27, 1920, 25).

Thryomanes bewicki catalínae GRINNELL. **Catalina Wren.** [719*i*.]

Thryomanes bewicki catalinae GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1910, 308. (Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California.)

RANGE.—Santa Catalina Island, California.

Thryomanes bewicki leucóphrys (ANTHONY). **San Clemente Wren.** [719.1.]

Thryothorus leucophrys ANTHONY, Auk, XII, No. 1, Jan., 1895, 52. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.—San Clemente Island, California.

Thryomanes bewicki charientúrus OBERHOLSER. **Sooty Wren.** [719*d*.]

Thryomanes bewickii charienturus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 435. (Nachoguero Valley, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Northwestern Lower California, south to lat. 30°.

Thryomanes bewicki cerroénsis (ANTHONY). **Cedros Island Wren.** [719*j*.]

Thryothorus cerroensis ANTHONY, Auk, XIV, No. 2, April, 1897, 166. (Cerros [or Cedros] Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cedros Island, and locally on the middle part of the peninsula of Lower California, lat. 30° to 25°.

Thryomanes brevicaúda RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Wren.** [720.]

Thryomanes brevicauda RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 186. (Guadeloupe [= Guadalupe] Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California. Now probably extinct.

GENUS THRYOTHORUS VIEILLOT.

Thryothorus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 45, 70. Type, by monotypy, *Troglodytes arundinaceus* VIEILLOT = *Sylvia ludoviciana* LATHAM.

Thryothórus ludoviciánus ludoviciánus (LATHAM). **Carolina Wren.** [718.]

Sylvia ludoviciana LATHAM, Index Orn., II, 1790, 548. (in Louisiana.)

RANGE.—Upper and Lower Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and lower Hudson and Connecticut valleys south to central Texas, the Gulf States, and northern Florida. Casual or accidental in Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis RIDGWAY. **Florida Wren.** [718*a*.]

Thryothorus Ludovicianus var. *Miamensis* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., IX, No. 8, Aug., 1875, 469. (Miami River, Florida.)

RANGE.—Peninsula of Florida from Levy and Putnam counties southward.

Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis SENNETT. **Lomita Wren.** [718*b*.]

Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis SENNETT, Auk, VII, No. 1, Jan., 1890, 58. (Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and northern Tamaulipas, in the Lower Austral Zone.

GENUS HELEODYTES CABANIS.

Heleodytes CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, Oct., 1851 [1850?], 80. Type, by subs. desig., *Furnarius griseus* SWAINSON (Gray, 1855).

Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi (SHARPE). **Northern Cactus Wren.** [713.]

Campylorhynchus couesi SHARPE, Catal. Birds Brit. Mus., VI, 1881, 196. (Laredo, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral deserts from the southern parts of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and central Texas south to northern Lower California and the northern states of Mexico.

Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti ANTHONY. **Bryant's Cactus Wren.** [713*a*.]

Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti ANTHONY, Auk, XI, No. 3, July, 1894, 212. (San Telmo, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone on the Pacific side of northwestern Lower California, from lat. 31° to lat. 29° 30′.

Heleodytes brunneicapillus affinis (XANTUS). **San Lucas Cactus Wren.** [713*b*.]

Campylorhynchus affinis XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 21–23, Oct.–Nov. [Jan. 12, 1860], 298. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California, in the Lower Austral and Arid Tropical zones, north to lat. 29°.

[Additional races of *H. brunneicapillus* occur in Mexico.]

GENUS TELMATODYTES CABANIS.

Telmatodytes CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, Oct., 1851 [1850?], 78 (note). Type, by subs. desig., *Certhia palustris* WILSON (Baird, 1858).

Telmatódytes palústris palústris (Wilson). **Long-billed Marsh Wren.** [725.]

Certhia palustris Wilson, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 58 (pl. 12, fig. 4). (Borders of the Schuylkill and Delaware [rivers, Philadelphia, Pa.].)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones of the Atlantic slope from Rhode Island to the Potomac Valley and coast of Virginia. Winters from southern New Jersey to South Carolina and sparingly to Florida. Casual in New Brunswick; accidental in Greenland.

Telmatodytes palustris gríseus (Brewster). **Worthington's Marsh Wren.** [725*b*.]

Cistothorus palustris griseus Brewster, Auk, X, No. 3, July, 1893, 216. (Sapelo Island, Georgia.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone in the South Atlantic coast region from South Carolina to northern Florida.

Telmatodytes palustris mariânae (Scott). **Marian's Marsh Wren.** [725*e*.]

Cistothorus marianæ Scott, Auk, V, No. 2, April, 1888, 188. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

Range.—Gulf coast from Charlotte Harbor, Florida, to Mississippi.

Telmatodytes palústris thryóphilus Oberholser. **Louisiana Marsh Wren.** [725*h*.]

Telmatodytes palustris thryophilus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 39, Nov. 12, 1903, 149. (Sabine, Texas.)

Range.—Coast district of Louisiana and Texas.

Telmatodytes palustris laíngi Harper. **Alberta Marsh Wren.** [725*f*.]

Telmatodytes palustris laingi Harper, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 221, Dec. 10, 1926. (Athabasca Delta, Main Branch, nine miles above mouth, Alberta, Canada.)

Range.—Breeds in Alberta and western Saskatchewan.

Telmatodytes palustris dissaëptus[1] (Bangs). **Prairie Marsh Wren.** [725*d*.]

Cistothorus (Telmatodytes) palustris dissaëptus Bangs, Auk, XIX, No. 4, Oct. 1902, 352. (Wayland, Mass.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones of the Great Plains and Prairie district of the central Mississippi Valley east to Ontario, New York, and New England. Winters southward in Mexico to Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Vera Cruz, and along the Gulf coast to western Florida. Casual in migration in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

[1] Accent, dissaéptus.

Telmatodytes palustris plésius (Oberholser). **Western Marsh Wren.** [725*c*.]

Cistothorus palustris plesius Oberholser, Auk, XIV, No. 2, April, 1897, 188. (Fort Wingate, New Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Upper Austral Zone from central British Columbia to New Mexico and from central Washington, central Oregon, and northeastern California east to central Colorado. Winters from California and central Texas (casually farther north) south to Cape San Lucas, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas.

Telmatodytes palustris paludícola (Baird). **Tule Wren.** [725*a*.]

Cistothorus palustris, var. *paludicola* Baird, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 10, Sept., 1864, 148. (Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper and Lower Austral zones in the coast district from British Columbia to southern California. Winters from Washington south to Cape San Lucas and northwestern Sonora.

Telmatodytes palustris aestuarínus Swarth. **Suisun Marsh Wren.** [725*g*.]

Telmatodytes palustris æstuarinus Swarth, Auk, XXXIV, No. 3, July [June 30], 1917, 310. (Grizzly Island, Solano County, California.)

Range.—West-central California, breeding at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, in Napa and Solano counties, and thence south to Tulare County. In winter spreads beyond its breeding range to Oregon and southern California.

Genus **CISTOTHORUS** Cabanis.

Cistothorus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., I, Oct., 1851 [1850?], 77 (note). Type, by subs. desig., *Troglodytes stellaris* Naumann (Gray, 1855).

Cistothórus stellàris (Naumann). **Short-billed Marsh Wren.** [724.]

Troglodytes stellaris "[Lichst.]," Naumann, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., III, 1823, table to p. 724. (Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southeastern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Maine south to eastern Kansas, central Missouri, central Indiana, and northern Delaware. Winters from southern Illinois and southern New Jersey to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida. Accidental in Colorado and Wyoming.

Genus **CATHERPES** Baird.

Catherpes Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xix, xxxvi, 354, 356. Type, by orig. desig., *Thryothorus mexicanus* Swainson.

Cathérpes mexicánus álbifrons (Giraud). **White-throated Wren.** [717.]

Certhia albifrons Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841, not paged or numbered [17 (pl. viii)]. (Texas.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone of central western Texas, near the mouth of the Pecos River, and on the northern part of the Mexican tableland from Nuevo Leon to Zacatecas.

Catherpes mexicanus conspérsus Ridgway. **Cañon Wren.** [717*a*.]

Catherpes Mexicanus var. *conspersus* Ridgway, Amer. Nat., VII, No. 10, Oct., 1873, 603. (Fort Churchill [Washoe Mountains], Nevada.)

Range.—Upper and Lower Austral zones of the Great Basin and Rocky Mountain region, from southern British Columbia, Idaho, and northern Colorado south to northeastern Lower California, western Texas, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

Catherpes mexicanus punctulátus Ridgway. **Dotted Wren.** [717*b*.]

Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 343 [Sept. 11]. (California north to San Francisco and the Calaveras River = Forest Hill, Placer Co., California.)

Range.—Transition and Upper Austral zones from southeastern Washington and Oregon through California west of the deserts and throughout Lower California. Casual in northwestern Washington.

[An additional race of *C. mexicanus* occurs in southern Mexico.]

Genus **SALPINCTES** Cabanis.

Salpinctes Cabanis, Archiv für Naturg., XIII, Pt. i, 1847, 323. Type, by subs. desig., *Troglodytes obsoleta* Say (Gray, 1855).

Salpínctes obsolétus obsolétus (Say). **Common Rock Wren.** [715.]

Troglodytes obsoleta Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 4 (note). (Northern part of Douglas Co., Colorado, near junction of Plum Creek with South Platte River.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Transition and Austral zones from southern British Columbia, west-central Alberta, and west-central Saskatchewan south to central Sonora, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas, and from the Pacific, including the Farallon, Santa Barbara, and Los Coronados islands, peninsula of Lower California and adjacent islands, east to western North Dakota, central Nebraska (casually Minnesota and western Iowa), and central Texas. Winters in the southern part of its United States range and in Mexico.

Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupénsis RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Rock Wren.** [716.]

Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 185. (Guadeloupe [= Guadalupe] Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

[Allied races of *S. obsoletus* occur in Mexico and Central America.]

FAMILY **MIMIDAE.** MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS.

GENUS **MIMUS** BOIE.

Mimus BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), col. 972. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus polyglottos* LINNAEUS.

Mímus polyglôttos polyglôttos (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Mockingbird.** [703.]

Turdus polyglottos LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 169. Based mainly on The Mock-Bird, *Turdus minor cinereo-albus non maculatus* CATESBY, Carolina, 1, 27. (in Virginia.)

RANGE.—Chiefly in Austral zones from eastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Maryland south to eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, and sparingly north to New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. Accidental in Wisconsin, Ontario, Maine, and Nova Scotia; introduced in Bermuda.

Mimus polyglottos leucópterus (VIGORS). **Western Mockingbird.** [703*a*.]

Orpheus leucopterus VIGORS, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 17. (No locality mentioned = Monterey, California.)

RANGE.—Chiefly in Austral zones from central California, southern Wyoming, northwestern Nebraska, and western Kansas south to Cape San Lucas, Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz, and on the Tres Marias and Santa Barbara islands. Accidental on Guadalupe Island.

[Additional races of *M. polyglottos* occur in the Bahamas and West Indies.]

GENUS **DUMETELLA** S. D. W.

Dumetella S. D. W., Analyst, V, No. xviii, Jan., 1837, 206. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus felivox* VIEILLOT = *Muscicapa carolinensis* LINNAEUS.

Dumetélla carolinénsis (LINNAEUS). **Catbird.** [704.]

Muscicapa carolinensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 328. Based mainly on The Cat Bird, *Muscicapa vertice nigro* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 66. (in Carolina = Virginia.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition and Austral zones from central British Columbia, southern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to western Washington (rarely), northeastern Oregon, northern Utah, northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Texas, central Alabama, central Georgia, and northern Florida; resident in Bermuda. Winters from the Southern States to the Bahamas and Cuba and through Mexico to Panama; casual in winter north to Wisconsin, the Middle States, and Massachusetts. Accidental on the Farallon Islands and in Europe.

GENUS TOXOSTOMA WAGLER.

Toxostoma WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, [XXIV] 1831, Heft v (May), col. 528. Type, by monotypy, *Toxostoma vetula* WAGLER = *Orpheus curvirostris* SWAINSON.

Toxóstoma rûfum (LINNAEUS). **Brown Thrasher.** [705.]

Turdus rufus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 169. Based on the Fox-coloured Thrush, *Turdus ruffus* CATESBY, Carolina, 1, 28. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition and Austral zones from southern Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southeastern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and northern Maine south to the Gulf coast of eastern Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and central Florida, and from the base of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado eastward. Winters from southeastern Missouri and North Carolina to central southern Texas, central Florida, and casually farther north. Accidental in Arizona and Europe.

Toxostoma longiróstre sénnetti (RIDGWAY). **Sennett's Thrasher.** [706.]

Harporhynchus longirostris sennetti RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1888, 506 [Aug. 6]. (Southern Texas = Lomita, near Hidalgo, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral and upper Tropical zones from the lower Rio Grande Valley and Gulf coast of Texas (Corpus Christi) south to central Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosí; occasionally north to Galveston. [A closely allied race occurs in southeastern Mexico.]

Toxostoma cinéreum cinéreum (XANTUS). **San Lucas Thrasher.** [709.]

Harporhynchus cinereus XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 21–23 [Jan. 12, 1860], 298. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral and Arid Tropical zones of Lower California from about lat. 28° southward.

Toxostoma cinereum meárnsi (ANTHONY). **Mearns's Thrasher.** [709*a*.]

Harporhynchus cinereus mearnsi ANTHONY, Auk, XII, No. 1, Jan., 1895, 53. (San Quintin, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Pacific slope of northern Lower California (Lower Austral Zone) from lat. 28° 30′ to lat. 31°.

[An additional race of *T. cinereum* occurs in southern Mexico.]

Toxostoma béndirei (COUES). **Bendire's Thrasher.** [708.]

Harporhynchus Bendirei COUES, Amer. Nat., VII, No. 6, June, 1873, 330. (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral deserts of the Southwest. Breeds in southeastern California, Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Sonora. Winters south to northern Sinaloa. Accidental in Colorado and southwestern California (Los Angeles).

Toxostoma curviróstre pálmeri (COUES). **Palmer's Thrasher.** [707*a*.]

Harporhynchus curvirostris var. *palmeri* "RIDGW. Ms.," COUES, Key N. Amer. Birds, 1872, 351. (Tucson, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from central western Arizona south to Sonora and northern Chihuahua.

Toxostoma curvirostre curviróstre (SWAINSON). **Curve-billed Thrasher.** [707.]

Orpheus curvirostris SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 5, May, 1827, 369. (Table land [of Mexico] = near Temascáltepec.)

RANGE.—Austral and Arid Tropical zones from southeastern Arizona and southern New Mexico south to Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Vera Cruz.

Toxostoma curvirostre oberhólseri LAW. **Brownsville Thrasher.** [707*b*.]

Toxostoma curvirostris oberholseri LAW, Condor, XXX, No. 2, March 15, 1928, 151. (San Diego, Duval County, Texas.)

RANGE.—Southeastern Texas and northeastern Mexico (Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila).

Toxostoma redivívum redivívum (GAMBEL). **California Thrasher.** [710.]

Harpes rediviva GAMBEL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, No. 10, July–Aug., 1845 [Dec. 5], 264. (Monterey, in Upper California.)

RANGE.—Austral zones of California west of the high Sierra Nevada and the southeastern deserts, from Monterey and Placer counties through the San Diegan district to lat. 30° in Lower California.

Toxostoma redivivum sonómae GRINNELL. **Sonoma Thrasher.** [710*b*.]

Toxostoma redivivum sonomae GRINNELL, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 11, Oct. 21, 1915, 155. (One mile west of Guerneville, Sonoma County, California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone of northern California from the head of the Sacramento Valley (Baird, Shasta County) and the inner coast ranges (Covelo, Mendocino County) to Eldorado County, and in the coast belt through the San Francisco Bay region to Santa Cruz.

Toxostoma lecóntei lecóntei LAWRENCE. **Leconte's Thrasher.** [711.]

Toxostoma LeContei LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., V, 1851, 121. (California near the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers = Fort Yuma, California.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral deserts of southeastern California, extreme southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, Arizona, and northeastern Lower California south to San Felipe Bay; also in the southern San Joaquin Valley of California from Onyx and Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, to Huron, Fresno County.

Toxostoma lecontei arenícola (ANTHONY). **Desert Thrasher.** [711*a*.]

Harporhynchus lecontei arenicola ANTHONY, Auk, XIV, No. 2, April, 1897, 167. (Rosalia Bay, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast strip of Lower California (Lower Austral Zone), from lat. 26° to lat. 29°.

Toxostoma dorsâle dorsâle HENRY. **Crissal Thrasher.** [712.]

Toxostoma dorsalis HENRY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [X] 1858, No. 7–9, April–May [after April 19], 117. (Fort Thorn [Donna Ana Co., New Mexico].)

RANGE.—Breeds in deserts of the Austral zones from southern Nevada and southern Utah south to extreme northeastern Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, and from southeastern California to central western Texas.

Toxostoma dorsale trinitâtis GRINNELL. **Trinidad Thrasher.** [712*a*.]

Toxostoma crissale trinitatis GRINNELL, Condor, XXIX, No. 2, March 15, 1927, 122. (El Valle de la Trinidad, 2500 feet, lat. 31° 20′, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Trinidad Valley, northern Lower California.

GENUS OREOSCOPTES BAIRD.

Oreoscoptes BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xix, xxxv, [*Oroscoptes*, 346]. Type, by monotypy, *Orpheus montanus* TOWNSEND.

Oreoscóptes montánus (Townsend). **Sage Thrasher.** [702.]

Orpheus montanus J. K. Townsend, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 192. (Plains of the Rocky Mountains = Sandy Creek, lat. 42° N., long. 109° 30′ W., Wyoming.)

Range.—Arid sagebrush plains and foothills of the western United States. Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern British Columbia, central Montana, and western Nebraska south to southern California and northern New Mexico. Winters from southern California and the mountains of central Texas to northern Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas), Cape San Lucas, and casually to Guadalupe Island.

Family TURDIDAE. Thrushes, Bluebirds, Stonechats, and Solitaires.

Genus ARCEUTHORNIS Kaup.

Arceuthornis Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 93. Type, by subs. desig., *Turdus pilaris* Linnaeus (Gray, 1842).

★ **Arceuthórnis músicus** (Linnaeus). **Red-winged Thrush.** [760.]

Turdus musicus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 169. (in Europae sylvis = Sweden.)

Range.—Europe and Asia. Breeds in the northern countries. Winters from the British Isles and southern Europe to India and Persia. Accidental in Greenland (Frederikshaab, October 20, 1845).[1]

Genus TURDUS Linnaeus.

Turdus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 168. Type, by subs. desig., *Turdus merula* Linnaeus (Selby, 1825).

Túrdus migratórius migratórius Linnaeus. **Eastern Robin.** [761.]

Turdus migratorius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 292. Based mainly on The Fieldfare of Carolina, *Turdus pilaris, migratorius* Catesby, Carolina, I, 29. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina, winter migrant.)

Range.—Breeds in the Boreal, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from limit of trees in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Cook Inlet, Alaska, central Alberta, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Winters from central Kansas, Ohio Valley, and eastern Massachusetts (irregular farther north) to the Gulf coast and southern Florida, and to Nuevo

[1] Reinhardt, Journ. für Orn., 1854, 439; referred to *A. m. coburni* Sharpe by Schiøler.

Leon, Mexico. Accidental in Greenland, Bermuda, and Cuba. Introduced and locally established in England.

Turdus migratorius achrústerus (Batchelder). **Southern Robin.** [761*b*.]

Merula migratoria achrustera Batchelder, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 104, March 6, 1900. (Raleigh, North Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds in the southern part of the Upper Austral Zone from southern Illinois and Maryland to northern Mississippi, central Alabama, northern Georgia, and upper South Carolina.

Turdus migratorius caurínus (Grinnell). **Northwestern Robin.** [761*c*.]

Planesticus migratorius caurinus Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 2, Feb. 18, 1909, 241. (Windfall Harbor, Admiralty Island, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds from Glacier Bay, Alaska, south through the Pacific coast region of British Columbia and Washington.

Turdus migratorius propínquus Ridgway. **Western Robin.** [761*a*.]

Turdus propinquus Ridgway, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, II, No. 1, Jan., 1877, 9. (Western region including eastern base of Rocky Mountains = Laramie Peak, Wyoming.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian and Transition zones from southeastern British Columbia and Montana south to southern California, Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz, and from the Pacific coast east to the border of the Great Plains. Winters from southern British Columbia and Wyoming south to middle Lower California and to the highlands of Guatemala.

[An additional race of *T. migratorius* occurs in Mexico.]

Turdus confínis Baird. **San Lucas Robin.** [762.]

Turdus confinis Baird, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 2, June, 1864, 29. (Todos Santos, Cape St. Lucas [Lower California].)

Range.—Upper Austral Zone of the mountains in the Cape district of Lower California.

★ **Turdus mérula mérula** Linnaeus. **European Blackbird.** [761.1.]

Turdus merula Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 170. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—The British Isles and Europe. Accidental in Greenland.[1] [Related races occur in southern Spain, North Africa, and central Asia].

[1] Schiøler, Dansk Ornith. For. Tidssk., XI, Haeftea 3–4, Sept., 1917, 175.

Genus IXOREUS Bonaparte.

Ixoreus Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XXXVIII, No. 1 (for Jan. 2), 1854, 3 (note). Type, by orig. desig., *Turdus naevius* Gmelin.

Ixóreus naévius naévius (Gmelin). **Pacific Varied Thrush.** [763.]

Turdus naevius Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 817. Based on the Spotted Thrush Latham, General Synops., II, Pt. 1, 27. (in sinu Americae Natca = Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, B. C.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian and Upper Transition zones from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, south to Humboldt County, California. Winters from extreme southern Alaska south to southern California.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides (Swainson). **Northern Varied Thrush.** [763*a*.]

Orpheus meruloides Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 187 (pl. 38). (Fort Franklin, lat. 63½° [Great Bear Lake, Mackenzie].)

Range.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones from the Yukon Delta, Kowak Valley, and Mackenzie delta south to Prince William Sound, Alaska, the southern part of the Mackenzie Valley, and south in the mountains through eastern British Columbia to northwestern Montana and northeastern Oregon. Winters mainly in the interior of California south to Los Angeles County and irregularly to northern Lower California. Casual on Guadalupe Island; accidental in Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Quebec.

Genus HYLOCICHLA Baird.

Hylocichla Baird, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 1, June, 1864, 12. Type, by orig. desig., *Turdus mustelinus* Gmelin.

Hylocíchla mustelína (Gmelin). **Wood Thrush.** [755.]

Turdus mustelinus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 817. Based on the Tawny Thrush Latham, General Synops., II., Pt. i, 29. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from southern South Dakota, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southeastern Ontario, central New Hampshire, and southern Maine (casually) south to eastern Texas, Louisiana, southern Alabama, and northern Florida. Winters from Puebla, southern Mexico, to western Panama and occasionally in Florida. Casual in migration in the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica; accidental in Colorado and Bermuda.

Hylocichla guttáta guttáta (PALLAS). **Alaska Hermit Thrush.** [759.]

Muscicapa guttata PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1811, 465. (in insulis Americae praesertim Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Hudsonian Zone from south-central Alaska (Mt. McKinley) south to Kodiak Island, Cross Sound, and northern British Columbia. Winters south to Cape San Lucas, Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas; in migration east to eastern Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Hylocichla guttata nánus (AUDUBON). **Dwarf Hermit Thrush.** [759*c*.]

Turdus Nanus AUDUBON, Birds of Amer. (folio), IV, pl. 419, fig. 1, 1838 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 201). (valleys of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from Cross Sound, Alaska, south to the coast region of southern British Columbia. Winters south to California, Lower California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Hylocichla guttata slévini GRINNELL. **Monterey Hermit Thrush.** [759*d*.]

Hylocichla aonalaschkæ slevini GRINNELL, Auk, XVIII, No. 3, July, 1901, 258. (Vicinity of Point Sur, Monterey County, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone of the coast belt in California from northern Trinity County to southern Monterey County. South in migration and in winter to Lower California, Arizona, and Sonora.

Hylocichla guttata sequoiénsis (BELDING). **Sierra Hermit Thrush.** [759*e*.]

Turdus sequoiensis BELDING, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, 18, June 11, 1889. (Big Trees, [Calaveras Co., California].)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from southern British Columbia to southern California. Southeast in migration and in winter to Texas and northern Mexico.

Hylocichla guttata polionóta GRINNELL. **Mono Hermit Thrush.** [759*f*.]

Hylocichla guttata polionota GRINNELL, Condor, XX, No. 2, March 20, 1918, 89. (Wyman Creek, 8000 feet, White Mountains, Inyo County, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Hudsonian zones of the White Mountains, Mono and Inyo counties, California.

Hylocichla guttata aúduboni (BAIRD). **Audubon's Hermit Thrush.** [759*a*.]

Turdus auduboni BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 1, June, 1864, 16. (Ft. Bridger [Wyoming].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and upper Transition zones from southeastern British Columbia and Montana south to Nevada (Toyabe Mountains), and mountains of Arizona and New Mexico; also in the Sierra de la Laguna, Cape district of Lower California. Winters in western and central Texas and south over the Mexican tableland to Guatemala.

Hylocichla guttata fáxoni BANGS AND PENARD. **Eastern Hermit Thrush.** [759*b*.]

Hylocichla guttata faxoni BANGS AND PENARD, Auk, XXXVIII, No. 3, July 5, 1921, 433. (Shelburne, New Hampshire.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and southern Quebec south to central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Minnesota, northern Michigan, Ontario, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Long Island (locally), and the mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Winters from Massachusetts (locally) and the lower Delaware and Ohio valleys to Texas and Florida. Occasional in Bermuda; accidental in Greenland and Europe.

Hylocichla ustulâta ustulâta (NUTTALL). **Russet-backed Thrush.** [758.]

Turdus cestulatus [= *ustulatus*] NUTTALL, Manual Orn. U. S. and Canada, I, ed. 2, 1840, 400, 830 (and errata, p. vi). (Forests of Oregon = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian and Transition zones from Juneau, Alaska, to San Diego County, California. Winters from Vera Cruz, Guatemala, and Costa Rica to eastern Ecuador and British Guiana; transient in Lower California. Accidental in Iowa, Missouri, New Mexico, and South Carolina.

Hylocichla ustulata swaínsoni (TSCHUDI). **Olive-backed Thrush.** [758*a*.]

Turdus Swainsoni "Cab. MSS." TSCHUDI, Fauna Peruana, Aves, 1845, 28. New name for *Merula wilsoni* SWAINSON, nec *Turdus wilsoni* BONAPARTE. (Carleton House [Saskatchewan River], lat. 53°.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the lower Hudsonian and Canadian zones from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, eastern Oregon, northern California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, northern Michigan, New York, northern New England, and in the mountains to Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Winters from southern Mexico to Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. Casual in Lower California, Cuba, and Bermuda.

Hylocichla mínima alíciae (BAIRD.) **Gray-cheeked Thrush.** [757.]

Turdus aliciae BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, and LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxxi, 210, 217. (Illinois and upper Missouri = West Northfield, Illinois.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian Zone in a narrow belt just south of tree limit from northeastern Siberia through northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba to central Quebec, and in Newfoundland. Migrates through eastern North America and along the east coast of Central America and winters in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and British Guiana; west in migration to Montana, Kansas, and Texas. Accidental in Cuba, Greenland, and Heligoland.

Hylocichla minima mínima (LAFRESNAYE). **Bicknell's Thrush.** [757*a*.]

Turdus minimus LAFRESNAYE, Revue Zool., XI, [No. 1] Jan., 1848, 5. (ad Bogotam in Nova-Granada = Bogotá, Colombia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and upper Canadian zones in Nova Scotia, the mountains of northern New England, the Catskills and Adirondacks of New York, and probably in the mountains of western Massachusetts. Migrates through the southeastern United States and the Bahamas and winters in Haiti and Venezuela.

Hylocichla fuscéscens fuscéscens (STEPHENS). **Veery.** [756.]

Turdus Fuscescens STEPHENS, in SHAW, General Zoology, X, Pt. i, Sept., 1817, 182. (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the lower Canadian and Transition zones from Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Anticosti Island south to northern Indiana, northern Ohio, and New Jersey, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina and northern Georgia. Migrates through Yucatan and Central America and winters in Colombia, British Guiana, and Brazil.

Hylocichla fuscescens salicícola RIDGWAY. **Willow Thrush.** [756*a*.]

Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IV, 1882, 374 [April 13]. (Fort Garland, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the lower Canadian and Transition zones from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and Wisconsin (and apparently also Newfoundland) south to central Oregon, Nevada, Utah, northern New Mexico, and central Iowa. Winters in South America to Brazil. Casual in migration to Indiana, Wisconsin, Mississippi, and the eastern United States.

GENUS **SIALIA** SWAINSON.

Sialia SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 5, May, 1827, 369. Type, by monotypy, *Sialia azurea* SWAINSON = *Motacilla sialis* LINNAEUS.

Siália siális siális (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Bluebird.** [766.]

Motacilla sialis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 187. Based mainly on The Blew Bird, *Rubicula americana caerulea* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 47. (in Bermudis and America calidiore = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the lower Canadian to the Lower Austral zone from southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida; casually west to base of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado; resident in Bermuda. Winters most commonly south of the Ohio Valley and the Middle States, casually farther north. Accidental in Cuba.[1]

Sialia sialis fúlva BREWSTER. **Azure Bluebird.** [766*a*.]

Sialia sialis fulva BREWSTER, Auk, II, No. 1, Jan., 1885, 85. (Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from the mountains of southern Arizona south to Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz. Winters south to northern Guatemala.

Sialia mexicána baírdi RIDGWAY. **Chestnut-backed Bluebird.** [767*a*.]

Sialia mexicana bairdi RIDGWAY, Auk, XI, No. 2, April, 1894, 151, 157. (Camp 110, New Mexico = Cactus Pass, 20 miles east of Kingman, Mohave Co., Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from Utah, Colorado, and central western Texas south to Durango and Zacatecas. Winters from southern Utah and southern Colorado south to Sonora and Zacatecas. Accidental in Iowa.

Sialia mexicana occidentális TOWNSEND. **Western Bluebird.** [767.]

Sialia occidentalis J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 188. (Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southern British Columbia east to northern Idaho and western Montana and south to southern California. Winters south to San Diego County, California, and extreme northern Lower California.

Sialia mexicana anabélae ANTHONY. **San Pedro Bluebird.** [767*b*.]

Sialia mexicana anabelæ ANTHONY, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, sig. 6, Oct. 11, 1889, 79. (San Pedro Martir Mountain, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez of northern Lower California (chiefly Transition Zone). In winter scattering somewhat to adjacent lowlands.

[Additional races of *S. mexicana* occur in Mexico and Central America.]

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[1] The resident Bluebird of peninsular Florida has been separated as *S. s. grata* BANGS (Auk, XV, April, 1898, 182).

Sialia currucoïdes (Bechstein). **Mountain Bluebird.** [768.]

Motacilla s. *Sylvia Curucoides* "Borkh.", Bechstein, in Latham, Allgem. Ueb. Vögel, III, Pt. ii, 1798, 546 (pl. 121). (Virginien = Western America.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian and locally in the upper Transition zones from southern Yukon, northwestern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to the mountains of southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, and from the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada to southwestern North Dakota and western Nebraska. Winters from California and Colorado south to Guadalupe Island, Lower California, and Sonora, and east to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Casual at Great Slave Lake; accidental at Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake.

Genus **OENANTHE** Vieillot.

Oenanthe Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 43. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus leucurus* Latham = *T. leucurus* Gmelin.

Oenánthe oenánthe oenánthe (Linnaeus). **European Wheatear.** [765.]

Motacilla Oenanthe Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 186. (in Europae apricis lapidosis = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from the British Isles, Scandinavian Peninsula, central Europe, and high mountains of southern Europe east to northern and east-central Alaska and south to the mouth of the Yukon and the Pribilof Islands. Winters southward to India and eastern Africa.

Oenanthe oenanthe leucórhoa (Gmelin). **Greenland Wheatear.** [765*a*.]

Motacilla leucorhoa Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 966. (in fluvium Senegal = Senegal River.)

Range.—Breeds in the Arctic Zone from Ellesmere Island and Boothia Peninsula east to Greenland and Iceland and south to northern Quebec. Winters in West Africa, migrating through the British Isles and France. Casual in migration or winter in Keewatin, Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Bermuda, and Cuba.

[Additional races of *O. oenanthe* occur in northern Africa, Turkestan, and Spain.]

Genus **CYANOSYLVIA** Brehm.

Cyano-sylvia Brehm, Isis von Oken, XXI, 1828, Heft viii (Aug.), col. 920. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla suecica* Linnaeus.

Cyanosýlvia suécica (Linnaeus). **Red-spotted Bluethroat.** [764.]

Motacilla suecica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 187. (in Europae alpinis = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Sweden, Russia, and Siberia. Winters in northern Africa and India. Casual or local in western Alaska, breeding at Cape Blossom [1] and Meade Point.[2] [Allied races occur in Europe and Asia.]

GENUS CALLIOPE GOULD.

Calliope GOULD, Birds Europe (Pt. 16), II, March 1, 1836, pl. 118 and text. Type, by monotypy, *Calliope lathami* GOULD = *Motacilla calliope* PALLAS.

* **Callíope callíope camtschatkénsis** (GMELIN). **Greater Kamchatka Nightingale.** [764.1.]

Turdus camtschatkensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 817. (Camtschatca.)

RANGE.—Northeastern Asia. Casual on Kiska Island, Alaska (June 17, 1911).[3] [A closely allied race occurs in Siberia.]

GENUS MYADESTES SWAINSON.

Myadestes SWAINSON, Nat. Libr., XIII, Flycatchers, 1838, 132. Type, by monotypy, *Myadestes genibarbis* SWAINSON.

Myadéstes tównsendi (AUDUBON). **Townsend's Solitaire.** [754.]

Ptilogony's [sic] *Townsendi* AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, pl. 419, fig. 2, 1838 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 206). (Columbia River = near Astoria, Oregon.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from central eastern Alaska, southwestern Mackenzie, and central western Alberta south through the Sierra Nevada to the San Bernardino Mountains, California, and through the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico; reported breeding in the Transition Zone in the mountains of Durango, Zacatecas, and Coahuila, Mexico. Winters from southern British Columbia and Montana southward, straggling to northern Lower California, central Texas, Kansas, and eastern Nebraska. Accidental in Illinois and New York.

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[1] Grinnell, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 1, 1900, 64.

[2] Bishop, in litt.

[3] Bent, Smithson. Misc. Coll., LVI, No. 32, Feb. 12, 1912, 22.

Family SYLVIIDAE. Warblers, Gnatcatchers, and Kinglets.

Subfamily SYLVIINAE. Warblers.

Genus ACANTHOPNEUSTE Blasius.

Acanthopneuste J. H. Blasius, Naumannia, Vol. VIII, Heft 4–6, 1858 [1859?], 313. Type, by subs. desig., *Phyllopneuste borealis* Blasius (Salvadori, 1881).

Acanthopneúste boreális kénnicotti (Baird). **Kennicott's Willow Warbler.** [747.]

Phyllopneuste Kennicotti Baird, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, Pt. 2, 1869, 313 (pl. xxx, fig. 2). (St. Michael's in Norton Sound, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds in western Alaska (St. Michael, Nushagak, Alloknagik River, Kowak River, etc.). Winters in southeastern Asia. [A closely related race occurs in northern Asia.]

Genus LOCUSTELLA Kaup.

Locustella Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 107. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia locustella* Latham.

* **Locustélla ochoténsis** (Middendorff). **Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler.** [747.1.]

Sylvia (*Locustella*) *ochotensis* Middendorff, Reise Sibir., II, Pt. ii, 1853, 185 (pl. xvi, fig. 7). (Mouth of Ouda River, Ockhotsk Sea.)

Range.—Eastern Asia, from Kamchatka to the Kuriles and Bering Island, south in migration to the Moluccas. Accidental on Nunivak Island, Alaska.[1]

Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE. Gnatcatchers.

Genus POLIOPTILA Sclater.

Polioptila Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXIII, 1855, No. 274 [March 27], 11. Type, by orig. desig., *Motacilla caerulea* Linnaeus.

Polióptila caerúlea caerúlea (Linnaeus). **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.** [751.]

Motacilla caerulea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 337. Based on the Little Blue-grey Flycatcher Edwards, Gleanings, 194. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pa.)

[1] Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XVII, No. 8, July 10, 1928.

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower and Upper Austral zones from eastern Nebraska, Iowa, and southern parts of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, southwestern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and southern New Jersey south to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida. Winters from southern Texas, southern Mississippi, and the coast of South Carolina (rarely Virginia) to the Bahamas and Cuba, and through eastern Mexico to Yucatan and Guatemala. Casual northward to southeastern Minnesota, New England, and New York.

Polioptila caerulea amoenissima GRINNELL. **Western Gnatcatcher.** [751*b*.]

Polioptila caerulea amoenissima GRINNELL, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XV, No. 16, Sept. 15, 1926, 494. (Pleasant Valley, Mariposa County, California, 600 feet.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern interior California (Shasta County), southern Nevada, southern Utah, and Colorado (El Paso County) south to northern Lower California, Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima. Winters from southern California southward.

Polioptila caerulea obscúra RIDGWAY. **San Lucas Gnatcatcher.** [751*a*.]

Polioptila caerulea obscura RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 535 (note), March 21, 1883 [April 3]. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Austral zones of southern Lower California, north to about lat. 28°.

[Additional races of *P. caerulea* occur in Mexico and the Bahamas.]

Polioptila melanúra melanúra LAWRENCE. **Plumbeous Gnatcatcher.** [752.]

Polioptila melanura LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1857, 168. (Texas = Rio Grande Valley.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from southeastern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, west-central New Mexico, and the Rio Grande Valley south to Tamaulipas, Sonora, Nuevo Leon, and San Felipe Bay, Lower California.

Polioptila melanura margarítae RIDGWAY. **Margarita Gnatcatcher.** [752*b*.]

Polioptila margaritæ RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. iii, 1904, 733. [Santa] Margarita Island [Lower California].

RANGE.—Lower California from about lat. 29° to lat. 24° 30′.

Polioptila melanura abbreviáta GRINNELL. **Xantus's Gnatcatcher.** [752*a*.]

Polioptila melanura abbreviata GRINNELL, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XV, No. 16, Sept. 15, 1926, 497. (Cape San Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California (Arid Tropical and Lower Austral zones), north to La Paz.

Polioptila melanura californica Brewster. **Black-tailed Gnatcatcher.** [753.]

Polioptila californica Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, No. 2, April, 1881, 103. (Riverside, San Bernardino [= Riverside] Co., California.)

Range.—San Diegan district of southern California from Ventura south to about lat. 30° in northwestern Lower California.

Subfamily **REGULINAE.** Kinglets.

Genus **REGULUS** Cuvier.

Regulus Cuvier, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, 1800, table ii. Type, by monotypy, Les Roitelets = *Motacilla regulus* Linnaeus.

Régulus sátrapa sátrapa Lichtenstein. **Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet.** [748.]

Regulus satrapa Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl., 1823, 35. (Am. sept. = North America.)

Range.—Breeds in Boreal zones from central Alberta, central Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to Minnesota, Michigan, New York, the highlands of Massachusetts, and in the higher Alleghanies south to North Carolina. Winters from Iowa (casually Minnesota), Ontario, and New Brunswick to northern Florida and Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Regulus satrapa olivàceus Baird. **Western Golden-crowned Kinglet.** [748*a*.]

Regulus satrapa var. *olivaceus* Baird, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 5, July, 1864, 65. (Puget Sound, wintering to Fort Crook = Simiahmoo, Washington.)

Range.—Breeds in Boreal zones from Kodiak Island and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, south to the San Jacinto Mountains, California, and New Mexico. Winters from British Columbia (casually Alaska) to the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala.

Genus **CORTHYLIO** Cabanis.

Corthylio Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., I, No. 2, March, 1853, 83. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla calendula* Linnaeus (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874).

Corthýlio caléndula caléndula (Linnaeus). **Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet.** [749.]

Motacilla Calendula Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 337. Based on The Ruby-crowned Wren Edwards, Gleanings, 95. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and west-central Quebec to southern Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia (casually Michigan and Maine). Winters from southern British Columbia, Iowa, and Virginia (casually farther north) south over the United States and the Mexican tableland to Guatemala, and in Lower California. Accidental in Greenland.

Corthylio calendula cineráceus (GRINNELL). **Western Ruby-crowned Kinglet.** [749*c*.]

Regulus calendula cineraceus GRINNELL, Condor, VI, No. 1, January 15, 1904, 25. (Strain's Camp, Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles County, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone of the Siskiyou Mountains and Sierra Nevada south to Tulare County, California, and less commonly in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains; also in northern Idaho. Winters in the San Diegan district and in the interior valleys west of the Sierra Nevada, and throughout Lower California.

Corthylio calendula grinnélli (PALMER). **Sitka Kinglet.** [749*a*.]

Regulus calendula grinnelli W. PALMER, Auk, XIV, No. 4, Oct., 1897, 399. (Sitka, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast. Breeds from Prince William Sound and Skagway, Alaska, to British Columbia. Winters south to middle California.

Corthylio calendula obscúrus (RIDGWAY). **Dusky Kinglet.** [749*b*.]

Regulus calendula obscurus RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 184. (Guadeloupe [= Guadalupe] Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

FAMILY PRUNELLIDAE. ACCENTORS.

GENUS PRUNELLA VIEILLOT.

Prunella VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 43. Type, by monotypy, Fauvette de haie BUFFON = *Motacilla modularis* LINNAEUS.

★ **Prunélla montanélla** (PALLAS). **Mountain Accentor.** [749.1.]

Motacilla montanella PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 695. (in Dauuriam = Dauria.)

RANGE.—Siberia, from the Ural Mountains to Bering Sea, south to Transbaikalia, the Tian Shan Mountains, and Mongolia. Winters in north China

and Chosen (Korea). Occasional in Europe; accidental on Nunivak Island, Alaska.[1]

Family MOTACILLIDAE. Wagtails and Pipits.

Genus MOTACILLA Linnaeus.

Motacilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 184. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla alba* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

★ **Motacílla álba álba** Linnaeus. **White Wagtail.** [694.]

Motacilla alba Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 185. (Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from Iceland and Scandinavia to the Mediterranean Sea, east to the Ural Mountains. Winters in tropical Africa, Madeira, and the Canary Islands. Accidental in northern Ungava (Fort Chimo, Aug. 29, 1883),[2] and Greenland (Godhavn).[3]

★ **Motacilla alba oculáris** Swinhoe. **Swinhoe's Wagtail.** [695.]

Motacilla ocularis Swinhoe, Ibis, [ser. 1] II, No. 1, Jan., 1860, 55. (Amoy, China.)

Range.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia. Winters south to southern China. Casual in western Alaska (Attu Island, Aleutian chain,[4] and mouth of Yukon[5]); accidental in Lower California (La Paz, Jan. 9, 1882).[6]

★ **Motacilla alba lúgens** Kittlitz. **Black-backed Wagtail.** [695.1.]

Motacilla lugens "Pallas", Kittlitz, Kupfertafeln zur Naturg. Vög., Heft 2, 1833, 16. (Kamtschatka.)

Range.—Kamchatka, Kurile, and Commander islands. Casual on Attu Island, Aleutian chain (May, 1913).[7]

[Additional races of *M. alba* occur in Europe and Asia.]

Motacilla fláva alascénsis (Ridgway). **Alaska Yellow Wagtail.** [696.]

Budytes flavus alascensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 28, Sept. 30, 1903, 105. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

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[1] Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XVII, 1928, 251.

[2] Turner, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 236.

[3] Arctic Manual, 1875. Said to breed on east coast (Schiøler).

[4] Turner, Contrib. Nat. Hist. Alaska, 1886, 178; bird seen May 14, 1881, may have been *M. a. lugens*.

[5] Bishop, N. A. Fauna, No. 19, 1900, 91; six seen supposed to have been this race.

[6] Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IV, 1882, 414.

[7] Thayer and Bangs, Auk, XXXVIII, 1921, 460.

RANGE.—Breeds in the Arctic Zone in extreme northeastern Siberia and western Alaska from Point Barrow and Kotzebue Sound to Nushagak River; migrates through the western Aleutian Islands to eastern Asia. [Additional races of *M. flava* occur in Europe and Asia.]

GENUS ANTHUS BECHSTEIN.

Anthus BECHSTEIN, Gemein. Naturg. Deutschl., II, 1805, 302. Type, by subs. desig., *Alauda campestris* LINNAEUS (Mathews, 1915).

Ánthus spinolétta rubéscens (TUNSTALL). **American Pipit.** [697.]

Alauda rubescens TUNSTALL, Orn. Brit., 1771, 2. (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Arctic Zone from northeastern Siberia, northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, lat. 68° on the west coast of Davis Strait, and lat. 70° on the west coast of Greenland south to Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, Quebec (Gaspé), and Newfoundland, and from the Aleutian Islands to Prince William Sound; also on high mountains south to Oregon, Colorado, and New Mexico. Winters from northern California and the Ohio and lower Delaware valleys to the Gulf coast, Lower California, and Guatemala. Casual in Bermuda; accidental in Heligoland.

★ **Anthus spinoletta japónicus** TEMMINCK AND SCHLEGEL. **Japanese Pipit.** [697.1.]

Anthus pratensis japonicus TEMMINCK AND SCHLEGEL, in SIEBOLD, Fauna Japonica, Aves, 1847, 59. (Japan.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Kamchatka, eastern Siberia as far as the Lena River, and in the Kurile Islands. Winters south to Japan and China. Casual on Nunivak Island, Alaska (September 10, 1927).[1]

[Additional races of *A. spinoletta* occur in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa.]

★ **Anthus praténsis** (LINNAEUS). **Meadow Pipit.** [698.]

Alauda pratensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 166. (in Europae pratis = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Iceland, the Faroes and over the greater part of Europe. Winters in northern Africa. Accidental in Greenland.[2]

★ **Anthus cervínus** (PALLAS). **Red-throated Pipit.** [699.]

Motacilla Cervina PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1811, 511. (in Camtschatka = Kamchatka.)

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[1] Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XVII, July 10, 1928, 250.

[2] Arctic Manual, 1875. Said to breed occasionally (Schiøler).

RANGE.—Breeds on the tundras of northern Siberia and locally in northern Europe. Winters southward to southern China, Egypt, and Abyssinia. Accidental in western Alaska (St. Michael, 1867),[1] Aleutian Islands,[2] and Lower California (San José del Cabo, Jan. 26, 1883).[3]

Anthus spráguei (AUDUBON). **Sprague's Pipit.** [700.]

Alauda Spragueii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.), VII, 1844, 334 (pl. 486). (Near Ft. Union [western North Dakota].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from west-central Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba south to western Montana and North Dakota. Winters from Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Mississippi through eastern and central Mexico to Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Michoacan. Casual in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

FAMILY BOMBYCILLIDAE. WAXWINGS.

GENUS BOMBYCILLA VIEILLOT.

Bombycilla VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 88. Type, by monotypy, *Bombycilla cedrorum* VIEILLOT.

Bombycílla gárrula pallídiceps REICHENOW. **Bohemian Waxwing.** [618.]

Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps REICHENOW, Orn. Monatsb., XVI, No. 12, December, 1908, 191. (Shesly Fluss im nördlichen Britisch Columbien = Shesly River, British Columbia.)

RANGE.—Breeds from western Alaska to northern Mackenzie and northeastern Manitoba south to southern British Columbia and southern Alberta. Winters east to Nova Scotia and south irregularly to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, California, and Arizona. [Allied races occur in northern Europe and Asia.]

Bombycilla cedrórum VIEILLOT. **Cedar Waxwing.** [619.]

Bombycilla cedrorum VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 88 (pl. 57). (Amérique depuis le Canada jusqu'au Mexique = eastern North America.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to northwestern California, northern New Mexico, Kansas, northern Arkansas,

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[1] Turner, Contrib. Nat. Hist. Alaska, 1886, 180.

[2] Zander, Journ. für Orn., 1853, Extraheft I, 64.

[3] Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, 156.

North Carolina, and northern Georgia. Winters throughout nearly all of the United States and southward to Cuba, Mexico, Lower California, and Panama. Accidental in the Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, and the British Isles.

Family PTILOGONATIDAE. Silky Flycatchers.

Genus PHAINOPEPLA Baird.

Phainopepla Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xix, xxxiv, [credited to Sclater on] 923. Type, by orig. desig., *Ptilogonys nitens* Swainson.

Phainopépla nítens lépida Van Tyne. **Phainopepla.** [620.]

Phainopepla nitens lepida Van Tyne, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 149, May 22, 1925. (Riverside, California.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from central California, southern Utah, and central western Texas south to Cape San Lucas and northwestern Mexico. Winters from southern California southward. Casual in central Nevada and northern California. [A closely related race occurs in Mexico.]

Family LANIIDAE. Shrikes.

Subfamily LANIINAE. Typical Shrikes.

Genus LANIUS Linnaeus.

Lanius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 93. Type, by subs. desig., *Lanius excubitor* Linnaeus (Swainson, 1824).

Lánius boreális boreális Vieillot. **Northern Shrike.** [621.]

Lanius borealis Vieillot, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 80 (pl. 50). (Centre des États-Unis = New York.)

Range.—Breeds in the Hudsonian Zone and locally in the Canadian from northern Ungava to southern Ontario and southern Quebec, west at least to the east side of Hudson Bay. Winters southward to Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina (casually).

Lanius borealis invíctus Grinnell. **Northwestern Shrike.** [621*a*.]

Lanius borealis invictus Grinnell, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. I, Nov., 1900, 54. (Kowak River, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian Zone from northwestern Alaska and Mackenzie south to extreme northern British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Winters irregularly south to northern California, Arizona (casually), New Mexico, and Texas; east to Minnesota.

Lanius ludoviciánus ludoviciánus LINNAEUS. **Loggerhead Shrike.** [622.]

Lanius ludovicianus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 134. Based on *Lanius Ludovicianus*, La Pie-griesche de la Louisiane BRISSON, Orn., II, 162. (in Ludovicia = Louisiana.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of the Atlantic and Gulf States from southern North Carolina to southern Florida and west through southern Georgia and Alabama to central Louisiana.

Lanius ludovicianus mígrans PALMER. **Migrant Shrike.** [622*e*.]

Lanius ludovicianus migrans W. PALMER, Auk, XV, No. 3, July, 1898, 248. (Kingston, Ontario [Canada].)

RANGE.—Breeds chiefly in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southeastern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Maine, and New Brunswick south to northeastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, southern Illinois, northwestern Pennsylvania, Kentucky, western North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and the interior of Virginia (but only locally in the eastern states). Winters chiefly in the Mississippi Valley and Texas, irregularly north to southern New England.

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorídes SWAINSON. **White-rumped Shrike.** [622*a*.]

Lanius excubitorides SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 (1832), 115 (pl. 34). (Carlton House, Saskatchewan Plains.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Austral zones (locally Transition) from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to southeastern California, extreme northeastern Lower California, Arizona, Texas, and northern Mexico (to Nayarit and Durango), and from the western border of the Great Basin east to long. 98°. Winters in the southwestern United States and south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.[1]

Lanius ludovicianus gámbeli RIDGWAY. **California Shrike.** [622*b*.]

Lanius ludovicianus gambeli RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 467. (California, especially coast district = Calaveras County.)

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[1] Includes *L. l. sonoriensis* and *L. l. nevadensis* A. H. MILLER (Condor, XXXII, 1930, 155).

RANGE.—Breeds (mainly in Austral zones) from the interior valleys of British Columbia south through central Washington and central Oregon to lat. 32° in Lower California; west to the Pacific coast from Sonoma County southward, also east to southwestern Montana and northern Utah. Winters in California and Lower California, and in western Mexico south to Morelos.

Lanius ludovicianus nélsoni OBERHOLSER. **Nelson's Shrike.** [622*f*.]

Lanius ludovicianus nelsoni OBERHOLSER, Condor, XX, No. 6, Dec. 12, 1918, 209. (Todos Santos, southern Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California north to lat. 29°, and on Santa Margarita Island; in the Arid Tropical and Lower Sonoran zones.[1]

Lanius ludovicianus ánthonyi MEARNS. **Island Shrike.** [622*c*.]

Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi MEARNS, Auk, XV, No. 3, July, 1898, 261. (Santa Cruz Island, California.)

RANGE.—Santa Barbara Islands, California.[2]

FAMILY STURNIDAE. STARLINGS.

GENUS STURNUS LINNAEUS.

Sturnus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 167. Type, by subs. desig., *Sturnus vulgaris* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

★★ **Stúrnus vulgáris vulgáris** LINNAEUS. **Starling.** [493.]

Sturnus vulgaris LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 167. (in Europa, Africa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Western and central Europe. Winters south to Africa. Accidental in Greenland. Introduced in 1890 in New York City and thence has spread as far north as New Brunswick, southwestern Quebec, and southeastern Ontario, west to Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, and south to Texas, Mississippi, and Florida. [Many allied races in Europe and Asia.]

GENUS AETHIOPSAR OATES.

Æthiopsar "SHARPE," OATES, Fauna British India (Birds), I, Dec., 1889, 539. Type, by subs. desig., *Pastor fuscus* WAGLER (Sharpe, 1892).

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[1] Includes *L. l. grinnelli* OBERHOLSER (Wilson Bull., XXXI, 1919, 87).

[2] Includes *L. l. mearnsi* RIDGWAY (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, 1903, 108).

★★ **Aethiópsar cristatéllus cristatéllus** (LINNAEUS). **Crested Mynah.** [493.1.]

Gracula cristatella LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 109. (China.)

RANGE.—Lowlands of south China. Introduced and naturalized in Vancouver, British Columbia, and has spread thence up the Fraser River Valley and to other points.

FAMILY VIREONIDAE. VIREOS.

SUBFAMILY VIREONINAE. TYPICAL VIREOS.

GENUS VIREO VIEILLOT.

Vireo VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 83. Type, by subs. desig., *Vireo musicus* VIEILLOT = *Muscicapa noveboracensis* GMELIN = *Tanagra grisea* BODDAERT (Gray, 1840).

SUBGENUS VIREO VIEILLOT.

Víreo atricapíllus WOODHOUSE. **Black-capped Vireo.** [630.]

Vireo atricapilla WOODHOUSE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 2, March–April, 1852 [June 9], 60. (San Pedro River, 208 miles from San Antonio, on the road to El Paso del Norte [Texas].)

RANGE.—Breeds from central southern Kansas to central Texas. Probably winters in Mexico south to Sinaloa and the volcano of Toluca. Accidental in Nebraska.

Vireo gríseus gríseus (BODDAERT). **White-eyed Vireo.** [631.]

Tanagra grisea BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 45. Based on the Tanagra olive de la Louisiane DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl., 724, fig. 1. (Louisiana.)

RANGE—Breeds chiefly in Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts to central Texas and southern Florida. Winters from Texas, southern Alabama, southern Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina through eastern Mexico to Yucatan and Honduras. Casual north to Michigan, Vermont, Ontario, and New Brunswick, and in Cuba.

Vireo griseus máynardi BREWSTER. **Key West Vireo.** [631*a*.]

Vireo noveboracensis maynardi BREWSTER, Auk, IV, No. 2, April, 1887, 148. (Key West, Florida.)

RANGE.—Florida Keys.

Vireo griseus bermudiánus BANGS AND BRADLEE. **Bermuda Vireo.** [631*b*.]

Vireo bermudianus BANGS AND BRADLEE, Auk, XVIII, No. 3, July, 1901, 252. (Hamilton, Bermuda.)

RANGE.—Bermuda.

Vireo griseus mícrus NELSON. **Rio Grande Vireo.** [631*c*.]

Vireo noveboracensis micrus NELSON, Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 30. (Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south to Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosí.

Vireo húttoni húttoni CASSIN. **Hutton's Vireo.** [632.]

Vireo Huttoni CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 7, Dec., 1850–Feb., 1851 [June 30, 1851], 150 (pl. 10, fig. 1). (Monterey, California; Georgilam [Georgetown], California = Monterey.)

RANGE.—Pacific coast strip (Transition and Upper Austral zones) from extreme southern British Columbia (chiefly Vancouver Island) south through Washington, Oregon, and California west of the high Sierra, to about lat. 30° in northwestern Lower California.

Vireo huttoni stéphensi BREWSTER. **Stephens's Vireo.** [632*a*.]

Vireo huttoni stephensi BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club., VII, No. 3, July, 1882, 142. (Morse's Well, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Southern Arizona to central western Texas and south to Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, and Nayarit.

Vireo huttoni cognátus RIDGWAY. **Frazar's Vireo.** [632*d*.]

Vireo huttoni cognatus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 28, Sept. 30, 1903, 107. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California, in the Upper Austral Zone.

Vireo bélli bélli AUDUBON. **Bell's Vireo.** [633.]

Vireo Bellii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.), VII, 1844, 333 (pl. 485). (Near St. Joseph, Missouri.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Austral zones from northeastern Colorado, southern South Dakota, northern Illinois, and northwestern Indiana to eastern Texas and Tamaulipas. Winters from Mexico to northern Nicaragua. Accidental in New Hampshire and Michigan.

Vireo belli médius OBERHOLSER. **Texas Vireo.** [633*b*.]

Vireo bellii medius OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1903, 17. (Boquillas, Texas.)

RANGE.—Southwestern Texas (Presidio, Brewster, and Kinney counties) south to Coahuila and Guanajuato, central Mexico, and Guatemala.

Vireo belli arizónae Ridgway. Arizona Vireo. [633a.]

Vireo belli arizonæ Ridgway. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 28, September 30, 1903, 108. (Tucson, Arizona.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone of southeastern California (along the Colorado River), southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and central western Texas south to Chihuahua and Sinaloa. Winter range not determined.

Vireo belli pusillus Coues. Least Vireo. [633c.]

Vireo pusillus Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVIII] 1866, No. 1, Jan.–March [June 11], 76. (Cape St. Lucas [Lower California].)

Range.—Breeds chiefly in the Lower Austral Zone from the upper Sacramento Valley, California, mainly west of the high Sierra, to about lat. 30° in Lower California. Winters in southern Lower California and Mexico.

Vireo vicinior Coues. Gray Vireo. [634.]

Vireo vicinior Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVIII] 1866, No. 1, Jan.–March [June 11], 75. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

Range.—Southern California south from Kern County, southern Nevada, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and southwestern Colorado south to northwestern Lower California, Sonora, and Durango.

Subgenus LANIVÍREO Baird.

Lanivireo Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, cx, cxxxv [= xxxv], 329. Type, by orig. desig., *Vireo flavifrons* Vieillot.

Vireo flavifrons Vieillot. Yellow-throated Vireo. [628.]

Vireo flavifrons Vieillot, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 85 (pl. 54). (États Unis = eastern United States.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from east-central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southeastern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and Maine south to central Texas, central Louisiana, central Alabama, and northern Florida. Winters from Yucatan and southern Mexico through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela, casually in Cuba and the Bahamas.

Vireo solitarius solitarius (Wilson). Blue-headed Vireo. [629.]

Muscicapa solitaria Wilson, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 143 (pl. 17, fig. 6). (Bartram's Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to central Alberta, northern North Dakota, central Minnesota, Michigan, the mountains of southern Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Winters in the Gulf states from Texas to Florida and from eastern Mexico to northern Nicaragua. Accidental in Cuba.

Vireo solitarius altícola BREWSTER. Mountain Vireo. [626c.]

Vireo solitarius altícola BREWSTER, Auk, III, No. 1, Jan., 1886, 111. (Highlands, Macon Co., North Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones of the Alleghanies from western Maryland to eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia. Winters in the lowlands from South Carolina to Florida.

Vireo solitarius plúmbeus COUES. Plumbeous Vireo. [626.]

Vireo plumbeus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (XVIII) 1866, No. 1, Jan.–March (June 11), 74. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Nevada, northern Utah, southern Montana, northeastern Wyoming, and southwestern South Dakota south through Arizona and central western Texas to Chihuahua and the mountains of Vera Cruz. Winters south to Oaxaca and Colima.

Vireo solitarius cássini XANTUS. Cassin's Vireo. [626a.]

Vireo cassini XANTUS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [X] 1858, pag. 7–9, April–May (May 5), 117. (Fort Tejon, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from central British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, Idaho, and western Montana south through California and western Nevada to the sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California. Winters in Mexico south to Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, and Chiapas; also in western Guatemala; migrates through Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Vireo solitarius lucasánus BREWSTER. San Lucas Vireo. [626d.]

Vireo solitarius lucasanus BREWSTER, Auk, VIII, No. 2, April, 1891, 147. (San José del Rancho, near Triunfo, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape district of Lower California, in the Upper Austral Zone.

Subgenus VIREOSÝLVA BONAPARTE.

Vireosylva BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 28. Type, by subsequent desig., *Muscicapa olivacea* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

Vireo calídris barbátulus (Cabanis). Black-whiskered Vireo. [623.]

Phyllomanes barbatulus Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., III, No. 18, Nov., 1855, 467. (Cuba.)

Range.—Breeds on west coast of southern Florida (as far north as Anclote Keys), Key West, Dry Tortugas, Haiti, Cuba, Little Cayman, and the Bahamas. Winters in Colombia. [Allied races are found in the West Indies.]

★ Vireo flavovíridis flavovíridis (Cassin). Yellow-green Vireo. [625.]

Vireosylvia flavoviridis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 7, Dec., 1850–Feb., 1851 [June 30, 1851], 152. (Panama and San Juan de Nicaragua = Nicaragua.)

Range.—Breeds in Mexico from Sinaloa, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas south to Costa Rica. Winters chiefly in Amazonian Ecuador and Peru. Accidental at Brownsville, Texas, (Aug. 23, 1877),[1] Riverside, California (Oct. 1 [= Sept. 29], 1887),[2] and Godbout, Quebec (May 13, 1883).[3] [Allied races occur in southwestern Costa Rica, Panama, and on the Tres Marias Islands.]

Vireo olivâceus (Linnaeus). Red-eyed Vireo. [624.]

Muscicapa olivacea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 327. Based mainly on The Red ey'd Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa oculis rubris* Catesby, Carolina, I, 54. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)[4]

Range.—Breeds from central British Columbia, central western Mackenzie, central Manitoba, central Ontario, Anticosti Island, and Cape Breton Island south to northern Oregon, Washington, Idaho, southern Montana, eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Texas, northern Coahuila, southern Alabama, and central Florida. Migrates through eastern Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America (casually Cuba and the Bahamas); winters in Colombia and Venezuela south to Ecuador and southern Brazil. Accidental in Nevada, California, and Greenland.

Vireo philadélphicus (Cassin). Philadelphia Vireo. [626.]

Vireosylvia philadelphica Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 7, Dec., 1850–Feb., 1851 [June 30, 1851], 153 (pl. 10, fig. 2). (Philadelphia, Pa.)

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[1] Merrill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1878, 125.

[2] Price, Auk, V, 1888, 210.

[3] Merriam, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 244.

[4] It has been claimed that inasmuch as Edwards's *Muscicapa olivacea* upon which Linnaeus, in part, based his name is apparently *Vireo calidris*, the name *olivaceus* must be transferred to that species. As, however, Catesby's Red ey'd Fly-catcher, which is also quoted by Linnaeus, is unquestionably this bird, no change has been made, cf. Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXVII, No. 3, 1925, 205.

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from northern and central Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Maine to northern North Dakota, northern Michigan, and New Hampshire. Winters from Cozumel Island, Yucatan, and Guatemala to Veragua, Panama.

Vireo gílvus gílvus (VIEILLOT). **Eastern Warbling Vireo.** [627.]

Muscicapa gilva VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 65 (pl. 34). (New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, and Nova Scotia south to northwestern Texas, southern Louisiana, eastern Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia, west to North Dakota. Winter home not definitely known but south of the United States.

Vireo gilvus swaínsoni BAIRD. **Western Warbling Vireo.** [627*a*.]

Vireo swainsonii BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxxxv [= xxxv], 336. (Petaluma, Cal[ifornia].)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, and north-central Alberta south to southern Lower California, northern Sonora, Arizona, New Mexico, and central western Texas, and east to western South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska. Winters south to western Guatemala.

FAMILY COEREBIDAE. HONEY CREEPERS.

SUBFAMILY COEREBINAE. TYPICAL HONEY CREEPERS.

GENUS COEREBA VIEILLOT.

Cœreba VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., II, 1807 [1808, possibly 1809], 70. Type by monotypy, *Certhia flaveola* LINNAEUS.

★ **Coeréba bahaménsis** (REICHENBACH). **Bahama Honey Creeper.** [635.]

Certhiola bahamensis REICHENBACH, Handb. Spec. Orn., I, 1853, 253. (Bahama.)

RANGE.—Bahamas. Accidental on the east coast of Florida [1] and the Keys (Indian Key, January 31, 1858).[2]

[1] Nichols, Auk, XXXVIII, 1921, 461, one seen at Miami, Feb. 7, 1921.

[2] Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac. IX, 1858, 924.

Family COMPSOTHLYPIDAE. Wood Warblers.

Genus MNIOTILTA Vieillot.

Mniotilta Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 45. Type by monotypy, Figuier varié, Buffon = *Motacilla varia* Linnaeus.

Mniotílta vária (Linnaeus). **Black and White Warbler.** [636.]

Motacilla varia Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. Based mainly on *Ficedula Dominicensis varia*, Le Figuier varié de S. Domingue Brisson Orn., III, 529. (in Jamaica, Dominica = Santo Domingo.)

Range.—Breeds from central western Mackenzie, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick to eastern Texas, Louisiana, central Alabama, and northern Georgia, west to South Dakota and casually to Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado. Winters from Colima and Nuevo Leon to Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, and in Florida, the Bahamas, and West Indies to Guadeloupe; casually in southern Texas, central and southern California, and in southern Lower California. Accidental in Washington and Bermuda.

Genus PROTONOTARIA Baird.

Protonotaria Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xix, xxxi, 235, 239. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla citrea* Boddaert.

Protonotária cítrea (Boddaert). **Prothonotary Warbler.** [637.]

Motacilla citrea Boddaert, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 44. Based on the Figuier à ventre et tête jaunes de la Louisiane Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 704, fig. 2. (Louisiana.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone and along river bottoms of the Upper Austral Zone from northeastern Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Ohio, central Delaware, and eastern Maryland (once in northern New Jersey) south to eastern Texas, southern Alabama, and northern Florida. Winters from Nicaragua to Colombia and casually in Venezuela and southern Mexico; but apparently crosses the Gulf in migration and is not found in Mexico north of Campeche. Accidental in the West Indies, casual north to New Jersey, New York, New England, Michigan, Ontario, and New Brunswick, and in Arizona.

Genus LIMNOTHLYPIS Stone.

Limnothlypis Stone, Science, n.s., XL, No. 1018, July 3, 1914, 26. Type, by orig. desig., *Sylvia swainsonii* Audubon.

Limnóthlypis swaínsoni (Audubon). **Swainson's Warbler.** [638.]

Sylvia Swainsonii Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), II, 1834, pl. 198 (Orn. Biog., II, 1834 [1835?], 563). (Edisto River, near Charleston, S. C.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from northeastern Oklahoma, southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and southeastern Virginia (Warwick County) south to Louisiana and northern Florida. Winters in Jamaica and southern Yucatan; migrates through Cuba and the Bahamas. Casual in Nebraska, Texas, and Vera Cruz.

GENUS HELMITHEROS RAFINESQUE.

Helmitheros RAFINESQUE, Journ. de Physique, LXXXVIII, 1819, 418. Type, by orig. desig., *Helmitheros migratorius* RAFINESQUE = *Motacilla vermivora* GMELIN.

Helmítheros vermívorus (GMELIN). **Worm-eating Warbler.** [639.]

Motacilla vermivora GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 951. Based mainly on The Worm eater EDWARDS, Gleanings, 300. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Upper Austral Zone from southern Iowa, northern Illinois, western New York, southeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania, and the Hudson and Connecticut River valleys south to southern Missouri, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and the mountains of South Carolina (casually farther south). Winters from Chiapas to Panama, in Cuba and the Bahamas, and rarely in Florida. Casual in Massachusetts, Vermont, southern Ontario, and southern Wisconsin.

GENUS VERMIVORA SWAINSON.

Vermivora SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 434. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia solitaria* WILSON = *Certhia pinus* LINNAEUS.

Vermívora chrysóptera (LINNAEUS). **Golden-winged Warbler.** [642.]

Motacilla chrysoptera LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. Based on The Golden-winged Flycatcher EDWARDS, Gleanings, 189. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from central Minnesota, southeastern Ontario, and Massachusetts south to southern Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, northern New Jersey, and in the mountains to northern Georgia. Winters from Guatemala to Colombia and Venezuela, and casually in southern Mexico. Very rare in Florida and southern Georgia (crossing the Gulf of Mexico in migration); casual in Kansas, accidental in Manitoba and Cuba.[1]

Vermivora pínus (LINNAEUS). **Blue-winged Warbler.** [641.]

Certhia Pinus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 187. Based largely on The Pine-Creeper EDWARDS, Gleanings, 140. (in America septentrionali = Philadelphia, Pa.)

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[1] For the hybrid forms *V. leucobrónchialis* BREWSTER and *V. lawrencei* HERRICK, see Hypothetical List.

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern Minnesota, southern Michigan, western New York, southern Massachusetts (rarely), Rhode Island (occasionally), and southern Connecticut south to northeastern Kansas, central Missouri, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. Winters from southern Mexico (Puebla) to Guatemala and casually to Colombia; migrates across the Gulf of Mexico and very rare in southeastern United States south of Virginia. Occasional in southern Ontario; accidental in the Bahamas.

Vermivora báchmani (AUDUBON). **Bachman's Warbler.** [640.]

Sylvia Bachmanii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), II, pl. 185, 1833 [1834?] (Orn. Biog., II, 1834 [1835?], 483). (near Charleston [S. C.].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Kentucky, northern Alabama, and near Charleston, South Carolina, and probably in southern Indiana and eastern North Carolina. Winters in Cuba; in migration occurs in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Casual in Virginia and the Bahamas.

Vermivora peregrína (WILSON). **Tennessee Warbler.** [647.]

Sylvia peregrina WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 83 (pl. 25, fig. 2). (banks of the Cumberland river in Tennessee.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from the upper Yukon Valley, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Quebec, and Anticosti Island south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, Ontario, New York (Adirondacks), northern Maine, and New Hampshire.. Winters from Oaxaca to Colombia and Venezuela; in migration occurs mainly in the Mississippi Valley, usually rare in spring on the Atlantic slope. Occasional in Florida and Cuba; accidental in California and Greenland.

Vermivora celáta celáta (SAY). **Orange-crowned Warbler.** [646.]

Sylvia celatus SAY, in LONG, Exped. Rocky Mts., I, 1823, 169 (note). (Engineer Cantonment near Council Bluff = Omaha, Nebraska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the lower Hudsonian and Canadian zones from Kowak River, Alaska, southeast to northern Manitoba. Winters in the Gulf and South Atlantic states north to South Carolina casually to Ohio and Massachusetts; also on the Pacific coast from southern California south through Lower California, and in Mexico to Mt. Orizaba; in migration mainly in the Mississippi Valley; rare along the Atlantic slope from New Hampshire southward. Accidental in Greenland.

Vermivora celata lutéscens (RIDGWAY). **Lutescent Warbler.** [646*a*.]

Helminthophaga celata var. *lutescens* RIDGWAY, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, No. 23, Nov. [Dec.], 1872, 457. (Pacific Coast from Kadiak to Cape St. Lucas = Fort Kenai, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones of the Pacific coast from the shores of Cook Inlet south to the San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Winters from Chihuahua to Guatemala and in southern Lower California.

Vermivora celata sórdida (TOWNSEND). **Dusky Warbler.** [646*b*.]

Helminthophila celata sordida C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, No. 799, Sept. 9, 1890, 139. (San Clemente Island, [California].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone on San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa islands, California, and Todos Santos Islands, Lower California; also on the mainland, in the vicinity of San Diego and probably south to El Rosario, lat. 30°. Winters widely on the adjacent mainland, casually to the San Francisco Bay region (Berkeley, Palo Alto, and elsewhere).

Vermivora ruficapílla ruficapílla (WILSON). **Nashville Warbler.** [645.]

Sylvia ruficapilla WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 120 (pl. 27, fig. 3). (near Nashville, Tennessee.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian Zone from central Saskatchewan, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to Nebraska, northern Illinois, northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and Connecticut. Winters from Vera Cruz and Chiapas to Guatemala and casually in Florida and southern Texas; migrates across the Gulf of Mexico and is very rare on the Atlantic slope south of Chesapeake Bay. Accidental in Greenland.

Vermivora ruficapilla rídgwayi VAN ROSSEM. **Calaveras Warbler.** [645*a*.]

Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi VAN ROSSEM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XLII, No. 21, June 25, 1929, 179. New name for *V. r. gutturalis* (RIDGWAY) nec CABANIS. (Ft. Tejon, Cal., East Humboldt Mountains, Nevada = East Humboldt Mountains.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from southern British Columbia south to the central Sierra Nevada of California, eastern Oregon, and Idaho. Winters in Mexico south to Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Jalisco, and Colima; in migration to Lower California and east to Texas.

Vermivora virgíniae (BAIRD). **Virginia's Warbler.** [644.]

Helminthophaga virginiae BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Birds N. Amer., Atlas, 1860, vii (note) (pl. 79, fig. 1). (Fort Burgwyn, N[ew] M[exico].)[1]

[1] While the text of the Birds of North America is identical with that of Vol. IX of the Pacific Railroad Reports, the preface differs, and the several editions of the Atlas differ materially from one another. In the Appleton and Lippincott eds. (1860) this species appears on p. vii, while in the Salem ed. (1870) it is on p. vi.

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from Nevada, Utah, and northern portions of Colorado south to southern Arizona (Santa Catalina Mountains) and northeastern New Mexico. Winters in Mexico south to Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Jalisco.

Vermivora crissâlis (SALVIN AND GODMAN). Colima Warbler. [647.1.]

Helminthophila crissalis SALVIN AND GODMAN, Ibis, ser. 6, I, No. 3, July, 1889, 380. (Sierra Nevada, Colima, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the Chisos Mountains, Texas, south in Mexico through the mountains of Coahuila to western Tamaulipas and possibly to Colima and Michoacan. Winters apparently in Mexico south to Colima. (Known from only twelve specimens; exact range not determined.)

Vermivora lúciae (COOPER). Lucy's Warbler. [643.]

Helminthophaga luciæ J. G. COOPER, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., [ser. 1] II, sig. 8 (before Dec.), 1861, 120. (near Fort Mojave, near lat. 35° in the Colorado Valley [Arizona].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the valleys of the lower Colorado and Gila rivers (Lower Sonoran Zone) from Santa Clara Valley, Utah, south through New Mexico, Arizona, and southeastern California. Winters in western Mexico south to Jalisco. Casual in New Mexico.

GENUS COMPSOTHLYPIS CABANIS.

Compsothlypis CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, Oct., 1851 [1850?], 20. Type, by subs. desig., *Parus americanus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1855).

Compsóthlypis americâna pusílla (WILSON). Northern Parula Warbler. [648*a*.]

Sylvia pusilla WILSON, Amer. Orn., IV, 1811, 17 (pl. 28, fig. 3). (Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and New York = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition and Austral zones from eastern Nebraska, northern Minnesota, central Ontario, Anticosti Island, and Cape Breton Island south to Texas, Louisiana and Maryland. Winters in the Bahamas and the West Indies to Barbados, and from Vera Cruz and Oaxaca to Nicaragua. Casual in Wyoming and Colorado; accidental in Greenland.[1]

Compsothlypis americana americâna (LINNAEUS). Southern Parula Warbler. [648.]

Parus americanus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 190. Based on The Finch-Creeper, *Parus fringillaris* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 64. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Austral zones from the District of Columbia south to Alabama and Florida. Winters in Florida and the Bahamas (Great Inagua).

[1] This includes. *C. a. ramalinae* RIDGWAY.

Compsothlypis pitiayúmi nigrilóra (COUES). **Sennett's Warbler.** [649.]

Parula nigrilora COUES, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 1, Feb. 5, 1878, 11. (Hidalgo, Texas.)

RANGE.—Valley of the lower Rio Grande in Texas south to Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and southeastern San Luis Potosí, mainly in the Lower Austral Zone. [Numerous allied races occur in Central and South America.]

★ **Compsothlypis graÿsoni** RIDGWAY. **Socorro Warbler.** [649.1.]

Compsothlypis graysoni RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 492. (Socorro Island [Revillagigedo Group], off coast of northwestern Mexico.)

RANGE.—Socorro Island, Mexico. Casual at Todos Santos (Nov. 3, 1923, July 23, 1924) [1] and El Oro (one seen Feb. 5, 1924),[1] southern Lower California.

GENUS PEUCEDRAMUS HENSHAW.

Peucedramus HENSHAW, Ann. Rep. Geog. Expl. West of 100th Merid., 1875, 156. Type, by orig. desig., *Sylvia olivacea* GIRAUD.

Peucédramus oliváceus (GIRAUD). **Olive Warbler.** [651.]

Sylvia olivacea GIRAUD, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841, not paged or numbered [16 (pl. vii, fig. 2)]. (Texas = Las Vegas, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone of the White, Chiricahua, and Huachuca mountains of Arizona, the mountains of southern New Mexico, and southward in the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala.[2]

GENUS DENDROICA GRAY.

Dendroica GRAY, Append. List Gen. Birds, 1842, 8. Type, by orig. desig., *Motacilla coronata* LINNAEUS.

Dendroíca aestíva aestíva (GMELIN). **Eastern Yellow Warbler.** [652.]

Motacilla aestiva GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 996. Based mainly on the Figuier de Canada DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl., 58, fig. 2. (in Gujana, aestate in Canada = Canada.)

RANGE.—Breeds through North America east of Alaska and the Pacific slope from tree limit south to Nevada, northern New Mexico, southern Missouri, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, and northern South Carolina. Winters from Yucatan to Guiana, Brazil, and Peru.

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[1] Lamb, Condor, XXVII, 1925, 36.

[2] The Arizona bird has been named *P. o. arizonae* MILLER AND GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 183, July 18, 1925, 10.

Dendroica aestiva rubiginósa (PALLAS). **Alaska Yellow Warbler.** [652*b*.]

Motacilla rubiginosa PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1811, 496. (in insula Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian Zone throughout most of Alaska and south to Vancouver Island. Migrates through California, New Mexico, and Lower California, and winters from Mexico to Panama.

Dendroica aestiva bréwsteri GRINNELL. **California Yellow Warbler.** [652*c*.]

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri GRINNELL, Condor, V, No. 3, May 14, 1903, 72. (Palo Alto, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Pacific coast strip from western Washington south through Oregon and California, west of the Great Basin and southeastern deserts to about lat. 30° in Lower California. Migrates through eastern California, Arizona, and Lower California; winters sparsely in the Cape district of Lower California and south to Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Dendroica aestiva sonorána BREWSTER. **Sonora Yellow Warbler.** [652*a*.]

Dendroica aestiva sonorana BREWSTER, Auk, V, No. 2, April, 1888, 137 [separates publ. Feb. 10]. (Oposura, Sonora, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone of southeastern California, northeastern Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, southern Arizona, New Mexico, and central western Texas. Winters from Mexico south to Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

[An additional race of *D. aestiva* occurs in Mexico.]

Dendroica erithachorídes castanéiceps RIDGWAY. **Mangrove Warbler.** [653.]

Dendroica bryanti castaneiceps RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 350 [Sept. 17]. (La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Both coasts of Lower California from about lat. 27° southward; also on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America from Sinaloa to Guatemala. [Allied races occur in tropical America.]

Dendroica magnólia (WILSON). **Magnolia Warbler.** [657.]

Sylvia magnolia WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 63 (pl. 23, fig. 2). (Miami, near its junction with the Ohio; in magnolias near Fort Adams, on the Mississippi; near Philadelphia, Pa. = Fort Adams, Mississippi.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and upper Transition zones from southwestern Mackenzie (casually Great Bear Lake), central British Columbia, central Manitoba, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, Minnesota, northern Michigan, and northern Massachusetts, and in the mountains of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West

Virginia, and Virginia. Winters from southern Mexico (Puebla and Chiapas) to Panama, and also rarely in Haiti and Porto Rico; in migration west to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Accidental in California, British Columbia, Greenland, the Bahamas, and Cuba.

Dendroica tigrína (GMELIN). **Cape May Warbler.** [650.]

Motacilla tigrina GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 985. Based on The Spotted Yellow Flycatcher EDWARDS, Gleanings, VI, 101. (in Canada.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from southern Mackenzie, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern Manitoba, Maine, and New Hampshire, west in migration to Kansas and North Dakota. Winters in the Bahamas and the West Indies to Tobago. Accidental in Yucatan.

Dendroica caeruléscens caeruléscens (GMELIN). **Black-throated Blue Warbler.** [654.]

Motacilla caerulescens GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 960. Based on La Fauvette bleuâtre de St. Domingue BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, V, 164. (in insula S. Domingo.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from northern Minnesota, central Ontario, and southern Quebec south to central Minnesota, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania (mountains), and northern Connecticut. Winters from Key West, Florida, to the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Cozumel Island, and casually to Guatemala and Colombia; in migration casually to North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. Accidental on the Farallon Islands, California.

Dendroica caerulescens caírnsi COUES. **Cairns's Warbler.** [654*a*.]

Dendroica caerulescens cairnsi COUES, Auk, XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, 96. (Mountains of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee = Craggy Mountain, Buncombe Co., N. C.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones of the southern Alleghanies from Maryland to Georgia. Winters in the West Indies.

Dendroica coronâta (LINNAEUS). **Myrtle Warbler.** [655.]

Motacilla coronata LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. Based on The Golden-crowned Fly-catcher EDWARDS, Gleanings, 187. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and Canadian zones from tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and central Quebec south to northern British Columbia, southern Alberta, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, central Ontario, New Hampshire, and Maine, and in the mountains of New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Winters from

Kansas, the Ohio Valley, and New Jersey (locally southern New England) south to the Greater Antilles, Mexico, and Panama, and on the Pacific coast from central Oregon to southern California and northern Lower California. Accidental in Greenland and eastern Siberia.

Dendroica aúduboni aúduboni (TOWNSEND). **Audubon's Warbler.** [656.]

Sylvia Audubóni J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 191. (forests of the Columbia river [near Fort Vancouver, Washington].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from central British Columbia, central Alberta, and west-central Saskatchewan south to the mountains of southern California, Arizona, and southeastern New Mexico, and east to South Dakota (Black Hills) and western Nebraska. Winters from the valleys of northern California (casually southern British Columbia) and the Rio Grande to Guatemala. Accidental in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Dendroica auduboni nígrifrons BREWSTER. **Black-fronted Warbler.** [656*a*.]

Dendroica nigrifrons BREWSTER, Auk, VI, No. 2, April, 1889, (separates publ. Jan. 31), 94. (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, and south through the mountains of Chihuahua and Durango, Mexico, to Guatemala.

Dendroica nigréscens (TOWNSEND). **Black-throated Gray Warbler.** [665.]

Sylvia nigrescens J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 191. (Vicinity of the Columbia river = near Fort William [Portland], Oregon.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from southern British Columbia, Nevada, northern Utah, and northwestern Colorado south to northern Lower California, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico. Winters in southern Lower California and in Mexico from Durango to Michoacan, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca. Accidental in Massachusetts.

Dendroica townsendi (TOWNSEND). **Townsend's Warbler.** [668.]

Sylvia Townsendi "NUTTALL", J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 191. (forests of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Boreal and Transition zones from Prince William Sound and the upper Yukon, Alaska, south to Washington, and east to southwestern Alberta and western Montana. Winters from central California to Nicaragua; in migration east to eastern Wyoming, western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and western Texas. Accidental in Pennsylvania.

Dendroica vírens vírens (GMELIN). **Black-throated Green Warbler.** [667.]

Motacilla virens GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 985. Based on The Black-throated Green Warbler EDWARDS, Gleanings, 190. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the lower Canadian and Transition zones from central Alberta, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Ohio, northern New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York (Long Island), and in the Alleghanies south to northern South Carolina, northern Georgia and northern Alabama. In migration west to eastern Texas; winters in Mexico (Nuevo Leon to Chiapas and Yucatan), Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama. Occasional in the West Indies and the Florida Keys; accidental in Colorado, California (Farallon Islands), Arizona, Greenland, Porto Rico, and Europe; recorded in Virginia (Dismal Swamp) in summer (possibly *D. v. waynci*).

Dendroica virens waýnei BANGS. **Wayne's Warbler.** [667*a*.]

Dendroica virens waynei BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VI, 94, October 31, 1918. (Near Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Resident in the coastal district of South Carolina.

Dendroica chrysoparía SCLATER AND SALVIN. **Golden-cheeked Warbler.** [666.]

Dendrœca chrysoparia SCLATER AND SALVIN, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXVIII, 1860, No. 435 [Aug.], 298. (Guatemalensis provincia Verae Pacis, inter montes = Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone of Texas from Tom Green to Bosque and Bexar counties. Winters in the highlands of southern Mexico, Guatemala, and northern Nicaragua.

Dendroica occidentális (TOWNSEND). **Hermit Warbler.** [669.]

Sylvia occidentalis J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 190. (forests of the Columbia = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the upper Transition Zone from Washington (chiefly west of the Cascades) to the southern Sierra Nevada in California. In migration to Nevada, Arizona, and Lower California; winters in Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

Dendroica cerúlea (WILSON). **Cerulean Warbler.** [658.]

Sylvia cerulea WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 141 (pl. 17, fig. 5). (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario,

western New York (and casually in Duchess County), western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia south to northeastern Texas, Louisiana, central Alabama, and northern Georgia, and locally in the Hudson Valley, western North Carolina, western Virginia, eastern Maryland, and central Delaware. Winters in Venezuela, eastern Ecuador and central and eastern Peru; in migration through Central America. Casual in Lower California, New Mexico, Colorado, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Manitoba, Cuba, and the Bahamas.

Dendroica fúsca (MÜLLER). **Blackburnian Warbler.** [662.]

Motacilla fusca P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 175. (Guyane = French Guiana.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the lower Canadian and upper Transition zones from central Manitoba, central Ontario, Quebec, and Cape Breton Island to central Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and in the Alleghanies from Pennsylvania to Georgia and South Carolina. Winters from Venezuela and Colombia to central Peru and less commonly north to Yucatan; in migration to Nebraska, Texas, and Kansas, straggling to Montana, New Mexico, and the Bahamas.

Dendroica domínica domínica (LINNAEUS). **Yellow-throated Warbler.** [663.]

Motacilla dominica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 334. Based mainly on *Ficedula Dominicensis cinerea*, La Figuier cendré de S. Domingue BRISSON, Orn., III, 520. (in Jamaica, Dominica = Santo Domingo.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Lower Austral Zone from southern Maryland, Delaware, and southern New Jersey, to middle Florida. Winters in southern Florida, the Bahamas, and Greater Antilles, and also casually north to Georgia and South Carolina and in the Lesser Antilles. Casual in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Dendroica dominica albilóra RIDGWAY. **Sycamore Warbler.** [663*a*.]

Dendroica Dominica var. *albilora* "BAIRD", RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VII, No. 10, Oct., 1873, 606. (Belize, [British] Honduras.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones of the Mississippi Valley from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and western North Carolina south to central Texas and Louisiana. Winters from Puebla, Nayarit, and Colima, Mexico, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and casually in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Accidental in Connecticut and South Carolina.

Dendroica grâciae grâciae BAIRD. **Grace's Warbler.** [664.]

Dendroica graciæ "COUES, MSS.", BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 14, April, 1865, 210. (Fort Whipple, near Prescott, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds chiefly in the Transition Zone in the mountains of southern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua. Winters in Mexico south to Nayarit, Jalisco, and Michoacan. Casual in northern Colorado and central western Texas. [A closely allied race occurs in Guatemala and northern Nicaragua.]

Dendroica pensylvánica (LINNAEUS). **Chestnut-sided Warbler.** [659.]

Motacilla pensylvanica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 333. Based on the Red-throated Fly-catcher EDWARDS, Gleanings, 193. (in Pensylvania = Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern Quebec, central Ontario, and Newfoundland south to eastern Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, northern Ohio, northern New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and in the Alleghanies and outlying ridges and foothills to Tennessee and South Carolina; also casually in southern Missouri and the Wabash Valley. Winters from Guatemala to Panama. Casual in Florida, and accidental in California (Mendocino County), Greenland, the Bahamas, and southern Mexico.

Dendroica castánea (WILSON). **Bay-breasted Warbler.** [660.]

Sylvia castanea WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 97 (pl. 14, fig. 4). (Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from east-central Alberta, central Manitoba, and Newfoundland south to southern Manitoba, northern Maine, the mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire and the Adirondacks of New York. Winters in Panama and Colombia; irregular in migration on the Atlantic slope and rare south of Virginia; but a regular migrant across the Gulf of Mexico and through Guatemala to Panama. Casual in Montana, South Dakota, and Texas; accidental in Greenland.

Dendroica striáta (FORSTER). **Black-poll Warbler.** [661.]

Muscicapa Striata J. R. FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, Art. 29 (read June 18 and 25), 406, 428. (Severn River = Fort Severn, west coast of Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and Canadian zones from the limit of trees in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern British Columbia, Manitoba, Michigan, northern Maine, and the mountains of New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Winters from Guiana and Venezuela to Brazil; migrates through the Bahamas and West Indies. Casual in New Mexico, Colorado, Mexico, Chile, and Ecuador. Accidental in Greenland.

Dendroica pínus pínus (WILSON). **Northern Pine Warbler.** [671.]

Sylvia pinus WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 25 (pl. 19, fig. 4). (Southern States = Georgia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from northern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to east-central Texas and the Gulf States. Winters from southern Illinois and the coast of Virginia to Florida, eastern Texas, and Tamaulipas, and casually north to Massachusetts. Occasional in Bermuda and Prince Edward Island; accidental in Greenland.

Dendroica pinus flórida (MAYNARD). **Florida Pine Warbler.** [671*a*.]

Pinacantor vigorsii florida MAYNARD, Directory Birds East. N. Amer., 1906, 244 (Deep Creek and Enterprise, Florida).

RANGE.—Resident in southern Florida from Volusia, Lake, and Citrus counties to Homestead and Long Pine Key, in the southern Everglades.

[Allied races of *D. pinus* occur in the Bahamas and Haiti.]

Dendroica kírtlandi (BAIRD). **Kirtland's Warbler.** [670.]

Sylvicola kirtlandii BAIRD, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., V, 1852, 217 (pl. 6). (near Cleveland, Ohio.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone in Oscoda, Crawford, and Roscommon counties, Michigan. Winters in the Bahamas at least as far south as the Caicos Islands; in migration recorded casually from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ontario, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Dendroica, díscolor díscolor (VIEILLOT). **Northern Prairie Warbler.** [673.]

Sylvia discolor VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., II, 1807 [1808, possibly 1809], 37 (pl. 98). (États-Unis et les grandes iles Antilles = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds chiefly in the Upper and Lower Austral zones from eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, southern Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Massachusetts (along the coast), and New York (casually in Duchess County), south to Arkansas, southwestern Missouri, northern Mississippi, southern Alabama, central Georgia, and the Bahamas, and north locally to central Michigan, southern Ontario, and New Hampshire; rarely and locally in the Gulf States. Winters from central Florida through the Bahamas and the West Indies and casually on islands off the coast of Central America (Swan, Cozumel, Chinchoro and Corn).

Dendroica discolor cóllinsi BAILEY. **Florida Prairie Warbler.** [673*a*.]

Dendroica discolor collinsi H. H. BAILEY, Bull. Bailey Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 3, Nov. 16, 1926, [1]. (Dade Co., Florida.)

RANGE.—Breeds in mangrove swamps on the coast of Florida from New Smyrna and Anclote Key southward. Winters, at least in part, in Florida.

Dendroica palmárum palmárum (Gmelin). **Western Palm Warbler.** [672.]

Motacilla palmarum Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 951. Based on the Bimbelé ou fausse Linotte Buffon, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, V, 330. (in insula S. Dominici = Santo Domingo.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from southern Mackenzie (Fort Simpson) and northern Manitoba south and southeast to northern Minnesota. Winters from southern Florida and the Bahamas to the Greater Antilles and Yucatan; occurs casually in migration on the Atlantic slope mainly in autumn; Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), and New Jersey, etc. Accidental in California, Montana, and Colorado.

Dendroica palmarum hypochrýsea Ridgway. **Yellow Palm Warbler.** [672*a*.]

Dendrœca palmarum hypochrysea Ridgway, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, I, No. 4, Oct. [= Nov.], 1876, 85, 87. (Atlantic States from east Florida to Nova Scotia = Cambridge, Mass.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine. Winters from Louisiana to Florida, casually in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Accidental in Ohio, Cuba, Jamaica, and Bermuda.

Genus **SEIURUS** Swainson.

Seiurus Swainson, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 5, May, 1827, 369. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla aurocapilla* Linnaeus (Swainson, 1827).

Seiúrus aurocapíllus (Linnaeus). **Oven-bird.** [674.]

Motacilla aurocapilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 334. Based on The Golden-crowned Thrush Edwards, Gleanings, V, 91. (in Pennsylvania = at sea, apparently off Haiti.)

Range.—Breeds from southwestern Mackenzie (casually the lower Yukon Valley), northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Alberta, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, southern Missouri, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, and eastern North Carolina. Winters from northern Florida (casually South Carolina) and islands off the Louisiana coast through the Bahamas and West Indies to St. Thomas, and from Mexico (Nuevo Leon) to Colombia. Casual in migration in California and at Mazatlan, Sinaloa.

Seiurus noveboracénsis noveboracénsis (Gmelin). **Northern Water-Thrush.** [675.]

Motacilla noveboracensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 958. Based on the New York Warbler Latham, General Synops., II, Pt. 2, 436. (in Louisiana, et Noveboraci sepibus = New York.)

Range.—Breeds chiefly in the Canadian Zone from northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Ontario, northwestern

New York, and northern New England (casually southern New England), and in the mountains south to Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Winters from the Valley of Mexico to Colombia and British Guiana, and from Florida and the Bahamas throughout the West Indies; in migration west to Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Accidental in Greenland.

Seiurus noveboracensis notâbilis Ridgway. **Grinnell's Water-Thrush.** [675*a*.]

Seiurus nævius notabilis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 1880, 12 [month not recorded]. (Black Hills [= shores of Como Lake, Carbon Co.], Wyoming.)

Range.—Breeds chiefly in Boreal zones from the limit of trees in northwestern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba south to southern British Columbia, central Montana, northwestern Nebraska, northern Minnesota, and northwestern Michigan. Winters in Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas, and from Lower California and Mexico to northern South America; migrates throughout the Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic coast from South Carolina southward. Accidental at East Cape, Siberia, and in California; casual in Connecticut and New Jersey.

Seiurus motacílla (Vieillot). **Louisiana Water-Thrush.** [676.]

Turdus motacilla Vieillot, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., II, 1807 [1808?], 9 (pl. 65). (Kentucky.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Upper Austral Zone from eastern Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, and the southern parts of Michigan, Ontario, New York, and New England south to northeastern Texas, southern Alabama, northern Georgia, and central South Carolina. Winters from northern Mexico to Colombia, the Greater Antilles, Antigua, and the Bahamas. Accidental in California.

Genus OPORORNIS Baird.

Oporornis Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xix, xxxii, 240, 246. Type, by orig. desig., *Sylvia agilis* Wilson.

Oporórnis formósus (Wilson). **Kentucky Warbler.** [677.]

Sylvia formosa Wilson, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 85 (pl. 25, fig. 3). (Kentucky.)

Range.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, northern Ohio, central western Pennsylvania, and the Hudson Valley south to eastern Texas, Louisiana, southern Alabama, and northern Georgia. Winters in Mexico, from Tabasco, Campeche, and Chiapas, through Central America to Colombia. Accidental in Vermont, Michigan, and Cuba.

Oporornis ágilis (Wilson). **Connecticut Warbler.** [678.]

Sylvia agilis Wilson, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 64 (pl. 39, fig. 4). (Connecticut.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from Alberta and Manitoba to central Minnesota and northern Michigan. Winters in Colombia, Venezuela, and northern Brazil, migrating through South Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas; rare in spring east of the Alleghanies but common in the Mississippi Valley; in autumn rare in the Mississippi Valley but common east of the Alleghanies. Casual northeast of Massachusetts and in Ontario; accidental in Colorado.

Oporornis philadélphia (Wilson). **Mourning Warbler.** [679.]

Sylvia Philadelphia Wilson, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 101 (pl. 14, fig. 6). (within a few miles of Philadelphia, Pa.)

Range.—Breeds in the lower Canadian Zone from east-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Magdalen Islands south to central Minnesota, Michigan, central Ontario, and in the mountains of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and West Virginia. Winters from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador; in migration mainly west of the Alleghanies and to eastern Texas but rare in the lowlands of the Gulf States apparently making a continuous flight across the Gulf of Mexico. Accidental in Porto Rico and Greenland.

Oporornis tólmiei (Townsend). **Macgillivray's Warbler.** [680.]

Sylvia Tolmiei J. K. Townsend, Narr. Journ. Rocky Mts., April, 1839, 343. (Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the lower Canadian and Transition zones from southeastern Alaska (casually to Pt. Barrow), and central British Columbia, central Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan south to central California, northern Arizona, and northern New Mexico, and from the Pacific coast to the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills of South Dakota. Winters from Lower California to Colombia. Casual east in migration to North Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, and central Texas.

Genus **GEOTHLYPIS** Cabanis.

Geothlypis Cabanis, Archiv für Naturg., XIII, Pt. i, 1847, 316, 349. New name for *Trichas* Swainson, April, 1827, nec Gloger, March, 1827. Type, by tautonymy, *Turdus trichas* Linnaeus.

Geóthlypis tríchas brachidáctyla (Swainson). **Northern Yellow-throat.** [681*d*.]

Trichas brachidactylus Swainson, Anim. in Menag., 1838, 295. (northern provinces of the United States.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Newfoundland, southern Labrador, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine south to northern Pennsylvania, southern New York, and northern New Jersey, and west to Ontario and North Dakota. Winters in the Bahamas, West Indies, and through eastern Mexico to Costa Rica; rarely in Ohio.

Geothlypis trichas trĭchas (LINNAEUS). **Maryland Yellow-throat.** [681.]

Turdus trichas LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 293. Based on The Maryland Yellow-Throat EDWARDS, Gleanings, V, 56. (in America septentrionali = Maryland.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Pennsylvania south to eastern Texas and northern parts of Georgia and Alabama. Winters from North Carolina and Louisiana to Florida, the Bahamas, and Haiti; casually Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Geothlypis trichas ignŏta CHAPMAN. **Florida Yellow-throat.** [681*b*.]

Geothlypis trichas ignota CHAPMAN, Auk, VII, No. 1, Jan., 1890, 11. (Tarpon Springs, Florida.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from the Dismal Swamp, Virginia, coast region of South Carolina, central Alabama, and central Georgia south to Florida and along the Gulf coast to Louisiana. Winters from the coast of South Carolina to southern Georgia and southern Alabama.

Geothlypis trichas occidentălis BREWSTER. **Western Yellow-throat.** [681*a*.]

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, No. 3, July, 1883, 159. (Truckee River, Nevada.)

RANGE.—Breeds from extreme southeastern Alaska, central British Columbia and Vancouver Island, central Alberta, and western portion of the Great Plains (South Dakota and Texas) south to south-central California and southern Nevada. Winters through Lower California and in western Mexico to Nayarit.

Geothlypis trichas sinuŏsa GRINNELL. **Salt Marsh Yellow-throat.** [681*c*.]

Geothlypis trichas sinuosa GRINNELL, Condor, III, No. 3, May 15, 1901, 65. (Palo Alto, California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone in the coast belt of California from San Francisco Bay south to San Luis Obispo County. Casual in winter south to Orange County.

Geothlypis trichas scirpĭcola GRINNELL. **Tule Yellow-throat.** [681*f*.]

Geothlypis trichas scirpicola GRINNELL, Condor, III, No. 3, May 15, 1901, 65. (El Monte, Los Angeles Co., California.)

RANGE.—Resident in fresh water marshes of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties, California, north to Santa Barbara and the South Fork of Kern

River; also along the Colorado River to its delta and on the western side of Lower California to lat. 30°.

Geothlypis béldingi gôldmani OBERHOLSER. **Goldman's Yellow-throat.** [682*a*.]

Geothlypis beldingi goldmani OBERHOLSER, Condor, XIX, No. 6, Dec. 7, 1917, 183. (San Ignacio, Lower California, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower California from lat. 26° to lat. 28°.

Geothlypis beldingi béldingi RIDGWAY. **Belding's Yellow-throat.** [682.]

Geothlypis beldingi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 344, Sept. 5, [Sept. 11]. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Arid Tropical Zone in the Cape district of Lower California.

GENUS CHAMAETHLYPIS RIDGWAY.

Chamaethlypis RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 525. Type, by orig. desig., *Geothlypis poliocephala* BAIRD.

Chamaéthlypis poliocéphala poliocéphala (BAIRD). **Rio Grande Yellow-throat.** [682.1.]

Geothlypis poliocephala BAIRD, Review Amer. Birds, sig. 15, Apr., 1865, 225. (Mazatlan [Sinaloa, Mexico].)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of the lower Rio Grande Valley, and northern and central Mexico south to Sinaloa, Michoacan, and Morelos. [Allied races occur in southern Mexico and Central America.]

GENUS ICTERIA VIEILLOT.

Icteria VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], iv, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Icteria dumicola* VIEILLOT = *Muscicapa viridis* GMELIN = *Turdus virens* LINNAEUS.

Ictéria vírens vírens (LINNAEUS). **Yellow-breasted Chat.** [683.]

Turdus virens LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 171. Based on The yellow brested Chat, *Oenanthe americana, pectore luteo* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 50. (in America = South Carolina, 200 or 300 miles from the sea.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in Upper and Lower Austral zones from southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, central New York, and southern Florida. Winters in Mexico and Central America from Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan to Costa Rica. Casual in southern Saskatchewan, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Icteria virens longicaúda Lawrence. **Long-tailed Chat.** [683*a*.]

Icteria Longicauda Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1853, 4. (California = near Stockton.)

Range.—Breeds in the lower Transition and Austral zones from southern British Columbia, northern Montana, and North Dakota south to Lower California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Mexico, and east to central Nebraska. Winters on the tableland and west coast of Mexico from Chihuahua to Oaxaca.

Genus EUTHLYPIS Cabanis.

Euthlypis Cabanis, Mus. Hein., I, Oct., 1851 [1850?], 18. Type, by orig. desig., *E. lacrymosa* Cabanis = *Basileuterus lachrymosa* Bonaparte.

★ Eúthlypis lachrymósa téphra Ridgway. **Western Fan-tailed Warbler.** [688.1.]

Euthlypis lachrymosa tephra Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. ii, Oct. 16, 1902, 738. (Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua [Mexico].)

Range.—Western Mexico (Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Jalisco); casual at Santo Domingo, northern Lower California (Dec. 31, 1925).[1] [An allied race occurs in southern Mexico.]

Genus CARDELLINA Du Bus.

Cardellina Du Bus, Esquisses Orn., 1849, pl. 25. Type, by monotypy, *Cardellina amicta* Du Bus = *Muscicapa rubrifrons* Giraud.

Cardellína rúbrifrons (Giraud). **Red-faced Warbler.** [690.]

Muscicapa rubrifrons Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841, not paged or numbered [15 (pl. vii, fig. 1)]. (Texas = Mexico.)

Range.—Mountains of southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, mainly in the Transition Zone, and south through Mexico to the highlands of Guatemala. Migratory in the northern part of its range.

Genus WILSONIA Bonaparte.

Wilsonia Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 23. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla mitrata* Gmelin = *Muscicapa citrina* Boddaert (Ridgway, 1881).

Wilsónia citrína (Boddaert). **Hooded Warbler.** [684.]

Muscicapa Citrina Boddaert, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 41. Based on the Gobe-mouche, de la Louisiane Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 666, fig. 2. (Louisiana.)

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[1] Grinnell and Lamb, Condor, XXIX, 1927, 126.

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral and Lower Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, northern Iowa, southern Michigan, central New York, and the lower Connecticut Valley south to the Gulf coast of Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, and in northern Florida. Winters from Vera Cruz and Yucatan to Panama. Occasional in the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica and casually north to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, and Massachusetts.

Wilsonia pusílla pusílla (WILSON). **Wilson's Warbler.** [685.]

Muscicapa pusilla WILSON, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 103 (pl. 26, fig. 4). (Southern States, and lower parts of the states of New Jersey and Delaware = southern New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from tree limit in northwestern and central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Saskatchewan, northern Minnesota, central Ontario, New Hampshire, Maine, and Nova Scotia. Winters in eastern Central America from Guatemala to Costa Rica and occasionally north to Mexico (Michoacan); migrates mainly along the Alleghanies; practically unknown in the Lower Austral Zone from North Carolina to Louisiana, apparently crossing this region and the Gulf of Mexico in a continuous migratory flight. Casual in British Columbia, Washington, and Colorado.

Wilsonia pusilla pileoláta (PALLAS). **Northern Pileolated Warbler.** [685*a*.]

Motacilla pileolata PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 1811, 497. (In insula Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from northern Alaska south through eastern Oregon and eastern California to the mountains of New Mexico and central western Texas, and on the Pacific coast to the Queen Charlotte Islands. Winters from Mexico (Durango and Nuevo Leon) to Panama. Casual in Minnesota and Missouri.

Wilsonia pusilla chryséola RIDGWAY. **Golden Pileolated Warbler.** [685*b*.]

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. ii, 1902, 714. (Pacific Coast district = Red Bluff, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Pacific coast district from southern British Columbia to southern California. Winters in Chihuahua, Sonora, and the Cape district of Lower California, and in western Panama. Casual in migration in eastern Oregon and Arizona.

Wilsonia canadénsis (LINNAEUS). **Canada Warbler.** [686.]

Muscicapa canadensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 327. Based on *Muscicapa Canadensis aurea*, Le Gobe-mouche cendré de Canada BRISSON, Orn., II, 406. (in Canada.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone and casually in the Transition from southern Alberta, central Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Minnesota, central Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Connecticut, and along the Alleghanies to northern Georgia and Tennessee. Winters in Ecuador and Peru and casually in Guatemala and Costa Rica; in migration to eastern Mexico (Tamaulipas and Puebla). Casual in Colorado; accidental in Greenland.

GENUS SETOPHAGA SWAINSON.

Setophaga SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 5, May, 1827, 368. Type, by subs. desig., *Motacilla ruticilla* LINNAEUS (Swainson, 1827).

Setóphaga ruticílla (LINNAEUS). **American Redstart.** [687.]

Motacilla Ruticilla LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 186. Based on The Red-Start, *Ruticilla americana* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 67. (in America = Virginia.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian and Transition zones from northern British Columbia, central western Mackenzie, central Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland to Oregon, northern Utah, Colorado, central Oklahoma, Arkansas, southern Alabama, northern Georgia, and North Carolina. Winters in the West Indies and from central Mexico (Puebla) and southern Lower California (casually) to Ecuador and British Guiana. Casual in Oregon, California, Arizona, and northern Ungava.

Setophaga pícta pícta SWAINSON. **Painted Redstart.** [688.]

Setophaga picta SWAINSON, Zool. Illustr., ser. 2, I, 1829, pl. 3 and text. (Real del Monte [Hidalgo], Mexico.)

RANGE.—Mainly in the Transition Zone in the mountains of central Arizona, southern New Mexico, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon south over the Mexican tableland to Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. Migratory in the northern part of its range. [An allied race occurs in Central America.]

FAMILY PLOCEIDAE. WEAVER FINCHES.

SUBFAMILY PASSERINAE. HOUSE SPARROWS.

GENUS PASSER BRISSON.

Passer BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 36; III, 71. Type, by subs. desig., *Passer domesticus* BRISSON = *Fringilla domestica* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1841).

★ **Pásser doméstícus doméstícus** (LINNAEUS). **English Sparrow.** [688.2.]

Fringilla domestica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 183. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Throughout Europe and the British Isles except Italy, east to Siberia. Introduced into North America in 1850 at Brooklyn, N. Y., and during the next twenty-five years in various other cities including Quebec, Canada, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; now thoroughly naturalized as far as settlements extend. [Allied races occur in northern Africa, Asia Minor, and southern Asia.]

★ **Passer montánus montánus** (LINNAEUS). **European Tree Sparrow.** [688.3.]

Fringilla montana LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 183. (in Europa = North Italy.)

RANGE.—British Isles, Europe, and northern Siberia. Introduced into the United States in 1870, at St. Louis, Mo., where it has become established. [Allied races occur on the Riukiu Islands, Hainan eastern Siberia, Formosa, the Malay Peninsula, and Greater Sunda Islands.]

FAMILY ICTERIDAE. MEADOWLARKS, BLACKBIRDS, AND TROUPIALS.

GENUS DOLICHONYX SWAINSON.

Dolichonyx SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 435. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla oryzivora* LINNAEUS.

Dolichónyx oryzívorus (LINNAEUS). **Bobolink.** [494.]

Fringilla oryzivora LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 179. Based mainly on The Rice-Bird, *Hortulanus carolinensis* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 14. (in Cuba, in Carolinam = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to northeastern California, northern Nevada, Utah, Colorado, northern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, central Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Winters in South America to southern Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, northern Argentina, and Paraguay; migrates through the West Indies and along the east coast of Central America; casually in New Mexico. Accidental in Greenland, Labrador, Bermuda, and the Galápagos.

GENUS STURNELLA VIEILLOT.

Sturnella VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 34. Type, by monotypy, Stourne, ou Merle à fer-à-cheval BUFFON = *Alauda magna* LINNAEUS.

Sturnélla mágna mágna (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Meadowlark.** [501.]

Alauda magna LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 167. Based on The large Lark, *Alauda magna* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 33. (in America, Africa = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from eastern Minnesota, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to northern Texas, Missouri, and North Carolina, and west to western Nebraska, Kansas, and northwestern Texas. Winters regularly from the Potomac and Ohio valleys south to the Gulf States, and north locally to the Great Lakes and southern Maine.

Sturnella magna argútula BANGS. **Southern Meadowlark.** [501*c*.]

Sturnella magna argutula BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 20, Feb. 28, 1899. (Dunedin, Hillsboro Co., Florida.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from southern Illinois, southwestern Indiana, and South Carolina south to Florida and the coast of Louisiana and southeastern Texas.

Sturnella magna hoópesi STONE. **Rio Grande Meadowlark.** [501*a*.]

Sturnella magna hoopesi STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XLIX] 1897, sig. 10 [April 21], 149. (Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from north-central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas south into Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

Sturnella neglécta AUDUBON. **Western Meadowlark.** [501.1.]

Sturnella neglecta AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.), VII, 1844, 339 (pl. 489). (Missouri River above Fort Croghan = Old Fort Union, North Dakota.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, and southern Manitoba south to northwestern Lower California, northern Mexico, and central Texas. Winters from southern British Columbia and Iowa south to southern Lower California, Jalisco, and Guanajuato, east casually to Wisconsin, southern Michigan, and northern Illinois. Accidental in southern Mackenzie.

GENUS **XANTHOCEPHALUS** BONAPARTE.

Xanthocephalus BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, sig. 54, June 15, 1850 [Feb. 3, 1851], 431. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius perspicillatus* WAGLER = *Icterus xanthocephalus* BONAPARTE.

Xanthocéphalus xanthocéphalus (BONAPARTE). **Yellow-headed Blackbird.** [497.]

Icterus xanthocephalus BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, 223 [Feb., 1826]. New name for *I. icterocephalus* BONAPARTE, ibid. I, 27. (Pawnee villages on the river Platte = Nebraska.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, east side of Hudson Bay, and northern Minnesota south to

northern Lower California, Arizona, Jalisco, Michoacan, and Valley of Toluca, Mexico, and east to southern Wisconsin, central Iowa, northern Illinois, and Indiana. Winters from southwestern California, southern Arizona, and southwestern Louisiana south to Cape San Lucas, Jalisco, Michoacan, and Puebla. Accidental in Greenland and in various eastern localities from Ontario and Quebec to South Carolina, Florida, and Cuba.

Genus AGELAIUS Vieillot.

Agelaius Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 33. Type, by subs. desig., Troupiale commandeur, Buffon = *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Agelaíus phoeníceus phoeníceus (Linnaeus). **Eastern Red-wing.** [498.]

Oriolus phoeniceus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 161. Based mainly on The Red-wing'd Starling, *Sturnus niger, alis superne rubentibus* Catesby, Carolina, I, 13. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds from Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Quebec south to the northern parts of the Gulf States. Winters mainly south of the Ohio and Delaware valleys, locally north to Massachusetts.

Agelaius phoeniceus meárnsi Howell and van Rossem. **Florida Red-wing.** [498*c*.]

Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi Howell and van Rossem, Auk, XLV, No. 2, April 16, 1928, 159. (Alligator Bluff, Kissimmee River, Florida.)

Range.—Greater part of the Florida peninsula, south to the lower Kissimmee Valley and the Caloosahatchee River, north to Putnam County and Anastasia Island, and west on the Gulf coast to Apalachicola.

Agelaius phoeniceus floridánus Maynard. **Maynard's Red-wing.** [498*b*.]

Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus Maynard, Birds East. N. Amer., Pt. xl, 1895, 698. (Key West, Florida.)

Range.—Florida Keys and the southern portion of the Florida Peninsula, north to Lake Worth and Everglade, Collier County.

Agelaius phoeniceus littorális Howell and van Rossem. **Gulf Coast Red-wing.** [498*h*.]

Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis Howell and van Rossem, Auk, XLV, No. 2, April 16, 1928, 157. (Santa Rosa Island, opp. Mary Esther, Florida.)

Range.—Gulf coast from Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida, west at least to Galveston, Texas.

Agelaius phoeniceus megapótamus OBERHOLSER. **Rio Grande Red-wing.** [498*g*.]

Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus OBERHOLSER, Wilson Bull., XXXI, No. 1, March, 1919, 20. (Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.—Southern coast of Texas and the Lower Rio Grande Valley south through eastern Mexico to Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and northern Vera Cruz.

Agelaius phoeniceus arctólegus OBERHOLSER. **Giant Red-wing.** [498*i*.]

Agelaius phœniceus arctolegus OBERHOLSER, Auk, XXIV, No. 3, July, 1907, 332. (Fort Simpson, Mackenzie.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Mackenzie and Keewatin (rarely to Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska) south to Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan. In winter to Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, and Illinois. Accidental in Connecticut.

Agelaius phoeniceus fórtis RIDGWAY. **Thick-billed Red-wing.** [498*d*.]

Agelaius phœniceus fortis RIDGWAY, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 153. (Omaha, Nebraska.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Idaho, Wyoming, and South Dakota to Colorado and northern Texas. Winters principally in the southern part of its breeding range, wandering to Louisiana and Arkansas.

Agelaius phoeniceus nevadénsis GRINNELL. **Nevada Red-wing.** [498*j*.]

Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis GRINNELL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, No. 24, May 11, 1914, 107. (Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Great Basin region, from southeastern British Columbia and northern Idaho, south through California (chiefly east of the Sierra Nevada) to San Bernardino County and through Nevada to eastern Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas. Winters in the southern part of its breeding range south at least to Chihuahua.

Agelaius phoeniceus caurínus RIDGWAY. **Northwestern Red-wing.** [498*f*.]

Agelaius phœniceus caurinus RIDGWAY, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 153. (Cedar Hill, Vancouver Island, B. C.)

RANGE.—Northwest coast from southwestern British Columbia to Mendocino County, California.

Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardórum VAN ROSSEM. **San Francisco Red-wing.** [498*k*.]

Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum VAN ROSSEM, Condor, XXVIII, No. 5, Sept. 21, 1926, 223. (Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California.)

RANGE.—Central coast region of California from Sherwood, Mendocino County, south to central Monterey County, and eastward including Suisun Bay and the valleys between the inner Coast ranges.

Agelaius phoeniceus califórnicus NELSON. **Bicolored Red-wing.** [499.]

Agelaius gubernator californicus NELSON, Auk, XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, 59. (Stockton, California.)

RANGE.—Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California from Tehama County south to Kern County and extreme northern Los Angeles County.

Agelaius phoeniceus aciculátus MAILLIARD. **Kern Red-wing.** [498*l*.]

Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus MAILLIARD, Condor, XVII, No. 1, Jan. 30, 1915, 13. (Isabella, Kern County, California.)

RANGE.—South Fork Valley of the Kern River, Kern County, California.

Agelaius phoeniceus neutrâlis RIDGWAY. **San Diego Red-wing.** [498*c*.]

Agelaius phœniceus neutralis RIDGWAY, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 153. (Jacumba, San Diego Co., California.)

RANGE.—Pacific slope of southern California and Lower California from San Luis Obispo County south to El Rosario, lat. 30°.

Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriênsis RIDGWAY. **Sonora Red-wing.** [498*a*.]

Agelaius phœniceus sonoriensis RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 370. (Southern California and Arizona to Mexico = Camp Grant, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Southern California (lower Colorado Valley), northeastern Lower California, and southern Arizona south over the coastal plain of Sonora. In winter to Cape San Lucas.

Agelaius trícolor (AUDUBON). **Tricolored Red-wing.** [500.]

Icterus tricolor AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), pl. 388, fig. 1, 1837 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 1). (Santa Barbara, Upper California.)

RANGE.—Valleys of northwestern Oregon (west of the Cascade Range) south through California (west of the Sierra Nevada) to northwestern Lower California.

GENUS ICTERUS BRISSON.

Icterus BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 30; II, 85. Type, by tautonymy, *Icterus* BRISSON = *Oriolus icterus* LINNAEUS.

Ícterus spúrius (Linnaeus). **Orchard Oriole.** [506.]

Oriolus spurius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 162. Based mainly on The Bastard Baltimore, *Icterus minor* Catesby, Carolina, I, 49. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds from North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southeastern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts south to southern Florida, the Gulf coast to southern Texas, and in Mexico to Oaxaca and Jalisco; also west to central Nebraska, northeastern Colorado, and western Kansas. Winters from southern Mexico to northern Colombia. Casual in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, and Colorado. Occasional in southern Florida and Cuba in spring migration.

Icterus melanocéphalus aúduboni Giraud. **Audubon's Oriole.** [503.]

Icterus audubonii Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841, not paged or numbered [3 (no plate)]. (Texas.)

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas (casually to San Antonio), and south in Mexico to Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, and, at least in winter, to San Luis Potosí. [An allied race is found in the southern part of the Mexican Plateau.]

Icterus cucullátus sénnetti Ridgway. **Sennett's Oriole.** [505.]

Icterus cucullatus sennetti Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, April, 1901, 152. (Brownsville, Texas.)

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and Tamaulipas, Mexico. Winters south of the United States to Morelos.

Icterus cucullatus nélsoni Ridgway. **Arizona Hooded Oriole.** [505*a*.]

Icterus cucullatus nelsoni Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 19 [May 6]. (Tucson, Arizona.)

Range.—Southwestern California, southern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico south to northern Lower California and Nayarit. Winters south of the United States. Casual in central California.

Icterus cucullatus trochiloídes Grinnell. **San Lucas Hooded Oriole.** [505*b*.]

Icterus cucullatus trochiloides Grinnell, Auk, XLIV, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1927, 70. (Triunfo, about lat. 23° 45′, Lower California.)

Range.—Cape district of Lower California north to about lat. 27°.

[Additional races of *I. cucullatus* occur in Mexico and Central America and on Cozumel Island.]

Icterus parisórum Bonaparte. **Scott's Oriole.** [504.]

Icterus Parisorum Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., V, 1837, No. 59 [June 14, 1838], 110. (Calandria Mexic. = Mexico.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone from interior southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central eastern New Mexico, and central western Texas south to Lower California, Michoacan, Hidalgo, and Vera Cruz. Winters south of the United States.

Icterus gálbula (LINNAEUS). **Baltimore Oriole.** [507.]

Coracias Galbula LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 108. Based on the Baltimore-Bird, *Icterus ex aureo nigroque varius* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 48. (in America = Virginia.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern Texas, central Louisiana, northern Alabama, and northern Georgia and west to eastern Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains. Migrates through eastern Mexico and winters from southern Mexico through Central America to Colombia; casually in Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Accidental at York Factory, Hudson Bay, and in Cuba.

Icterus búllocki (SWAINSON). **Bullock's Oriole.** [508.]

Xanthornus Bullockii SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 436. (Tableland of Mexico = Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the lower part of the Transition Zone from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan to southern Texas, northern Lower California, Sonora, and northern Durango, and from the Pacific to eastern South Dakota, central Nebraska, and western Kansas. Winters in Mexico south to Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, and Puebla, casually to eastern Kansas in migration. Accidental in New York and Maine.

GENUS EUPHAGUS CASSIN.

Euphagus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVIII] 1866, No. 5, Nov.–Dec. [July 20, 1867], 413. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius cyanocephalus* WAGLER.

Eúphagus carolínus (MÜLLER). **Rusty Blackbird.** [509.]

Turdus Carolinus P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 140. (Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Boreal Zone from the Kowak River, Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northern Quebec south to central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Manitoba, central Ontario, New York, northern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, northern Maine, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. Winters mainly south of the Ohio and Delaware valleys to the Gulf coast; west in migration to the Plains; casual in southern British Columbia, Montana, and Colorado. Accidental in California, Lower California, and Greenland.

Euphagus cyanocéphalus (WAGLER). **Brewer's Blackbird.** [510.]

Psarocolius cyanocephalus WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, XXII, 1829, Heft vii (July), col. 758. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central British Columbia, Athabaska Landing, southern Alberta, and central Manitoba to northern Lower California, New Mexico, and western Texas, and from the Pacific to northwestern Minnesota, western Nebraska, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and Kansas. Winters from southern British Columbia and Wisconsin and Kansas south to Guatemala. Casual in Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, southern Florida, and South Carolina.

GENUS CASSIDIX LESSON.

Cassidix LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 6, Feb. 1, 1831, 433. Type, by subs. desig., *Cassidix mexicanus* LESSON = *Corvus Mexicanus* GMELIN (Gray, 1840).

C´ssidix mexicánus mȋjor (VIEILLOT). **Boat-tailed Grackle.** [513.]

Quiscalus major VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXVIII, 1819, 487. (le Mexique et la Louisiane = Louisiana.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of the South Atlantic and Gulf States from southern Delaware and Chesapeake Bay to the Florida Keys and west to the eastern coast of Texas.

Cassidix mexicanus mexic´nus (GMELIN). **Great-tailed Grackle.** [513*a*.]

Corvus mexicanus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 375. Based on the *Hoitzanatl* HERNANDEZ, Nov. Plant. Anim. Min. Mex. Hist., 1651. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Southern Texas south through eastern Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America to northern Colombia, and west over the southern part of the Mexican tableland to Michoacan and Jalisco.

[Allied races of *C. mexicanus* occur in western Mexico.]

GENUS QUISCALUS VIEILLOT.

Quiscalus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 36. Type, by subs. desig., *Gracula quiscula* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Quíscalus quíscula quíscula (LINNAEUS). **Purple Grackle.** [511.]

Gracula Quiscula LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 109. Based mainly on The Purple Jack-Daw, *Monedula purpurea* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 12. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone from the north shore of Long Island Sound and the lower Hudson Valley west to the Alleghanies and south to northern Georgia, northern Alabama, and eastern Tennessee. Winters mainly south of the Delaware Valley.

Quiscalus quiscula aglaéus BAIRD. **Florida Grackle.** [511*a*.]

Quiscalus aglæus BAIRD, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLI, Jan., 1866, 84. (Cape Florida, Key Biscayne, Florida.)

RANGE.—South Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Florida, and west in the southern part of the Gulf States to southeastern Texas.

Quiscalus quiscula aéneus RIDGWAY. **Bronzed Grackle.** [511*b*.]

Quiscalus æneus RIDGWAY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXI] 1869, No. 2, April–July [July 30], 134. (Mississippi region of U. S. = Mount Carmel, Illinois.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to Montana and Colorado (east of the Rocky Mountains) and southeast to northwestern Georgia, Pennsylvania (west of the Alleghanies), New York, Massachusetts, and northern Connecticut. Winters mainly from the Ohio Valley south to southern Texas; casual in migration and in winter east of the Alleghanies.

GENUS **MOLOTHRUS** SWAINSON.

Molothrus SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 277. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla pecoris* GMELIN = *Oriolus ater* BODDAERT.

Molóthrus áter áter (BODDAERT). **Eastern Cowbird.** [495.]

Oriolus ater BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 37. Based on the Troupiale, de la Caroline DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl., 606, fig. 1. ([South] Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick south to central Virginia, southeastern Kentucky, central Tennessee, south-central Arkansas, Louisiana, and central Texas, and west to Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, southeastern Nebraska, southwestern Kansas, and New Mexico. Winters from the Ohio and Potomac valleys, casually to New York and Michigan south to Florida and the Gulf coast.

Molothrus ater artemísiae GRINNELL. **Nevada Cowbird.** [495*b*.]

Molothrus ater artemisiae GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 5, Dec. 31, 1909, 276. (Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada.)

RANGE.—Breeds chiefly in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern Manitoba, southwestern Mackenzie, and central British Columbia south to east-central California, southern Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, and from central Minnesota, southeastern South Dakota, and western Nebraska west to western Washington, central Oregon, and northeastern California. Winters south to Texas, Vera Cruz, and Michoacan.

Molothrus ater califórnicus DICKEY AND VAN ROSSEM. **California Cowbird.** [495*c*.]

Molothrus ater californicus DICKEY AND VAN ROSSEM, Condor, XXIV, No. 6, Dec. 19, 1922, 108. (Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of the San Joaquin Valley of California, from Merced County south to Kern County. Casual in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties and on Los Coronados Islands, Lower California.

Molothrus ater obscúrus (GMELIN). **Dwarf Cowbird.** [495*a*.]

Sturnus obscurus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 804. Based on *Sturnus novæ-hispaniæ* BRISSON, Orn., II, 448. (in Nova Hispania = Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone of southern California (from Ventura and Inyo counties, south), southern Arizona, extreme southwestern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to northern Lower California, Colima, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz. In winter to the Cape district of Lower California.

GENUS TANGAVIUS LESSON.

Tangavius LESSON, Revue Zool., II, [No. 2] Feb. [March], 1839, 41. Type, by monotypy, *Tangavius involucratus* LESSON.

Tangávius aéneus aéneus (WAGLER). **Bronzed Cowbird.** [496*a*.]

Psarocolius æneus "LICHTENST.", WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, XXII, 1829, Heft vii (July), col. 758. (in Mexico.)

RANGE.—Northwestern Mexico to southern Arizona (near Tucson, breeding).

Tangavius aeneus involucrátus LESSON. **Red-eyed Cowbird.** [496.]

Tangavius involucratus LESSON, Revue Zool., II, [No. 2] Feb. [March], 1839, 41. (Mexico.)

RANGE.—San Antonio, Texas, south through eastern Mexico, Yucatan, and central America to Panama.

Family THRAUPIDAE. Tanagers.

Subfamily THRAUPINAE. Typical Tanagers.

Genus PIRANGA Vieillot.

Piranga Vieillot, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], iv. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa rubra* Linnaeus, 1766 = *Fringilla rubra* Linnaeus, 1758.

Piránga ludoviciána (Wilson). **Western Tanager.** [607.]

Tanagra Ludoviciana Wilson, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 27 (pl. 20, fig. 1). (Prairies of the Missouri = mouth of Lolo Creek Fork of Clearwater River, western Idaho.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian, Transition, and sometimes Upper Sonoran zones from northwestern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, and southwestern South Dakota to the mountains of southern California, northern Lower California, southern Arizona, and central western Texas. Winters southward from central Mexico and Cape San Lucas through the highlands to Costa Rica. Casual or accidental in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, and Louisiana.

Piranga erythrómelas Vieillot. **Scarlet Tanager.** [608.]

Pyranga erythromelas Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXVIII, 1819, 293. (America to Canada = eastern North America.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern Kansas, northern Arkansas, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, and the mountains of Virginia and South Carolina. Winters from Colombia to Bolivia and Peru; migrates through Cuba, Jamaica, and Yucatan, and along the east coast of Central America. Casual in Wyoming, Colorado, the Bahamas, and Lesser Antilles.

Piranga fláva hepática Swainson. **Hepatic Tanager.** [609.]

Pyranga hepatica Swainson, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 438. (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)[1]

Range.—Breeds in the Transition Zone of the mountains from northwestern Arizona, north-central New Mexico, and central western Texas south to Nayarit, Jalisco, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon. Winters from southern Sonora to Michoacan and State of Mexico. [Allied forms occur in eastern and southern Mexico and in Central and South America.]

[1] The birds of northern Mexico and the United States have been separated as *P. f. oreophasma* Oberholser (Auk, XXXVI, 1919, 74).

Piranga rúbra rúbra (LINNAEUS). **Summer Tanager.** [610.]

Fringilla rubra LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 181. Based on The Summer Red-Bird, *Muscicapa rubra* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 56. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones from southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, southeastern Wisconsin, central Indiana, central Ohio, Maryland (formerly New Jersey), and Delaware south to northeastern Mexico and southern Florida. Winters from central Mexico and Yucatan to Ecuador, Peru, and Guiana; migrant in western Cuba. Casual in New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, accidental in southern California, Lower California, and in the Bahamas.

Piranga rubra coöperi RIDGWAY. **Cooper's Tanager.** [610*a*.]

Pyranga cooperi RIDGWAY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXI] 1869, No. 2, April–July [July 30], 130. (Los Pinos, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern California, northeastern Lower California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and central New Mexico south to central Nuevo Leon and northern Durango. Winters in Mexico south to Colima and Morelos. Casual in Colorado.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE. GROSBEAKS, FINCHES, SPARROWS, AND BUNTINGS.

SUBFAMILY RICHMONDENINAE. CARDINALS AND ALLIES.

GENUS RICHMONDENA MATHEWS AND IREDALE.

Richmondena MATHEWS AND IREDALE, Austral Avian Record, III, No. 6, June 25, 1918, 145. Type, by orig. desig., *Loxia cardinalis* LINNAEUS.

Richmondéna cardinális cardinális (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Cardinal.** [593.]

Loxia Cardinalis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 172. Based mainly on The Red-Bird, *Coccothraustes ruber* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 38. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Upper and Lower Austral zones east of the Great Plains from southeastern South Dakota, southern Iowa, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, southern Ontario (locally), southeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania, and the southern Hudson Valley south to the northern parts of the Gulf states (resident in Bermuda). Casual in Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This or a Mexican race introduced in southern California (vicinity of Los Angeles).

Richmondena cardinalis floridána (Ridgway). **Florida Cardinal.** [593*d*.]

Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus Ridgway, Manual N. Amer. Birds, ed. 2, 1896, 606. (Enterprise, Florida.)

Range.—Peninsular Florida.

Richmondena cardinalis magnirôstris (Bangs). **Louisiana Cardinal.** [593*e*.]

Cardinalis cardinalis 'magnirostris Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 6, March 24, 1903. (West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.)

Range.—Eastern Texas and southern Louisiana.

Richmondena cardinalis canicaúda (Chapman). **Gray-tailed Cardinal.** [593*c*.]

Cardinalis cardinalis canicaudus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, Art. 22, Aug. 27, 1891, 324. (30 miles west of Corpus Christi, Texas.)

Range.—Central and central western Texas south to Puebla and Michoacan, central Mexico.

Richmondena cardinalis supérba (Ridgway). **Arizona Cardinal.** [593*a*.]

Cardinalis cardinalis superbus Ridgway, Auk, II, No. 4, Oct., 1885, 344. (Fuller's Ranch, a few miles east of Camp Lowell, Arizona.)

Range.—Southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and contiguous parts of Sonora. Casual or introduced in southern California (Redlands).

Richmondena cardinalis ígnea (Baird). **San Lucas Cardinal.** [593*b*.]

Cardinalis igneus Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 21–23, Oct.–Nov. [Jan 12, 1860], 305. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

Range.—Arid Tropical and Lower Austral zones of the Cape district of Lower California, north to about lat. 27°.

[Additional races of *R. cardinalis* occur in Mexico, on Cozumel Island, and on the Tres Marias Islands.]

Genus **PYRRHULOXIA** Bonaparte.

Pyrrhuloxia Bonaparte, Consp. Avium, I, sig. 63, Aug. 15, 1850 [Feb. 3, 1851], 500. Type, by monotypy, *Cardinalis sinuatus* Bonaparte.

Pyrrhulóxia sinuáta texána Ridgway. **Texas Pyrrhuloxia.** [594*a*.]

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata texana Ridgway, Auk, XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, 95. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone from Nueces, Bee, Bexar, Kendall, and Tom Green counties, Texas, south through eastern Mexico to Puebla.

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuâta (Bonaparte). **Arizona Pyrrhuloxia.** [594.]

Cardinalis sinuatus Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., V, 1837, No. 59 [June 14, 1838], 111. (Western parts of Mexico.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone from southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central western Texas south through western Mexico to Zacatecas and Sinaloa.

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata penínsulae Ridgway. **San Lucas Pyrrhuloxia.** [594*b*.]

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulæ Ridgway, Auk, IV, No. 4, Oct., 1887, 347. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

Range.—Arid Tropical Zone of the Cape district of Lower California north locally to lat. 26° 40′.

Genus **HEDYMELES** Cabanis.

Hedymeles Cabanis, Mus. Hein., I, sig. 19, for June [Oct.?], 1851, 152. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia ludoviciana* Linnaeus (Gray, 1855).

Hedýmeles ludoviciánus (Linnaeus). **Rose-breasted Grosbeak.** [595.]

Loxia ludoviciana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 306. Based on Le Grosbec de la Louisiane, *Coccothraustes Ludoviciana* Brisson, Orn., III, 247. (in Ludovicia = Louisiana.)

Range.—Breeds in lower Canadian and Transition zones from south-central Mackenzie, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to central Kansas, southern Missouri, central Ohio, central New Jersey, and in the mountains to northern Georgia. Winters from southern Mexico and Yucatan to Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Casual in migration in Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and the Bahamas; accidental in Arizona, Colorado, and California.

Hedymeles melanocéphalus melanocéphalus (Swainson). **Black-headed Grosbeak.** [596.]

Guiraca melanocephala Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 438. (Tableland of Mexico = Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds from Vancouver Island and the mainland of southern British Columbia south through California and northern Lower California; also in western Mexico to Oaxaca and Vera Cruz. Winters in southern Lower California and in Mexico to Chiapas.

Hedymeles melanocephalus pápago Oberholser. **Rocky Mountain Grosbeak.** [596*a*.]

Hedymeles melanocephalus papago Oberholser, Auk, XXXVI, No. 3, July [June 28], 1919, 412. (Santa Cruz River, west of Patagone [= Patagonia] Mountains, near the Mexican boundary line, southern Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Saskatchewan to eastern Idaho, Nevada, western Arizona, and the northern states of Mexico, and east to central North Dakota, central Nebraska, central Kansas, and western Texas.

GENUS GUIRACA SWAINSON.

Guiraca SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 438. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia caerulea* LINNAEUS (Swainson, 1827).

Guíraca caerúlea caerúlea (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Blue Grosbeak.** [597.]

Loxia cærulea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 175. Based on The blew Gross-beak, *Coccothraustes cærulea* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 39. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones from western Nebraska, Missouri, southern Illinois, and Maryland south to eastern Texas, southern Alabama and central Florida (rarely). Winters from southern Mexico to Honduras and casually in Guatemala and Costa Rica. Casual in southern Indiana, southern Ohio, and southern Pennsylvania; accidental in Wisconsin, New England, the Maritime Provinces, and Cuba.

Guiraca caerulea interfúsa DWIGHT AND GRISCOM. **Western Blue Grosbeak.** [597*a*.]

Guiraca caerulea interfusa DWIGHT AND GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 257, March 14, 1927, 4. (Fort Lowell, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from extreme southern Nevada, southeastern California, and northeastern Lower California east to Colorado (?), New Mexico and central Texas and south into northern Mexico. Winters south of the United States to Nayarit and Jalisco, Mexico.

Guiraca caerulea salicária GRINNELL. **California Blue Grosbeak.** [597*b*.]

Guiraca caerulea salicarius GRINNELL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 27, June 16, 1911, 163. (Santa Ana River bottom, near Colton, San Bernardino Co., Calif.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from the head of the Sacramento Valley and Owens Valley in California south to about lat. 31° in Lower California. Winters south of the United States in the Cape district of Lower California and in northwestern Mexico.

GENUS PASSERINA VIEILLOT.

Passerina VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 30. Type, by subs. desig., Ministre—Ortolan de riz—de neige BUFFON = *Tanagra cyanea* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Passerína cyánea (Linnaeus). **Indigo Bunting.** [598.]

Tanagra cyanea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 315. Based on The blew Linnet, *Linaria cærulea* Catesby, Carolina, I, 45. (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds chiefly in the Transition and Austral zones from central eastern North Dakota, central Minnesota, northwestern Michigan, southeastern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern New Brunswick south to central Texas, southern Louisiana, central Alabama, central Georgia and northern Florida (casually). Winters from Morelos and Yucatan through Central America to Panama, and in Cuba. Occasional in the Bahamas in migration; casual in eastern Colorado, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba.

Passerina amoéna (Say). **Lazuli Bunting.** [599.]

Emberiza amoena Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 47 (note). (Rocky Mts., source of the Arkansas = near Canyon City, Colorado.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, and northwestern North Dakota south to northwestern Lower California and central western Texas. Winters in Mexico, south to the Valley of Mexico. Accidental or casual in Minnesota and southern Mackenzie (Fort Providence).

Passerina versícolor versícolor (Bonaparte). **Varied Bunting.** [600.]

Spiza versicolor Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., V, 1837, No. 59 [June 14, 1838], 120. (near Temascaltepec [Mexico].)

Range.—Valley of the lower Rio Grande, Texas south to southern Mexico. Accidental in Michigan (?).

Passerina versicolor púlchra Ridgway. **Beautiful Bunting.** [600*a*.]

Passerina versicolor pulchra Ridgway, Manual N. Amer. Birds., 1887, 448. (Miraflores, Lower California.)

Range.—Extreme southeastern California, northwestern Mexico, and southern Lower California. Accidental in southeastern Arizona.

[An allied race of *P. versicolor* occurs in Guatemala.]

Passerina círis (Linnaeus). **Painted Bunting.** [601.]

Emberiza Ciris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 179. Based mainly on the Painted Finch, *Fringilla tricolor* Catesby, Carolina, I, 44. (Carolina not far from the sea = South Carolina.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from southern Kansas, central Arkansas, northern Mississippi, and southeastern North Carolina south to southern Louisiana, southern Georgia, northern Florida, southeastern New Mexico, and Texas. Casual in southern Arizona and southern Illinois (re-

ported occasionally farther north but doubtless on basis of escaped cage birds). Winters in the Bahamas and Cuba (rarely), and from central Florida, central Mexico, and Yucatan to Panama; occasional in winter in southern Louisiana.

Genus TIARIS Swainson.

Tiaris Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 438. Type, by monotypy, *Tiaris pusillus* Swainson.

★ **Tiáris bícolor bícolor** (Linnaeus). **Bahama Grassquit.** [603.]

Fringilla bicolor Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 324. Based mainly on *Passer bicolor bahamensis* Catesby, Carolina, I, 37. (in America = Bahama Islands.)

Range.—Bahamas. Accidental at Miami, Florida (Jan. 19, 1871).[1] [Closely allied races occur in the West Indies.]

★ **Tiaris canóra** (Gmelin). **Melodious Grassquit.** [603.1.]

Loxia canora Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 858. Based mainly on the Brown-cheeked Grosbeak Latham, General Synops., II, Pt. i, 155. (in nova Hispania = Cuba.)

Range.—Cuba. Accidental on Sombrero Key, Florida (April 17, 1888).[2]

Genus SPIZA Bonaparte.

Spiza Bonaparte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, 45 [Aug. 1824]. Type, by subs. desig., *Emberiza americana* Gmelin (Bonaparte, 1827).

Spíza americána (Gmelin). **Dickcissel.** [604.]

Emberiza americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 872. Based on the Black-throated Bunting Latham, Synops., II, Pt. i, 197. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Range.—Breeds chiefly in Austral zones from northeastern Wyoming, northwestern North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, southern Michigan, and southeastern Ontario south to southern Texas, southern Mississippi, central Alabama and northern Georgia (casually); formerly bred on the Atlantic coastal plain from Massachusetts (casually wandering to Maine) to South Carolina, but now extremely rare and irregular east of the Alleghanies. Winters from Guatemala to Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad, migrating through Mexico and Central America. Accidental in Lower California, Arizona, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica.

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[1] Maynard, Birds East. N. Amer., 1881, 87.

[2] Merriam, Auk, V, 1888, 322.

Subfamily FRINGILLINAE. Finches.

Genus FRINGILLA Linnaeus.

Fringilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 179. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla coelebs* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

★ **Fringílla montifringílla** Linnaeus. **Brambling.** [514.1.]

Fringilla Montifringilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 179. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in Subarctic regions of northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Asia. Winters in central and southern Europe, the British Isles, and northern Asia. Accidental on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (Northeast Point, October 25, 1914).[1]

Subfamily CARDUELINAE. Purple Finches, Goldfinches, and Allies.

Genus COCCOTHRAUSTES Brisson.

Coccothraustes Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 36; III, 218. Type, by tautonymy, *Coccothraustes* Brisson = *Loxia Coccothraustes* Linnaeus.

★ **Coccothraústes coccothraústes japónicus** Temminck and Schlegel. **Japanese Hawfinch.** [514.2.]

Coccothraustes vulgaris japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, 90 (pl. 51), 1850 [1848]. (Japan.)

Range.—Breeds in eastern Siberia, Japan, and probably Manchuria, Chosen [Korea], and northern China. Winters south to southern China. Accidental on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (November 1, 1911).[2] [Closely allied races occur in Europe, northern Africa, and northern India.]

Genus HESPERIPHONA Bonaparte.

Hesperiphona Bonaparte, Consp. Avium, I, sig. 64, Aug. 30, 1850 [Feb. 3, 1851], 505. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla vespertina* W. Cooper.

Hesperiphóna vespertína vespertína (Cooper). **Eastern Evening Grosbeak.** [514.]

Fringilla vespertina W. Cooper, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., I, 1825, 220. (Near Lake Superior, Sault Ste. Marie [Michigan].)

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[1] Hanna, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, 402.

[2] Evermann, Auk, XXX, 1913, 15.

RANGE.—Breeds in western Alberta east to northern Michigan and once at Woodstock, Vermont. Winters in the interior of North America, south of the Saskatchewan and east of the Rocky Mountains, and more or less irregularly to Quebec, New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, and south sporadically to Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Delaware, and New Jersey.

Hesperiphona vespertina broóksi GRINNELL. **Western Evening Grosbeak.** [514*b*.]

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi GRINNELL, Condor, XIX, No. 1, Jan. 15, 1917, 20. (Okanagan, B. C.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone in the mountains from central British Columbia and Montana south to the central Sierra Nevada of California, and mountains of New Mexico and northern Arizona. Winters irregularly in the lowlands of its breeding area and south to southern California.

Hesperiphona vespertina montána RIDGWAY. **Mexican Evening Grosbeak.** [514*a*.]

Hesperiphona vespertina montana RIDGWAY, in BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, I, 1874, 449 (pl. 22, fig. 4). (Southern Rocky Mountains and mountains of Mexico = Mirador, near Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Huachuca and Chiricahua mountains, Arizona, south in the mountains to southern Mexico.

GENUS **PYRRHULA** BRISSON.

Pyrrhula BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 36; III, 308. Type, by tautonymy, *Pyrrhula* BRISSON = *Loxia pyrrhula* LINNAEUS.

★ **Pȳrrhula pȳrrhula cássini** BAIRD. **Cassin's Bullfinch.** [516.]

Pyrrhula coccinea var. *cassinii* BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, Pt. ii, 1869, 316 (pl. xxix, fig. 1). (Nulato, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Kamchatka and Copper Island, Siberia. Accidental in Alaska (Nulato, Jan. 10, 1867[1] and on Nunivak Island, Oct. 12, 13, and 16, 1927[2]). [Allied races occur in northern Europe and Asia.]

GENUS **CARPODACUS** KAUP.

Carpodacus KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 161. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia rosea* PALLAS (Gray, 1842).

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[1] Dall and Bannister, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, 1869, 281.

[2] Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XVII, 1928, 248.

SUBGENUS CARPODACUS KAUP.

Carpódacus purpúreus purpúreus (GMELIN). **Eastern Purple Finch.** [517.]

Fringilla purpurea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 923. Based mainly on the Purple Finch CATESBY, Carolina, I, 41. (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from northwestern British Columbia, northeastern Alberta, northern Ontario (Moose Factory), southern Quebec (Gaspé Basin), and Newfoundland to southern Alberta, North Dakota (Turtle Mountains), central Minnesota, northern Illinois, Maryland (mountains), northern New Jersey, and New York (Long Island). Winters from considerably north of the southern boundary of its breeding range to the Gulf coast from Texas to Florida. Accidental in Colorado.

Carpodacus purpureus californicus BAIRD. **California Purple Finch.** [517*a*.]

Carpodacus californicus BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 413. (Pacific coast of U. S. = Fort Tejon, Kern County, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from south-central British Columbia south to the Sierra Juárez, Lower California, and east to the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada. In winter more widely scattered throughout the breeding range and south to lat. 30° 45′ in Lower California and (casually) to central southern Arizona.

Carpodacus cássini BAIRD. **Cassin's Purple Finch.** [518.]

Carpodacus cassinii BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 3, May–June, 1854, [July 3], 119. (Camp 104, Pueblo Creek, N. M. = about 10 miles east of Gemini Peaks, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones of the mountains from southern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, and northeastern Wyoming to northern Lower California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir), central Arizona, and northern New Mexico. Winters irregularly in the lowlands of its breeding range south through Arizona and over the Mexican plateau to San Luis Potosí, Mt. Orizaba, and the Valley of Mexico.

SUBGENUS BURRICA RIDGWAY.

Búrrica RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 390. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla mexicana* MÜLLER.

Carpodacus mexicánus frontális (SAY). **Common House Finch.** [519.]

Fringilla frontalis SAY, in LONG, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 40 (note). (Arkansas River near the mountains = near Pueblo, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Upper and Lower Austral zones from Oregon, Idaho, and northern Wyoming south through California and New Mexico to Lower California

(northern half), Sonora, northern Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, and east to the edge of the Great Plains (western Kansas and middle Texas).

Carpodacus mexicanus rubérrimus RIDGWAY. **San Lucas House Finch.** [519*b*.]

Carpodacus frontalis ruberrimus RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 391 (note). (Cape St. Lucas = La Paz, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Southern half of Lower California.

Carpodacus mexicanus cleméntis MEARNS. **San Clemente House Finch.** [519*c*.]

Carpodacus clementis MEARNS, Auk, XV, No. 3, July, 1898, 258. (San Clemente Island, California.)

RANGE.—San Clemente, Santa Catalina, and Santa Barbara islands, California, and Los Coronados Islands, Lower California.
[Allied races of *C. mexicanus* occur in Mexico.]

Carpodacus mcgrégori ANTHONY. **McGregor's House Finch.** [520.1.]

Carpodacus mcgregori ANTHONY, Auk, XIV, No. 2, April, 1897, 165. (San Benito Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—San Benito Island, Lower California. Casual on Cedros Island.

Carpodacus ámplus RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe House Finch.** [520.]

Carpodacus amplus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 187. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

GENUS SPOROPHILA CABANIS.

Sporophila CABANIS, Archiv für Naturg., X, Pt. i, 1844, 291. Type, by subs. desig., *Spermophila luctuosa* LAFRESNAYE (Sharpe, 1888).

Sporóphila morelléti shárpei LAWRENCE. **Sharpe's Seedeater.** [602.]

Sporophila morelleti sharpei LAWRENCE, Auk, VI, No. 1, Jan., 1889, 53. (Lomita, Texas.)

RANGE.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico. [An allied race occurs in southern Mexico.]

GENUS PINICOLA VIEILLOT.

Pinicola VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], iv. Type, by monotypy, *Pinicola rubra* VIEILLOT = *Loxia enucleator* LINNAEUS.

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Pinícola enucleátor leucúra (Müller). **Canadian Pine Grosbeak.** [515.]

Loxia leucura P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 150. (Canada.)

Range.—Breeds in Boreal forests from northwestern Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake), northern Quebec, Labrador and Newfoundland to Manitoba, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Maine, central New Brunswick, southern Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Island. Winters more or less irregularly south to eastern Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southern New England, casually to Kentucky, and west to Manitoba, North Dakota, Minnesota, and eastern Kansas.[1]

★ **Pinicola enucleator kamtschatkénsis** (Dybowski). **Kamchatka Pine Grosbeak.** [515*f*.]

Corythus enucleator kamtschathensis B. Dybowski, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, VIII, 1883, 367. New name for *Corythos enucleator* (?) Dybowski, op. cit., VII, 394, 1882. (Kamtschatka.)

Range.—Breeds in Kamchatka. Accidental on St. George Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (October, 1915).[2]

Pinicola enucleator alascénsis Ridgway. **Alaska Pine Grosbeak.** [515*c*.]

Pinicola enucleator alascensis Ridgway, Auk, XV, No. 4, Oct., 1898, 319. (Nushagak, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds in Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie to northern British Columbia. Winters south to Washington, eastern British Columbia, Montana (Bitterroot Valley), southern North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota.

Pinicola enucleator flámmula Homeyer. **Kodiak Pine Grosbeak.** [515*d*.]

Pinicola flammula Homeyer, Journ. für Orn., XXVIII, No. 150, April, 1880, 156. (Nordwest-amerika = Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds on Kodiak Island and in the coast region of Alaska south at least to Sitka. Winters along the coast, south to British Columbia.

Pinicola enucleator carlóttae Brooks. **Queen Charlotte Pine Grosbeak.** [515*e*.]

Pinicola enucleator carlottae Brooks, Condor, XXIV, No. 3, June 10, 1922, 86. (Masset, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.)

Range.—Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

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[1] The Newfoundland bird has been separated as *P. e. eschatosus* Oberholser (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, 51, March 20, 1914).

[2] Riley, Auk, XXXIV, 1917, 210.

Pinicola enucleator montána Ridgway. **Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak.** [515*a*.]

Pinicola enucleator montana Ridgway, Auk, XV, No. 4, Oct., 1898, 319. (Bear Creek, Gallatin Co., Montana.)

Range.—Boreal summits of the Rocky Mountains from west-central Alberta, southeastern British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana, to northern New Mexico. In winter east to northwestern Nebraska.

Pinicola enucleator califórnica Price. **California Pine Grosbeak.** [515*b*.]

Pinicola enucleator californica Price, Auk, XIV, No. 2, April, 1897, 182. (Pyramid Peak, at 7500 ft., near Echo, Eldorado Co., California.)

Range.—Boreal zones of the Sierra Nevada from near Gold Lake, Plumas County, to Mammoth Pass, Mono County, California.

[An allied race of *P. enucleator* occurs in Europe.]

Genus **LEUCOSTICTE** Swainson.

Leucosticte Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 265. Type, by monotypy, *Linaria* (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* Swainson.

Leucostícte griseonúcha (Brandt). **Aleutian Rosy Finch.** [523.]

Fringilla (*Linaria*) *griseonucha* Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., X, No. 14–15–16, 1842, col. 252. (Insulae Aleuticae = Aleutian Islands, Alaska.)

Range.—Islands of Bering Sea (St. Matthew, Commander, Pribilof) and the Aleutian chain, western part of the Alaska Peninsula, and the Shumagin Islands. Winters east to Kodiak Island.

Leucosticte tephrocótis littorális Baird. **Hepburn's Rosy Finch.** [524*a*.]

Leucosticte littoralis Baird, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, Pt. ii, 1869, 318 (pl. 28, fig. 1). (Port Simpson, B. C.)

Range.—Occurs in summer and probably breeds above timberline on mountains from the Alaska Peninsula east and south to central Oregon. Winters along the Pacific coast from Kodiak Island to Vancouver Island, and southeastward in the mountains to Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado. Accidental in Minnesota.

Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocótis (Swainson). **Gray-crowned Rosy Finch.** [524.]

Linaria (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 265 (pl. 50). (on the Saskatchewan = near Carlton House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Alpine Zone of central eastern Alaska, central Yukon, and western Alberta south to northwestern Montana. In winter and in migration west to the Cascade Range, east to the Saskatchewan plains and Manitoba, north to Great Slave Lake, and south to Utah, Colorado, and western Nebraska.

Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni GRINNELL. **Sierra Nevada Rosy Finch.** [524*b*.]

Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni GRINNELL, Condor, XV, No. 2, March 25, 1913, 77. (Whitney Meadows, Sierra Nevada, Tulare County, California, 9800 ft.)

RANGE.—Alpine and Hudsonian zones of the Sierra Nevada, from Pyramid Peak, Eldorado County, south to Cottonwood Pass, Tulare County, California.

Leucosticte atráta RIDGWAY. **Black Rosy Finch.** [525.]

Leucosticte atrata RIDGWAY, Amer. Sportsman, IV, July 18, 1874, 241 (Cañon City, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Salmon River Mountains, Idaho, Uinta Mountains, northern Utah, mountains of western Wyoming, and probably other northern ranges. Winters south to southern Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and southeastern Wyoming, Montana, and west (casually?) to Mono County, California.

Leucosticte austrális RIDGWAY. **Brown-capped Rosy Finch.** [526.]

Leucosticte tephrocotis var. *australis* RIDGWAY, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 197. (Mt. Lincoln, at 12,000 ft., Colorado territory.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Alpine Zone of the mountains of Colorado and probably northern New Mexico. Winters mostly in the valleys of Colorado, southward into New Mexico.

GENUS **CARDUELSI** BRISSON.

Carduelis BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 36; III, 53. Type, by tautonymy, *Carduelis* Brisson = *Fringilla carduelis* LINNAEUS.

★★ **Carduélis carduélis británnica** (HARTERT). **British Goldfinch.** [526.1.]

Acanthis carduelis britannicus HARTERT, Vögel pal. Fauna, I, 1903, 68. (Rottingdean, [Sussex] England.)

RANGE.—The British Isles, naturalized in Bermuda. This or the European race [*C. c. carduelis* (LINN.)] was introduced into the United States and for a time became established about New York City but has now apparently become extinct in this region.

GENUS **ACANTHIS** BORKHAUSEN.

Acanthis BORKHAUSEN, Deutsche Fauna, 1797, 248. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla linaria* LINNAEUS (A. O. U. Comm., Check-List (3rd. ed.), 1910).

Acánthis hórnemanni hórnemanni (HOLBOELL). **Hornemann's Redpoll.** [527.]

Linota hornemanni HOLBOELL, Naturh. Tidsskr., IV, 1843, 398. (North Greenland, above Lat. 69° N. in summer.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Greenland north to lat. 70°, and in Iceland. Winters in its breeding area and southward to Ungava. Casual at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, and Galt, Ontario; accidental in England and France.

Acanthis hornemanni exílipes (COUES). **Hoary Redpoll.** [527*a*.]

Aegiothus exilipes COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIII] 1861, sig. 26–36, Nov.–Dec. [March 31, 1862], 385. (Fort Simpson [Mackenzie].)

RANGE.—Breeds from western Alaska to Ungava, and on the Chukches Peninsula, northeastern Siberia. Winters occasionally southward to British Columbia, Montana, northern Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Ontario, Maine, Massachusetts, southern New York, and Connecticut; also in Asia to the Commander Islands and northern Japan.

Acanthis linária linária (LINNAEUS). **Common Redpoll.** [528.]

Fringilla Linaria LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 182. (in Europa = Sweden.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and northern Quebec south to northern Alberta, northern Manitoba, and islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; also through northern Europe and Asia; has occurred in Michigan and western Pennsylvania in summer. Winters in the northern parts of the United States, irregularly south to southeastern Oregon, northeastern California, Colorado, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Alabama, and South Carolina; also over the greater part of Europe and south to central Asia. Accidental in Bermuda.

Acanthis linaria hólboelli (BREHM). **Holboell's Redpoll.** [528*a*.]

Linaria Holboellii C. L. BREHM, Handbuch Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., 1831, 280. (Middle Germany = winter migrant.)

RANGE.—Breeds on Herschel Island, Siberia. South in winter to Germany, Japan, and southeastern Siberia. Occasional in winter or in migration to northwestern Alaska and southeast to northern Manitoba, British Columbia, Montana, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maine, and Quebec.

Acanthis linaria rostrâta (COUES). **Greater Redpoll.** [528*b*.]

Aegiothus rostratus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIII] 1861, sig. 26–36, Nov.–Dec. [March 31, 1862], 378. (Jakobshavn, Greenland.)

RANGE.—Resident in Greenland. Irregularly in winter south through Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Ungava to Montana, Colorado, northern Illinois, Michigan, northern Indiana, southern New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

[Additional races occur in the mountains of middle and western Europe.]

GENUS SPINUS KOCH.

Spinus KOCH, Syst. Baier. Zool., 1816, 233. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla spinus* LINNAEUS.

Spínus pínus pínus (WILSON). **Northern Pine Siskin.** [533.]

Fringilla pinus WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 133 (pl. 17, fig. 1). (Bush hill in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Pa.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian Zone from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, and central Quebec south through the higher mountains of western United States to southern California and southern New Mexico; also to southeastern Nebraska, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, northern Maine, northern New Hampshire, northwestern Pennsylvania, and the mountains of North Carolina; casually in the lower Hudson Valley and in Massachusetts. Occurs in winter over most of the United States south to southern Florida and northern Mexico.

Spinus pinus macrópterus (DU BUS). **Mexican Pine Siskin.** [533*a*.]

Carduelis macroptera DU BUS, Esquisses Orn., 1849, pl. 23. (Guatemala, Mexico = Mexico.)

RANGE.—Higher mountains of southern Mexico in the states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Zacatecas, and Michoacan; also in the Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez, Lower California.

Spinus trístis trístis (LINNAEUS). **Eastern Goldfinch.** [529.]

Fringilla tristis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 181. Based on The American Goldfinch, *Carduelis americanus* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 43. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to eastern Colorado, southern Oklahoma, central Arkansas, northern Alabama, and northern Georgia. Winters over most of its breeding area and southward to the Gulf coast.

Spinus tristis pállidus Mearns. **Pale Goldfinch.** [529*a*.]

Spinus tristis pallidus Mearns, Auk, VII, No. 3, July, 1890, 244. (Fort Verde, Yavapai County, central Arizona.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Manitoba south to central Nevada and southern Colorado. In winter south to Vera Cruz.

Spinus tristis salicámans Grinnell. **Willow Goldfinch.** [529*b*.]

Spinus tristis salicamans Grinnell, Auk, XIV, No. 4, Oct., 1897, 397. (Pasadena, California.)

Range.—Transition Zone of the Pacific coast from extreme southwestern British Columbia south to northwestern Lower California, chiefly west of the Cascade Mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

Spinus psáltria psáltria (Say). **Arkansas Goldfinch.** [530.]

Fringilla psaltria Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 40 (note). (Arkansas River near the mountains = near Pueblo, Colorado.)

Range.—Northern Colorado to central northern Texas and south throughout Mexico, except the northwestern and extreme southern portions. Casual in Wyoming.

Spinus psaltria hesperóphilus (Oberholser). **Green-backed Goldfinch.** [530*a*.]

Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, No. 29, Sept. 30, 1903, 116. (San Bernardino, California.)

Range.—Breeds in the Upper Austral and Transition zones from southern Oregon and Utah to southern Lower California, Sonora, and extreme southwestern New Mexico. Winters from northern California to Cape San Lucas.

Spinus láwrencei (Cassin). **Lawrence's Goldfinch.** [531.]

Carduelis Lawrencei Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1850 [Dec. 7], 105 (pl. v). (Sonoma and San Diego, California.)

Range.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones of California, west of the Sierra Nevada, from about lat. 40° south to northern Lower California. Winters over most of its breeding range and east to Arizona and western New Mexico.

Genus **LOXIA** Linnaeus.

Loxia Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 171. Type, by subs. desig., *Loxia curvirostra* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Lóxia curviróstra pusílla GLOGER. **Red Crossbill.** [521.]

Loxia pusilla GLOGER, Vollst. Handb. Nat. Vögel Europa's, 1834, 356. (Georgia.)

RANGE.—Breeds from central Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and central Quebec south to Michigan, and locally and irregularly in the Alleghanies to northern Georgia (casually in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia). Winters irregularly south to northern Texas, Louisiana, and Florida (birds in Dwight collection approaching *stricklandi*). Casual in Bermuda.

Loxia curvirostra pércna BENT. **Newfoundland Crossbill.** [521*b*.]

Loxia curvirostra percna BENT, Smithson. Misc. Coll., LX, No. 15, Dec. 12, 1912, 1. (Flatbay River, Newfoundland.)

RANGE.—Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. South in winter to the District of Columbia and northern Virginia.

Loxia curvirostra sitkénsis GRINNELL. **Sitka Crossbill.** [521*c*.]

Loxia curvirostra sitkensis GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 2, Feb. 18, 1909, 223. (Windfall Harbor, Admiralty Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Sitkan district of Alaska and southward along the coast to central California.

Loxia curvirostra béndirei RIDGWAY. **Bendire's Crossbill.** [521*d*.]

Loxia curvirostra bendirei RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 101, April 28, 1884. (Ft. Klamath, c. Oregon.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the mountains of the western United States from northern British Columbia, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado to the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada. Ranges in winter to Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, the coast district of California, and casually to Lower California and Guadalupe Island.

Loxia curvirostra strícklandi RIDGWAY. **Mexican Crossbill.** [521*a*.]

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 354 [Sept. 17]. (Near City of Mexico, Mexico.)

RANGE.—Transition and Canadian zones of the higher mountains of northern Lower California, southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and central western Texas south to Guatemala.

[Additional races of *L. curvirostra* occur in Europe, Asia, the Philippines, and northern Africa.]

Loxia leucóptera GMELIN. **White-winged Crossbill.** [522.]

Loxia leucoptera GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 844. Based on the White-winged Crossbill LATHAM, General Synops., II, Pt. i, 108. (in sinu Hudsonis et Noveboraco = Hudson Bay and New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from the limit of trees in northwest Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northern Quebec south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, central Ontario, New York (Adirondacks), New Hampshire (White Mountains), southern Maine, and southern Nova Scotia. Winters in much of its breeding area and southward irregularly to northern Oregon (Cascades), Nevada, Colorado, Kansas, southern Illinois, southern Ohio, and North Carolina. Casual in Greenland, the British Isles, and Heligoland.

SUBFAMILY EMBERIZINAE. SPARROWS AND BUNTINGS.

GENUS ARREMONOPS RIDGWAY.

Arremonops RIDGWAY, Manual N. Amer. Birds, ed. 2, 1896, 434, 605. Type, by orig. desig., *Embernagra rufivirgata* LAWRENCE.

Arremónops rufivirgátus rufivirgátus (LAWRENCE). **Texas Sparrow.** [586.]

Embernagra rufivirg ta LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., V, 1851, 112 (pl. v, fig. 2). (Rio Grande in Texas = Brownsville, Texas.)

RANGE.—Southeastern Texas (Fort Clark, Corpus Christi, and San Patricio) south to Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosí. [A closely allied race occurs in Vera Cruz.]

GENUS OBERHOLSERIA RICHMOND.

Oberholseria RICHMOND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVIII, No. 39, Nov. 29, 1915, 180. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla chlorura* AUDUBON.

Oberholséria chlorúra (AUDUBON). **Green-tailed Towhee.** [592.1.]

Fringilla chlorura AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 336. (Ross' Creek = about 20 miles southwest of Blackfoot, Idaho.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition Zone from central Oregon and south-central Montana to southern California, southeastern New Mexico, and central western Texas. Winters from southern California and western Texas to Cape San Lucas and Guanajuato, Mexico. Accidental in Virginia and South Carolina.

GENUS PIPILO VIEILLOT.

Pipilo VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 32. Type, by monotypy, Pinson aux yeux rouges BUFFON = *Fringilla erythrophthalma* LINNAEUS.

Pipilo erythrophthálmus erythrophthálmus (LINNAEUS). **Red-eyed Towhee.** [587.]

Fringilla erythrophthalma LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 180. Based on the Towhe-bird, *Passer niger oculis rubris* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 34. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones east of the Great Plains from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Maine south to central Kansas and northern Georgia. Winters from southeastern Nebraska, Wisconsin, and the Ohio and Potomac valleys (casually New England) to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus canáster HOWELL. **Alabama Towhee.** [587*b*.]

Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster HOWELL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVI, No. 52, Oct. 23, 1913, 202. (Spring Hill, near Mobile, Alabama.)

RANGE.—Alabama and central Georgia.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus álleni COUES. **White-eyed Towhee.** [587*a*.]

Pipilo alleni COUES, Amer. Nat., V, No. 6, Aug., 1871, 366 (note). (Florida = Dummitt, north Merritt's Island, Florida.)

RANGE.—Coast region from about Charleston, South Carolina, southward to and including Florida.

Pipilo maculátus árcticus (SWAINSON). **Arctic Towhee.** [588.]

Pyrgita (*Pipilo*) *arctica* SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 260 (pll. 51, 52). (Carlton House, plains of Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern Alberta and the Forks of the Saskatchewan south to west-central Montana and northwestern Nebraska. Occurs in migration in western Wyoming and northeastern Utah and winters from eastern Colorado and southeastern Nebraska to southern Texas. Casual in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Pipilo maculatus montánus SWARTH. **Spurred Towhee.** [588*a*.]

Pipilo maculatus montanus SWARTH, Condor, VII, No. 6, Nov. 22, 1905, 172. (Miller Cañon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Transition and Upper Austral zones from Wyoming south to Sonora and Tamaulipas, Mexico, and southeastern California, and east to Colorado, New Mexico, and central western Texas.

Pipilo maculatus curtátus GRINNELL. **Nevada Towhee.** [588*f*.]

Pipilo maculatus curtatus GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. 8, Aug. 24, 1911, 309. (Big Creek Ranch, base of Pine Forest Mountains, Humboldt County, Nevada, 4350 ft.)

RANGE.—Breeds in central southern British Columbia to eastern Oregon, Nevada, and northeastern California. Winters south to the Colorado River Valley, in southeastern California.

Pipilo maculatus oregónus Bell. **Oregon Towhee.** [588*b*.]

Pipilo Oregonus Bell, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., V, 1849, 6. (Oregon territory = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition Zone of the Pacific coast region from southwestern British Columbia to southwestern Oregon.

Pipilo maculatus falcinéllus Swarth. **Sacramento Towhee.** [588*g*.]

Pipilo maculatus falcinellus Swarth, Condor, XV, No. 5, Oct. 15, 1913, 172. (Marysville Buttes, four miles northwest of Sutter, Sutter County, California.)

Range.—Interior of California from Tulare County north to southwestern Oregon (Jackson County).

Pipilo maculatus fálcifer McGregor. **San Francisco Towhee.** [588*h*.]

Pipilo maculatus falcifer McGregor, Condor, II, No. 2, March 16, 1900, 43. (Palo Alto, California.)

Range.—Coast region of central and northern California.

Pipilo maculatus megalónyx Baird. **San Diego Towhee.** [588*d*.]

Pipilo megalonyx Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 515. (Fort Tejon, Cal[ifornia].)

Range.—Transition and Upper Austral zones of southwestern California.

Pipilo maculatus cleméntae Grinnell. **San Clemente Towhee.** [588*c*.]

Pipilo clementæ Grinnell, Auk, XIV, No. 3, July, 1897, 294. (Smuggler's Cove, San Clemente Island, California.)

Range.—San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands, California.

Pipilo maculatus umbratícola Grinnell and Swarth. **Cape Colnett Towhee.** [588*i*.]

Pipilo maculatus umbraticola Grinnell and Swarth, Condor, XXVIII, No. 3, May 15, 1926, 131. (Colnett, lat. 31°, Lower California.)

Range.—Northwestern Lower California, north of lat. 30°.

Pipilo maculatus magniróstris Brewster. **Large-billed Towhee.** [588*c*.]

Pipilo maculatus magnirostris Brewster, Auk, VIII, No. 2, April, 1891 (separates publ. Feb. 17), 146. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

Range.—Upper Austral Zone in the Cape district of Lower California. [Additional races of *P. maculatus* occur in Mexico.]

Pipilo consobrínus Ridgway. **Guadalupe Towhee.** [589.]

Pipilo maculatus consobrinus Ridgway, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 189. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California. Now probably extinct.

Pipilo fúscus bullátus Grinnell and Swarth. **Oregon Brown Towhee.** [591*b*.]

Pipilo fuscus bullatus Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXI, No. 18, April 6, 1926, 431. (Eagle Point, Jackson County, Oregon.)

Range.—Upper Austral valleys of Josephine and Jackson counties, southwestern Oregon.

Pipilo fuscus cárolae McGregor. **Sacramento Brown Towhee.** [591*c*.]

Pipilo fuscus carolae McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 11. (Battle Creek [boundary line between Shasta and Tehama counties], California.)

Range.—Interior valleys and foothills west of the Sierra Nevada, California, from Kern County north to Shasta County.

Pipilo fuscus pétulans Grinnell and Swarth. **San Francisco Brown Towhee.** [591*d*.]

Pipilo fuscus petulans Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXI, No. 18, April 6, 1926, 430. (Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California.)

Range.—Northwestern coast region of California from Humboldt Bay to the vicinity of Santa Cruz.

Pipilo fuscus crissális (Vigors). **California Towhee.** [591.1.]

Fringilla crissalis Vigors, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 19. (California = Monterey.)

Range.—Austral zones of the coast district of California from Monterey south to the Mexican boundary and east to the western margins of the San Joaquin Valley and the southeastern deserts.

Pipilo fuscus senícula Anthony. **Anthony's Towhee.** [591.1*a*.]

Pipilo fuscus senicula Anthony, Auk, XII, No. 2, April, 1895, 111. (San Fernando, Lower Calif[ornia].)

Range.—Pacific side of Lower California south at least to lat. 29°.

Pipilo fuscus aripólius OBERHOLSER. **San Pablo Towhee.** [591*e*.]

Pipilo fuscus aripolius OBERHOLSER, Condor, XXI, No. 5, Sept. 30, 1919, 210. (San Pablo, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Middle portion of the Lower California peninsula.

Pipilo fuscus albígula BAIRD. **San Lucas Towhee.** [591*a*.]

Pipilo albigula BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XI] 1859, sig. 21–23, Oct.–Nov., 1859 [Jan. 12, 1860], 305. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Cape region of Lower California.

Pipilo fuscus mesoleúcus BAIRD. **Cañon Towhee.** [591.]

Pipilo mesoleucus BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 3, May–June, 1854 [July 3], 119. (Bill Williams Fork [= Big Sandy, just south of lat. 35° N.], Arizona.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone from west-central Arizona and southeastern Colorado south to northeastern Sonora and western Texas.

[An additional race of *P. fuscus* occurs in Mexico.]

Pipilo áberti BAIRD. **Abert's Towhee.** [592.]

Pipilo aberti BAIRD, in STANSBURY, Rep. Exped. Utah, 1852, 325. (New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from southeastern California (Colorado River valley and delta), southern Nevada, and southwestern Utah to northeastern Lower California, northwestern Sonora, southern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico.

GENUS CALAMOSPIZA BONAPARTE.

Calamospiza BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 30. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla bicolor* J. K. TOWNSEND = *Calamospiza melanocorys* STEJNEGER.

Calamospíza melanócorys STEJNEGER. **Lark Bunting.** [605.]

Calamospiza melanocorys STEJNEGER, Auk, II, No. 1, Jan., 1885, 49. New name for *Fringilla bicolor* TOWNSEND nec LINNAEUS. (Plains of the Platte river [Nebraska].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to southeastern New Mexico and northwestern Texas, and east to eastern Nebraska and west-central Minnesota. Winters southward from southern Texas and southern Arizona, as far as Sonora, Guanajuato, and Zacatecas on the Mexican

tableland, and in southern Lower California; in migration, to Wyoming and California and east, occasionally, to Ontario, western Iowa and southeastern Minnesota. Accidental in Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina.

Genus PASSERCULUS Bonaparte.

Passerculus Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 33. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla savanna* Wilson (Gray, 1840).

Passérculus prínceps Maynard. **Ipswich Sparrow.** [541.]

Passerculus princeps Maynard, Amer. Nat., VI, No. 10, Oct., 1872, 637. (Ipswich, Mass.)

Range.—Breeds on Sable Island, Nova Scotia. Winters from Sable Island south along the sand dunes of the Atlantic coast to Georgia.

Passerculus sandwichénsis savánna (Wilson). **Eastern Savannah Sparrow.** [542*a*.]

Fringilla Savanna Wilson, Amer. Orn., III, 1811, 55 (pl. 22, fig. 3). (Savannah, and Great Egg Harbor, N. J. = Savannah, Ga.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Boreal and Transition zones from northern Manitoba and northern Quebec south to northern Iowa (casually Missouri), northern Indiana, the mountains of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New York (Long Island), and casually on the coast of southern New Jersey. Winters from southern Indiana and southern New Jersey south to northeastern Mexico, the Gulf coast, Bahamas, and Cuba, and in migration to North Dakota. Casual in Bermuda.

Passerculus sandwichensis labradórius Howe. **Labrador Savannah Sparrow.** [542*d*.]

Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius Howe, Contrib. N. Amer. Orn., I, 1, Oct. 14, 1901. (Lance au Loup, Labrador.)

Range.—Breeds in Labrador. Winters southward along the Atlantic coast.

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudínus Bonaparte. **Western Savannah Sparrow.** [542*b*.]

Passerculus alaudinus Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris), XXXVII, No. 25 (for Dec. 19), 1853, 918. (California = San Francisco.)

Range.—Breeds from the Arctic coast of Alaska and Mackenzie to British Columbia and Alberta. Winters in California and Lower California and from Texas to Guatemala, and in migration east to the middle of the Great Plains.

Passerculus sandwichénsis sandwichénsis (Gmelin). **Aleutian Savannah Sparrow.** [542.]

Emberiza sandwichensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 875. Based on the Sandwich Bunting Latham, General Synops., II, Pt. i, 202. (in Unalaschea et sinu Sandwich, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds on Unalaska and contiguous islands, Alaska. Winters eastward and southward along the coast of British Columbia to central California.

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadénsis Grinnell. **Nevada Savannah Sparrow.** [542*c*.]

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 9, Feb. 21, 1910, 312. (Soldier Meadows, Humboldt County, Nevada.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones of the Great Basin district from extreme southern British Columbia, eastern Oregon, and northeastern California, east to northern Colorado, Montana, and North Dakota, and south to the Kern River Valley, California, southern Nevada, and northern New Mexico. Winters south to northern Lower California and northern Mexico.

Passerculus sandwichensis brȳanti Ridgway. **Bryant's Sparrow.** [542*c*.]

Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 517 [Feb. 25, 1885]. (Oakland, Cal[ifornia].)

Range.—Coast of Curry County, Oregon and coast district of California (Transition and Upper Austral zones) from Humboldt Bay, south to Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County, and east in the San Francisco Bay district to Solano County.

Passerculus béldingi Ridgway. **Belding's Sparrow.** [543.]

Passerculus beldingi Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 516 [Feb. 25, 1885]. San Diego, Cal[ifornia].)

Range.—Salt marshes of southern California and Lower California from Santa Barbara to Todos Santos Islands and San Quintín Bay.

Passerculus rostrátus rostrátus (Cassin). **Large-billed Sparrow.** [544.]

Emberiza rostrata Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 5, Sept.-Oct., 1852 [Dec. 31], 184. (San Diego, California.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone about the head of the Gulf of California, in northeastern Lower California and northwestern Sonora. In winter spreads widely, reaching the entire coast line of Lower California and north from San Diego to Morro, California (casually to Santa Cruz), and south to southern Sonora.

Passerculus rostratus guttátus LAWRENCE. **San Lucas Sparrow.** [544*a*.]

Passerculus guttatus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VIII, 1867, 473. (San José [del Cabo], Lower California.) [1]

RANGE.—Breeds on the San Benito Islands, Lower California. In winter spreads widely along the coast south to San José del Cabo and to San José and Carmen islands in the Gulf; north to San Pedro and Monterey County, California.

Passerculus rostratus halóphilus (MCGREGOR). **Abreojos Sparrow.** [544*b*.]

Ammodramus halophilus MCGREGOR, Auk, XV, No. 3, July, 1898, 265. (Abreojos Point, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the western coast of Lower California from Scammon Lagoon south to Magdalena Bay. In winter ranges to San José del Cabo, in the Cape district.

GENUS **AMMODRAMUS** SWAINSON.

Ammodramus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 435. Type, by monotypy, *Ammodramus bimaculatus* SWAINSON.

Ammódramus savannárum austrális MAYNARD. **Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow.** [546.]

Ammodramus australis MAYNARD, Amer. Exch. and Mart, III, No. 3, Jan. 15, 1887, 33. (Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Austral zones (sporadically in Transition) east of the Great Plains from southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and southern New Hampshire south to southern Louisiana, central Alabama, northern Georgia, and northern South Carolina. Winters from southern Illinois and North Carolina south to the Bahamas, Cuba, Cozumel Island, Yucatan, and Guatemala. Casual in Maine.

Ammodramus savannarum bimaculátus SWAINSON. **Western Grasshopper Sparrow.** [546*a*.]

Ammodramus bimaculatus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 435. (Temascaltepec, Tableland of Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from southeastern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, North Dakota, and southern Minnesota south to southern California and southern Texas. Winters from central California and southern Texas south to Cape San Lucas, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

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[1] Includes *P. r. sanctorum* RIDGWAY, of the 1910 ed. of the Check-List.

Ammodramus savannarum floridánus (MEARNS). **Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.** [546*b*.]

Coturniculus savannarum floridanus MEARNS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, No. 1274, Oct. 3, 1902, 915. (Kissimmee Prairie, 7 miles east of Alligator Bluff, Osceola County, Florida.)

RANGE.—Central Florida in the Kissimmee Prairie region.

[Additional races of *A. savannarum* occur in the Greater Antilles.]

Ammodramus baírdi (AUDUBON). **Baird's Sparrow.** [545.]

Emberiza Bairdii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.), VII, 1844, 359 (pl. 500). (Prairie of the upper Missouri = near Old Fort Union, North Dakota.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southwestern Saskatchewan and central Manitoba to central Montana, central North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota. Migrates through Arizona and New Mexico and winters from central Texas to Chihuahua and northern Sonora. Accidental on Long Island, New York.

GENUS **PASSERHERBULUS** STONE.

Passerherbulus "MAYNARD," STONE, Auk, XXIV, No. 2, April, 1907, 193. Type, by orig. desig., *Ammodramus leconteí* = *Fringilla caudacuta* LATHAM.

Passerhérbulus caudacútus (LATHAM). **Leconte's Sparrow.** [548].

Fringilla caudacuta LATHAM, Index Orn., I, 1790, 459. (interior of Georgia.) [1]

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie, southern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba southward to North Dakota and southern Minnesota. Winters from southern Kansas, southern Missouri, and western Tennessee to Texas, Florida, and the coast of South Carolina, and occasionally to North Carolina. Casual in Ontario, Illinois and New York; accidental in Idaho, Utah, and Colorado.

Passerherbulus hénslowi súsurrans BREWSTER. **Eastern Henslow's Sparrow.** [547.]

Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans BREWSTER, Proc. N. Engl. Zoöl. Club, VI, 78, Feb. 6, 1918. (Falls Church, Fairfax Co., Virginia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from New York and southern New Hampshire south to northern Virginia. Winters in the southeastern states to Florida.

[1] This name is not affected by *Oriolus caudacutus* GMELIN, based on the Sharp-tailed Sparrow, as the birds are not congeneric and the names were proposed in different genera.

Passerherbulus henslowi hénslowi (AUDUBON). **Western Henslow's Sparrow.** [547*a*.]

Emberiza Henslowii AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, pl. 70, 1829 (Orn. Biog., I, 1831, 360). (Opposite Cincinnati, in the state of Kentucky.)

RANGE.—Breeds from South Dakota and Ontario to northern Texas and Ohio. Winters from southeastern Texas to northwestern Florida.

GENUS AMMOSPIZA OBERHOLSER.

Ammospiza OBERHOLSER, Smithson. Misc. Coll., XLVIII, May 13, 1905, 68. Type, by orig. desig., *Oriolus caudacutus* GMELIN.

Ammospíza caudacúta subvirgáta (DWIGHT). **Acadian Sparrow.** [549.1*a*.]

Ammodramus caudacutus subvirgatus DWIGHT, Auk, IV, No. 3, July, 1887, 233. (Hillsborough, Albert Co., New Brunswick.)

RANGE.—Breeds in salt marshes of the Atlantic coast from southeastern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton Island south to Penobscot Bay, Maine. Winters on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and northwestern Florida, keeping close to tidewater in migration.

Ammospiza caudacuta caudacúta (GMELIN). **Sharp-tailed Sparrow.** [549.]

Oriolus caudacutus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 394. Based on the Sharp-tailed Oriole LATHAM, General Synops., I, Pt. ii, 448. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

RANGE.—Breeds in salt marshes of the Atlantic coast from New Hampshire to Virginia. Winters on salt marshes from New Jersey (casually Massachusetts) to Florida.

Ammospiza caudacuta nélsoni (ALLEN). **Nelson's Sparrow.** [549.1.]

Ammodromus caudacutus var. *Nelsoni* ALLEN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 1875, 293. (Calumet Marshes, Ainsworth [now South Chicago], Ill.)

RANGE.—Breeds in marshes in the Canadian and Upper Transition zones from Great Slave Lake and west-central Alberta to southwestern Manitoba, Minnesota, and northeastern South Dakota. Winters on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from North Carolina to Florida and Texas. Occurs during migration on the Atlantic coast from Maine southward. Accidental in California.

Ammospiza marítima marítima (WILSON). **Northern Seaside Sparrow.** [550.]

Fringilla maritima WILSON, Amer. Orn., IV, 1811, 68 (pl. 34, fig. 2). (Sea islands along our Atlantic coast = New Jersey.)

RANGE.—Breeds in salt marshes of the Atlantic coast from southern Massachusetts to Virginia. Winters from Virginia to northern Florida, rarely in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Ammospiza maritima macgillivraii (Audubon). **Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow.** [550*d*.]

Fringilla Macgillivraii Audubon, Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 285 (Birds Amer. (folio), pl. 355, 1837). (Charleston [South Carolina].)

Range.—Salt marshes of the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Georgia and northern Florida. Casual in winter on the Gulf coast of Florida.

Ammospiza maritima peninsulae (Allen). **Scott's Seaside Sparrow.** [550*a*.]

Ammodramus maritimus peninsulae Allen, Auk, V, No. 3, July, 1888, 284. (Tarpon Springs, Fla.)

Range.—Salt marshes of the west coast of Florida, from Tampa Bay to Lafayette County.

Ammospiza maritima juncicola (Griscom and Nichols). **Wakulla Seaside Sparrow.** [550*c*.]

Passerherbulus maritimus juncicola Griscom and Nichols, Abstract Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y., No. 32, Nov. 3, 1920, 25. (East Goose Creek, Wakulla County, Florida.)

Range.—Gulf coast of Florida, from St. Andrews Bay to southern Taylor County and probably farther.

Ammospiza maritima howelli (Griscom and Nichols). **Howell's Seaside Sparrow.** [550*f*.]

Passerherbulus maritimus howelli Griscom and Nichols, Abstract Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y., No. 32, Nov. 3, 1920, 22. (Dauphine Island, Alabama.)

Range.—Coasts of Alabama and Mississippi, spreading to the coasts of northern Florida and Texas in winter.

Ammospiza maritima fisheri (Chapman). **Louisiana Seaside Sparrow.** [550*e*.]

Ammodramus maritimus fisheri Chapman, Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 10. (Grand Isle, Louisiana.)

Range.—Breeds in salt marshes on the Gulf coast from Grande Isle, Louisiana, to High Island, Texas. Winters southwestward along the coast to Corpus Christi, Texas.

Ammospiza maritima sennetti (Allen). **Texas Seaside Sparrow.** [550*b*.]

Ammodramus maritimus sennetti Allen, Auk, V, No. 3, July, 1888, 286. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

Range.—Coast of Texas from Galveston southwest at least to Corpus Christi.

Ammospiza nigréscens (Ridgway). **Dusky Seaside Sparrow.** [551.]

Ammodromus maritimus var. *nigrescens* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 198. (Indian River, Fla. = Merritt Island, Florida.)

Range.—Marshes at the northern end of Indian River, east coast of Florida.

Ammospiza mirábilis (Howell). **Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.** [551.1.]

Thryospiza mirabilis Howell, Auk, XXXVI, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1919, 86. (Cape Sable, Florida.)

Range.—Coastal marshes in the vicinity of Cape Sable, Florida.

Genus POOECETES Baird.

Poœcetes Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xx, xxxix [*Poœcetes*, 439, 447]. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla graminea* Gmelin.

Pooécetes gramíneus gramíneus (Gmelin). **Eastern Vesper Sparrow.** [540.]

Fringilla graminea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 922. Based on the Grass Finch Latham, General Synops., II, Pt. i, 273. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Range.—Breeds from central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to eastern Nebraska, central Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina and west to western Minnesota. Winters from the southern part of its breeding range to the Gulf coast, southern Florida and middle Texas. Casual in Bermuda and Yucatan.

Pooecetes gramineus affínis (Miller). **Oregon Vesper Sparrow.** [540*b*.]

Poocætes gramineus affinis G. S. Miller, Auk, V, No. 4, Oct., 1888, 404. (Salem, Ore[gon].)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition Zone of the Pacific Coast district from extreme southern British Columbia south to southwestern Oregon. Winters from central California to northwestern Lower California and Arizona.

Pooecetes gramineus confínis Baird. **Western Vesper Sparrow.** [540*a*.]

Poocætes gramineus var. *confinis* Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 448. (Western U. S. = Loup Fork of the Platte River, Nebraska.)

Range.—Breeds from southeastern British Columbia, northeastern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan to middle eastern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas and east to the middle of the Great Plains. Winters from

southern California and central Texas to southern Lower California and southern Mexico (Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca) and occasionally to Louisiana.

Genus CHONDESTES Swainson.

Chondestes Swainson, Philos. Mag., n.s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 435. Type, by monotypy, *Chondestes strigatus* Swainson.

Chondéstes grámmacus grámmacus (Say). **Eastern Lark Sparrow.** [552.]

Fringilla grammaca Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., I, 1823, 139 (note). (Prairies on the Missouri between the Kansas and Platte = Bellefontaine, four miles from the mouth of the Missouri River, Missouri.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in Austral zones from eastern Nebraska, northwestern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, and southern Ontario south to southern Louisiana and central Alabama, east to extreme western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and northwestern West Virginia. Winters in southern Mississippi, southeastern Texas, and eastern Mexico. Casual in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, eastern Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, and Florida.

Chondestes grammacus strigátus Swainson. **Western Lark Sparrow.** [552*a*.]

Chondestes strigatus Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., I, No. 6, June, 1827, 435. (Temascaltepec, tableland of Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in Austral zones from southern British Columbia and southern Saskatchewan south to the Mexican tableland (Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango), and from the Pacific east to central North Dakota and eastern Texas. Winters from northern California and southern Texas through Lower California and southern Mexico to Guatemala.

Genus AIMOPHILA Swainson.

Aimophila Swainson, Classif. Birds, II, [July 1] 1837, 287. Type, by subs. desig., *Pipilo rufescens* Swainson (Gray, 1840).

Aimóphila carpális (Coues). **Rufous-winged Sparrow.** [579.]

Peucæa carpalis Coues, Amer. Nat., VII, No. 6, June, 1873, 322 (note). (Tucson, Arizona.)

Range.—Southern Arizona (formerly) and Sonora south to northern Sinaloa.

Aimophila rúficeps rúficeps (Cassin). **Rufous-crowned Sparrow.** [580.]

Ammodromus ruficeps Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1852 [Dec. 31], 184. (Calaveras River [east of Stockton], California.)

RANGE.—Upper Austral Zone of California west of the Sierra Nevada from Sonoma, Solano, Sutter, and Placer counties south to Kern County.

Aimophila ruficeps obscúra DICKEY AND VAN ROSSEM. **Santa Cruz Sparrow.** [580*f*.]

Aimophila obscura DICKEY AND VAN ROSSEM, Condor, XXV, No. 4, July 28, 1923, 128. (Prisoner's Harbor, Santa Cruz Island, California.)

RANGE.—Santa Cruz Island and probably Santa Catalina and Santa Rosa islands, California.

Aimophila ruficeps canéscens TODD. **Ashy Sparrow.** [580*d*.]

Aimophila ruficeps canescens TODD, Condor, XXIV, No. 4., July 29, 1922, 126. (San Diego, California.)

RANGE.—San Diegan district of southern California (Austral zones) from Ventura County south across the Mexican boundary into extreme northwestern Lower California.

Aimophila ruficeps lámbi GRINNELL. **Cape Colnett Sparrow.** [580*e*.]

Aimophila ruficeps lambi GRINNELL, Auk, XLIII, No. 2, April 7, 1926, 244. (Colnett, Lower California, lat. 31°.)

RANGE.—Northern Lower California, west of the Colorado desert from lat. 30° 30′ nearly to the United States boundary.

Aimophila ruficeps sorória RIDGWAY. **Laguna Sparrow.** [580*c*.]

Aimophila ruficeps sororia RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, No. 3, July, 1898, 226. (Victoria Mts., Lower California.)

RANGE.—Mountains of the Cape district of Lower California, in the Upper Austral Zone.

Aimophila ruficeps eremoéca (BROWN). **Rock Sparrow.** [580*b*.]

Peucæa ruficeps eremœca N. C. BROWN, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, No. 1, Jan., 1882, 26. (Boerne, Kendall Co., Texas.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma, and from Cook County, Texas, southwest to the Pecos River. Winters in Mexico south to Puebla and Vera Cruz.

Aimophila ruficeps scótti (SENNETT). **Scott's Sparrow.** [580*a*.]

Peucæa ruficeps scottii SENNETT, Auk, V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 42. (Pinal County, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Southern Arizona, northern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, and southwestern Texas south to Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango. Casual in Colorado.

Aimophila aestivális bâchmani (Audubon). **Bachman's Sparrow.** [575*a*.]

Fringilla Bachmani Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), II, pl. 165, 1833 (Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 366). (Six miles north of Charleston [S. C.].)

Range.—Breeds in the Upper and Lower Austral zones in central Illinois (locally to southeastern Iowa), southern Indiana, southern Ohio, extreme southwestern Pennsylvania, and central Virginia south to central Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and northwestern Florida. Winters from southern North Carolina southward into Florida. Casual near Washington, D. C.; accidental in Ontario and northern New Jersey.

Aimophila aestivalis aestivális (Lichtenstein). **Pine-woods Sparrow.** [575.]

Fringilla aestivalis Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl., 1823, 25. (Georgia.)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone of southeastern Georgia and peninsular Florida. Winters in central and southern Florida.

Aimophila bôtterii bôtterii (Sclater). **Botteri's Sparrow.** [576.]

Zonotrichia botterii Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXV, 1857, No. 311 [Jan. 12, 1858], 214. (Vicinity of Orizaba [Vera Cruz], in southern Mexico.)

Range.—Southern Arizona (formerly only?) and the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south over the Mexican tableland to Chiapas. [Allied races occur in Mexico and Central America.]

Aimophila cássini (Woodhouse). **Cassin's Sparrow.** [578.]

Zonotrichia Cassinii Woodhouse, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 2, March–April, 1852 [June 9], 60. (Near San Antonio [Texas].)

Range.—Breeds in the Lower Austral Zone from southeastern Nevada, southeastern (casually central) Colorado, and southwestern Kansas south to northern Sonora and the mouth of the Rio Grande. Winters from southern Arizona to southern Sinaloa and central Tamaulipas.

Genus **AMPHISPIZA** Coues.

Amphispiza Coues, Birds Northwest, 1874, 234. Type, by orig. desig., *Emberiza bilineata* Cassin.

Amphispíza bilineáta bilineâta (Cassin). **Black-throated Sparrow.** [573.]

Emberiza bilineata Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1850 [Dec. 7], 104 (pl. 3). (Texas, on the Rio Grande.)

Range.—Lower Austral Zone of northern middle Texas south into Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

Amphispiza bilineata desertícola Ridgway. **Desert Sparrow.** [573*a*.]

Amphispiza bilineata desertícola Ridgway, Auk, XV, No. 3, July, 1898, 229 (separates publ. May 13). (Tucson, Arizona.)

Range.—Breeds from northeastern California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, northwestern Colorado, and central western Texas south to northern Lower California (about lat. 27°), Sonora, and Chihuahua. Winters from southeastern California, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico southward.

Amphispiza bilineata bángsi Grinnell. **Bangs's Sparrow.** [573*b*.]

Amphispiza bilineata bangsi Grinnell, Auk, XLIV, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1927, 71. (La Paz, Lower California.)

Range.—Cape district of Lower California north to lat. 26°, in the Lower Sonoran Zone.

Amphispiza bélli bélli (Cassin). **Bell's Sparrow.** [574.]

Emberiza Belli Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., V, No. 5, Sept.–Oct., 1850 [Dec. 7], 104 (pl. 4). (California near Sonoma and San Diego.)

Range.—Upper Austral Zone of California, west of the Sierra Nevada, south in the interior from Shasta County and on the coast from Marin County, through the San Diegan district to lat. 29° 30′ in Lower California; also on San Clemente and other of the coastal islands.

Amphispiza belli cinérea Townsend. **Gray Sage Sparrow.** [574.1*a*.]

Amphispiza belli cinerea C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, No. 799, Sept. 9, 1890, 136. (Ballaenas Bay, Lower California.)

Range.—Middle Lower California, between lat. 29° and lat. 26° in the lower Austral Zone.

Amphispiza nevadénsis nevadénsis (Ridgway). **Northern Sage Sparrow.** [574.1.]

Poospiza Bellii var. *Nevadensis* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 11, Nov., 1873, 191, (cf. also No. 12, 198). (West Humboldt Mts., Nevada.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Upper Austral Zone of the Great Basin district, from east-central Washington, eastern Oregon, northeastern California, central Idaho, southwestern Montana, and western Colorado south to central eastern California, southern Nevada, Utah, and northwestern New Mexico. Winters from the southern portion of the breeding range to southwestern California, extreme northeastern Lower California, Arizona, New Mexico, central western Texas, and Chihuahua.

Amphispiza nevadensis canéscens GRINNELL. **California Sage Sparrow.** [574.1*b*.]

Amphispiza belli canescens GRINNELL, Condor, VII, No. 1, Jan. 17, 1905, 18. (Seymour Creek Meadow, 5500 ft., Mount Pinos, Ventura County, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Austral zones of east-central California from Fresno south at least to Mount Pinos, Ventura County, west to Carrizo Plain, San Luis Obispo County; and east to Owens Valley. In winter more widely distributed, reaching extreme northeastern Lower California.

GENUS JUNCO WAGLER.

Junco WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, [XXIV] 1831, Heft v (May), col. 526. Type, by monotypy, *Junco phaeonotus* WAGLER.

Júnco aíkeni RIDGWAY. **White-winged Junco.** [566.]

Junco hyemalis var. *Aikeni* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VII, No. 10, Oct., 1873, 613, 615. (Near Fountain = El Paso County, Colorado.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Bear Lodge Mountains, Wyoming, the Black Hills, South Dakota, and in northwestern Nebraska. Winters from the Black Hills to southern Colorado and western Kansas and casually to Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, and New Mexico.

Junco hyemális hyemális (LINNAEUS). **Slate-colored Junco.** [567.]

Fringilla hyemalis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 183. Based on The Snow-bird, *Passer nivalis* CATESBY, Carolina, I, 36. (in America = South Carolina.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and Canadian zones in northwestern Alaska (Pt. Barrow), northern Mackenzie (tree limit), northern Manitoba, and central Quebec south to the base of the Alaska Peninsula, southern Yukon, central Alberta, northern Minnesota, central Michigan, Ontario, Maine, Nova Scotia and in the mountains of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Winters throughout the eastern United States and in southern Ontario south to the Gulf coast. Casual in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Lower California; accidental in Siberia.[1]

Junco hyemalis carolinénsis BREWSTER. **Carolina Junco.** [567*c*.]

Junco hyemalis carolinensis BREWSTER, Auk, III, No. 1, Jan., 1886, 108. (Black Mountain [Buncombe County], N. C.)

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[1] Includes *Junco hyemalis connectens* COUES, variously regarded as based on a hybrid or as a synonym and also considered to be a distinct race breeding in the Stikine region of southeastern Alaska and northern British Columbia. *Cf.* Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XXXIV, No. 2, 1922, p. 243.

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Canadian Zone of the mountains from western Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia south to northern Georgia. Winters in the adjacent lowlands.

Junco oregánus oregánus (TOWNSEND). **Oregon Junco.** [567*a*.]

Fringilla Oregana J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 188. (Forests near the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, to the Queen Charlotte Islands and Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Winters southward along the coast to Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties, California; casually to Nevada.

Junco oreganus shúfeldti COALE. **Shufeldt's Junco.** [567*b*.]

Junco hyemalis shufeldti COALE, Auk, IV, No. 4, October, 1887, 330. (Fort Wingate, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the interior of central British Columbia (Skeena Valley) east to western central Alberta and south to northern Oregon. Winters over the entire Rocky Mountain tableland to eastern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, Chihuahua, and Sonora. Casual in Illinois and northern Lower California.

Junco oreganus montánus RIDGWAY. **Montana Junco.** [567*f*.]

Junco montanus RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, No. 4, Oct., 1898, 321. (Columbia Falls, Montana.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone from southern Alberta south to northern Idaho, eastern Oregon, and northwestern Montana. Winters south to Arizona, New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Texas. East casually to Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Maryland.

Junco oreganus thúrberi ANTHONY. **Thurber's Junco.** [567*c*.]

Junco hyemalis thurberi ANTHONY, Zoë, I, No. 8, Oct. [Nov.], 1890, 238. (Wilson Peak [San Gabriel Range], Cal[ifornia].)

RANGE.—Breeds from southern Oregon south through the Sierra Nevada, the mountains immediately east, and many of the coast ranges to San Diego County, California. Winters at lower levels within the breeding area southward to Arizona, and to lat. 30° in Lower California.

Junco oreganus pinósus LOOMIS. **Point Pinos Junco.** [567*d*.]

Junco pinosus LOOMIS, Auk, X, No. 1, Jan., 1893, 47. (Vicinity of Monterey, Cal. = Point Pinos.)

RANGE.—Transition Zone of the coastal district of California from San Mateo and Alameda counties to southern Monterey County.

Junco oreganus pŏntilis OBERHOLSER. **Hanson Laguna Junco.** [567*j*.]

Junco oreganus pontilis OBERHOLSER, Condor, XXI, No. 3, June 6, 1919, 119. (El Rayo, Hanson Laguna Mountains, northern Lower California.)

RANGE.—Sierra Juárez, northern Lower California, in the Transition Zone.

Junco oreganus townsendi ANTHONY. **Townsend's Junco.** [567*i*.]

Junco townsendi ANTHONY, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, II, sig. 6, Oct. 11, 1889, 76. (San Pedro [Mártir] Mountains, L[ower] C[alifornia].)

RANGE.—Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California, in the Transition and Canadian zones.

Junco insulāris RIDGWAY. **Guadalupe Junco.** [572.]

Junco insularis RIDGWAY, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., II, No. 2, April, 1876, 188. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

Junco bairdi RIDGWAY. **Baird's Junco.** [571.]

Junco bairdi "BELDING, MS.," RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, 155 [Oct. 5]. (Laguna, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Mountains of the Cape region of Lower California.

Junco meărnsi RIDGWAY. **Pink-sided Junco.** [567*g*.]

Junco mearnsi RIDGWAY, Auk, XIV, No. 1, Jan., 1897, 94. (Fort Bridger, Wyoming.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southwestern Saskatchewan to southern Idaho and northern Wyoming. Winters south through Wyoming, northwestern Nebraska, and Colorado to southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and northeastern Sonora.

Junco cániceps (WOODHOUSE). **Gray-headed Junco.** [570*b*.]

Struthus caniceps WOODHOUSE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 6, Nov.–Dec., 1852 [Feb. 7, 1853], 202. (San Francisco mountain, New Mexico [= Arizona].)

RANGE.—Breeds in southern Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and northern New Mexico. Winters at lower elevations and south to Sonora and Chihuahua. Casual in southern California and southern Nebraska.

Junco phaeonŏtus dorsālis HENRY. **Red-backed Junco.** [570*a*.]

Junco dorsalis HENRY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [X] 1858, sig. 7–9, April–May [after April 19], 117. (Fort Thorn, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Canadian zones of high mountains in northern Arizona and New Mexico. Winters south to southwestern Texas, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

Junco phaeonotus palliátus RIDGWAY. **Arizona Junco.** [570.]

Junco cinereus palliatus RIDGWAY, Auk, II, No. 4, Oct., 1885, 364. (Mount Graham, Arizona.)

RANGE.—Mountains of southern Arizona and northern Mexico (Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora).

[An additional race of *J. phaeonotus* occurs in Mexico.]

GENUS SPIZELLA BONAPARTE.

Spizella BONAPARTE, Giornale Arcadico, LII, 1832, 205. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla pusilla* WILSON.

Spizélla arbórea arbórea (WILSON). **Eastern Tree Sparrow.** [559.]

Fringilla arborea WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 123 (pl. XVI, fig. 3). (eastern Pennsylvania.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian Zone from central Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake) and northern Quebec to Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland. Winters from southern Minnesota, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces south to eastern Oklahoma, central Arkansas, South Carolina, and Georgia (rarely).

Spizella arborea ochrácea BREWSTER. **Western Tree Sparrow.** [559*a*.]

Spizella monticola ochracea BREWSTER, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club., VII, No. 4, Oct., 1882, 228. (Fort Walla Walla, Washington territory.)

RANGE.—Breeds from the coast of Bering Sea and Point Barrow east to the Anderson River and south in the mountains to northern British Columbia. Winters in western North America, from New Mexico and central Texas to eastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas. Casual in northeastern California and Arizona.

Spizella passerína passerína (BECHSTEIN). **Eastern Chipping Sparrow.** [560.]

Fringilla passerina BECHSTEIN, in LATHAM, Allgem. Ueb. Vögel, III, Pt. ii, 1798, 544 (pl. 120, fig. 1). (Canada.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Yukon, Mackenzie, northern British Columbia, Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island to central Texas, southern Mississippi, and central Georgia. Winters chiefly in the Southern States, occasionally as far north as Oklahoma and southern New Jersey. Casual in Cuba and northeastern Mexico.

Spizella passerina arizónae Coues. **Western Chipping Sparrow.** [560*a*.]

Spizella socialis var. *arizonæ* Coues, Key N. Amer. Birds, 1872, 143. (Fort Whipple, Arizona.)

Range.—Breeds from southern British Columbia and central Alberta to the tableland and mountains of Chihuahua, northern Mexico. Winters from central California and central Texas south to Cape San Lucas, Puebla, Michoacan, and Oaxaca; casual on Guadalupe Island and at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Spizella pállida (Swainson). **Clay-colored Sparrow.** [561.]

Emberiza pallida Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 251. (Carlton House [Saskatchewan].)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from southern Mackenzie (Great Slave Lake), central Manitoba, and Michigan (Isle Royale) to western Montana, southeastern Colorado, northern Nebraska, and northwestern Illinois. Winters from southern New Mexico, and southern Texas to Cape San Lucas, Guanajuato, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, Mexico. Casual in British Columbia, Arizona, Ontario, Massachusetts, South Carolina, and Indiana.

Spizella bréweri tavérneri Swarth and Brooks. **Timberline Sparrow.** [562*a*.]

Spizella taverneri Swarth and Brooks, Condor, XXVII, No. 2, March 15, 1925, 67. (Spruce Mountain, ten miles east of Atlin, British Columbia, 5000 ft.)

Range.—Breeds at high altitudes in the Atlin district of northwestern British Columbia. Occurs in southeastern British Columbia and Madison County, Montana, in migration. Winter range not determined.

Spizella breweri bréweri Cassin. **Brewer's Sparrow.** [562.]

Spizella Breweri Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VIII, No. 1, Jan.–Feb., 1856 [March 25], 40. (California and New Mexico.)

Range.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, east-central Montana, and northwestern Nebraska south to southern California, southern Arizona, and central western Texas. Winters from southern California and central Texas south through Lower California and Mexico to Jalisco. Accidental in Massachusetts.

Spizella pusílla pusílla (Wilson). **Eastern Field Sparrow.** [563.]

Fringilla pusilla Wilson, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 121 (pl. 16, fig. 2). (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from southern Minnesota, southern Michigan, southern Quebec, Magdalen Islands, and southern

Maine to central Texas, central Louisiana, and northern Florida (casually). Winters from Missouri, Illinois, southern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, to the Gulf coast; casually farther north.

Spizella pusilla arenácea CHADBOURNE. **Western Field Sparrow.** [563*a*.]

Spizella pusilla arenacea CHADBOURNE, Auk, III, No. 2, April, 1886, 248. (Laredo, southern Texas.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone from southeastern Montana and southwestern North Dakota to central Nebraska. Winters from south of its breeding range to southern Texas, Louisiana, and Nuevo Leon.

Spizella wórtheni RIDGWAY. **Worthen's Sparrow.** [564.]

Spizella wortheni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 259 [Sept. 19]. (Silver City, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Silver City, New Mexico, south to Tamaulipas, Mexico. Winters south to southern Puebla.

Spizella atroguláris atroguláris (CABANIS). **Mexican Black-chinned Sparrow.** [565.]

Spinites atrogularis CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, sig. 17, for April [Oct. ?] 1851, 133 (note). (Mexico.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone from Arizona and southern New Mexico south over the Mexican tableland to Puebla and Michoacan. Winters south of the Mexican boundary.

Spizella atrogularis cána COUES. **California Black-chinned Sparrow.** [565*a*.]

Spizella cana COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVIII] 1866, No. 1, Jan.-March [June 11], 88. (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Upper Austral Zone of California, from Alameda, Mariposa, and Inyo counties south to lat. 30° in northern Lower California. Winters in Lower California south to Cape San Lucas.[1]

GENUS ZONOTRICHIA SWAINSON.

Zonotrichia SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 493. Type, by subs. desig., *Fringilla pensylvanica* LATHAM = *Fringilla albicollis* GMELIN (Bonaparte, 1832).

Zonotríchia quérula (NUTTALL). **Harris's Sparrow.** [553.]

Fringilla querula NUTTALL, Manual Orn. U. S. and Canada, ed. 2, I, 1840, 555. (near Independence, Missouri.)

[1] The bird of the San Francisco Bay district has been separated as *S. a. caurina* A. H. MILLER (Condor, XXXI, 1929, 206).

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian Zone at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, Artillery Lake, Mackenzie, and probably at Great Bear Lake and in the district just south of the Barren Grounds. In migration ranges east to western Ontario, southwestern Ohio, eastern Illinois, Michigan, and west to central Montana, Wyoming, and eastern Colorado (casual in South Dakota in July). Winters from northern Kansas, southern Nebraska, and western Missouri to southern Texas. Casual in British Columbia; accidental in California, Oregon, Washington, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

Zonotrichia leucóphrys leucóphrys (FORSTER). **White-crowned Sparrow.** [554.]

Emberiza leucophrys J. R. FORSTER, Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, Art. 29 (read June 18 and 25), 426. (Severn River, west shore of Hudson Bay.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and Canadian zones of Rocky Mountains of British Columbia and in high mountains from southern Oregon to central California, east to Wyoming and southern New Mexico, and from limit of trees in northern Manitoba and northern Quebec to central Manitoba, southern Quebec, and southern Greenland. Winters from southern Lower California, southern Arizona, southern Kansas, and the Ohio Valley (casually from the Potomac Valley) south to Florida (casual), Louisiana, and Mississippi, and over the Mexican plateau to Sinaloa, Jalisco, and Guanajuato.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gámbeli (NUTTALL). **Gambel's Sparrow.** [554*a*.]

Fringilla gambelii NUTTALL, Manual Orn. U. S. and Canada, ed. 2, I, 1840, 556. (Near Fort Walla Walla, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from limit of trees in northwestern Alaska and northern Mackenzie (rarely outside the mountains south of Great Slave Lake) south to central Montana and west to the coast mountains of southwestern Alaska and southeastern British Columbia. Winters from northern California and Utah south to San Luis Potosí, Mazatlan, Lower California, and outlying islands. Casual east in migration to South Carolina, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and eastern Texas.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugeténsis GRINNELL. **Puget Sound Sparrow.** [554*c*.]

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis GRINNELL, Condor, XXX, No. 3, May 15, 1928, 187. (Parksville, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Pacific coast belt from Vancouver Island and the mouth of the Fraser River, British Columbia, south to Mendocino County, California. Winters south to San Diego County.

Zonotrichia leucophrys núttalli RIDGWAY. **Nuttall's Sparrow.** [554*b*.]

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli RIDGWAY (new name for *Z. gambeli* auct., nec Nuttall), Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 36. (No locality = Santa Cruz, California.)

RANGE.—Humid Transition Zone of the California coast district from Mendocino County to Point Conception, Santa Barbara County, including the San Francisco Bay region.

Zonotrichia coronâta (PALLAS). **Golden-crowned Sparrow.** [557.]

Emberiza coronata PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 44 (and pl.). (in insula Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds from Kotzebue Sound to the Shumagin Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island, and southeast at least to central British Columbia. Winters from central Oregon south throughout California west of the Sierra Nevada to about lat. 30°, rarely to the Cape district of Lower California; also on the Santa Barbara Islands and casually on Guadalupe Island; in migration east to central eastern Alaska and western Alberta, straggling east to Nevada and Colorado. Accidental in Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

Zonotrichia albicóllis (GMELIN). **White-throated Sparrow.** [558.]

Fringilla albicollis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 921. Based mainly on the White-throated Sparrow EDWARDS, Gleanings, II, 198. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian and Lower Hudsonian zones from northern Mackenzie (Fort Good Hope), northern Manitoba, central Quebec and Newfoundland to central Alberta, southern Montana, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Ontario, northern New England, Nova Scotia, and the mountains of northeastern Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts; casual in summer in British Columbia. Winters from Missouri, the Ohio Valley, southern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts (casually Maine), south to northeastern Mexico and Florida. Casual in Oregon, California, Utah, and Colorado, and on Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

GENUS **PASSERELLA** SWAINSON.

Passerella SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, [July 1] 1837, 288. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla iliaca* MERREM.

Passerélla ilíaca ilíaca (MERREM). **Eastern Fox Sparrow.** [585.]

Fringilla iliaca MERREM, Avium Rar. Icones et Descrip., II, 1786, 37 [pl. x]. (North America.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Boreal zones from tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario (Moose Factory), and northern Quebec south to northern Manitoba, Magdalen Islands, and Newfoundland. Winters from the lower Ohio and Potomac Valleys (occasionally farther north) to central Texas and central Florida; west to North Dakota in migration. Casual or accidental in Greenland, on the coast of southern Alaska, and in Arizona and California.

Passerella iliaca altivágans Riley. **Alberta Fox Sparrow.** [585*h*.]

Passerella iliaca altivagans Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 45, Nov. 28, 1911, 234. (Moose Branch of Smoky River, Alberta, 7000 ft.)

Range.—Breeds in interior of British Columbia and extreme western Alberta (Hudsonian Zone). Winters in California chiefly west of the desert divides and south in northwestern Lower California to about lat. 30° 30′.

Passerella iliaca unalaschcénsis (Gmelin). **Shumagin Fox Sparrow.** [585*a*.]

Emberiza unalaschcensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 875. Based on the Unalascha Bunting Pennant, Arct. Zool., 364. (Unalascha = Unalaska, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds on the base of the Alaska Peninsula and on the Shumagin Islands and Unalaska. Winters chiefly in California (recorded from Tacoma, Washington) south to the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.

Passerella iliaca insulâris Ridgway. **Kodiak Fox Sparrow.** [585*f*.]

Passerella iliaca insularis Ridgway, Auk, XVII, No. 1, Jan., 1900, 30. (Kodiak, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds on Kodiak Island, Alaska. Winters chiefly in the coast district of California from Marin County south to Los Angeles County.

Passerella iliaca sinuósa Grinnell. **Valdez Fox Sparrow.** [585*k*.]

Passerella iliaca sinuosa Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 12, March 5, 1910, 405. (Drier Bay, Knight Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds in the Prince William Sound region (islands and mainland), on Middleton Island, and on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Winters chiefly in California (recorded from central Oregon) south to northern Lower California.

Passerella iliaca annéctens Ridgway. **Yakutat Fox Sparrow.** [585*l*.]

Passerella iliaca annectens Ridgway, Auk, XVII, No. 1, January, 1900, 30. (Yakutat, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds in the coast district of Alaska in the vicinity of Yakutat Bay. Winters chiefly in the coast district of central California from Marin County south through Monterey County, casually to Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.

Passerella iliaca townsendi (Audubon). **Townsend's Fox Sparrow.** [585*g*.]

Plectrophanes Townsendi Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, pl. 424, fig. 7, 1838 (Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 236). (Shores of the Columbia River = Ft. Vancouver, Washington.)

Range.—Breeds in the southern coast district of Alaska (mainland and islands) from Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal south over the Alexander Archi-

pelago to Forrester Island; also on the Queen Charlotte Islands. Winters in the coast district of Oregon and of California from Humboldt County south to Santa Cruz County. Casual in Arizona.

Passerella iliaca fuliginósa RIDGWAY. **Sooty Fox Sparrow.** [585*e*.]

Passerella iliaca fuliginosa RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 36. (Neah Bay, Washington.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern Alaska (mainland only) south along the mainland coast of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and northwestern Washington. Winters south from Vancouver Island to central California, rarely to the San Gabriel Mountains, southern California.

Passerella iliaca schistácea BAIRD. **Slate-colored Fox Sparrow.** [585*c*.]

Passerella schistacea BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xl, 488, 490. (Head of the Platte = south fork of Platte River, about 25 miles east of the northeastern corner of Colorado, in Nebraska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in mountains of the Great Basin district (Canadian and Transition zones) from extreme southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south to Nevada and probably eastern Wyoming. Winters south to southern California, northern Lower California, southern Arizona, and New Mexico.

Passerella iliaca fúlva SWARTH. **Warner Mountains Fox Sparrow.** [585*i*.]

Passerella iliaca fulva SWARTH, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXI, No. 40, Dec. 30, 1918, 162. (Sugar Hill, Warner Mountains, Modoc County, California, 5000 ft.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian Zone in extreme northeastern California (mountains of Modoc and Lassen counties), north in Oregon east of the Cascades to Crook County. Occurs in winter in Los Angeles County, California, and in northern Lower California.

Passerella iliaca megarhýncha BAIRD. **Thick-billed Fox Sparrow.** [585*b*.]

Passerella megarhynchus BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xl, 925. (Fort Tejon [Kern County, California].)

RANGE.—Breeding range unknown. Winters in California, west of the high Sierras, from Tehama County south to the Mexican boundary and in northwestern Lower California.

Passerella iliaca brevicaúda MAILLIARD. **Trinity Fox Sparow.** [585*j*.]

Passerella iliaca brevicauda MAILLIARD, Condor, XX, No. 4, July 22, 1918, 139. (Half a mile south of South Yolla Bolly Mountain, Trinity County, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the inner northern Coast ranges of California (Canadian and Transition zones) from North Yolla Bolly Mountain, Trinity County, south to Mt. Sanhedrin, Mendocino County, and Snow Mountain, Colusa County. Winters in the coast district from Marin and Napa counties south to Los Angeles County.

Passerella iliaca canéscens SWARTH. **Inyo Fox Sparrow.** [585*m*.]

Passerella iliaca canescens SWARTH, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXI, No. 40, Dec. 30, 1918, 163. (Wyman Creek, east slope of the White Mountains, Inyo County, California, 8250 ft.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the White Mountains of Inyo and Mono counties, California (Transition and Canadian zones). Winters in southern California and northern Lower California.

Passerella iliaca monoénsis GRINNELL AND STORER. **Mono Fox Sparrow.** [585*n*.]

Passerella iliaca monoensis GRINNELL AND STORER, Condor, XIX, No. 5, Sept. 25, 1917, 165. (Mono Lake Post Office, 6500 ft., Mono County, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada in the vicinity of Mono Lake and possibly in the Panamint Mountains. Winters in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada, in southern California (west of the deserts), and in northern Lower California.

Passerella iliaca maripósae SWARTH. **Yosemite Fox Sparrow.** [585*o*.]

Passerella iliaca mariposae SWARTH, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXI, No. 40, Dec. 30, 1918, 161. (Near Chinquapin, Yosemite Park, California, 7000 ft.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the northern and central Sierra Nevada of California (Canadian and high Transition zones) from the vicinity of Mt. Shasta south to Kearsarge Pass, Inyo County. Winters in southern California and northern Lower California.

Passerella iliaca stéphensi ANTHONY. **Stephens's Fox Sparrow.** [585*d*.]

Passerella iliaca stephensi ANTHONY, Auk, XII, No. 4, Oct., 1895, 348. (San Jacinto Mts. [Tahquitz Valley], Cal[ifornia].)

RANGE.—Breeds in the southern Sierra Nevada of California (Canadian and high Transition zones) from Horse Corral Meadow, Fresno County, south through Tulare County; also on Mount Pinos, Ventura County, and in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains, southern California. In winter has been found at lower altitudes in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties.

Genus MELOSPIZA Baird.

Melospiza Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xx, xl, 440, 476. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla melodia* Wilson.

Subgenus HELOSPÍZA Baird.

Helospiza Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xx, xl, 476. Type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla palustris* Wilson = *Fringilla georgiana* Latham.

Melospíza líncolni líncolni (Audubon). **Lincoln's Sparrow.** [583.]

Fringilla Lincolnii Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), II, pl. 193, 1834 (Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 539). ([Near the mouth of the Natashquan River] Labrador [Quebec].)

Range.—Breeds in Boreal zones from the Kowak and Yukon valleys, Alaska, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Quebec and Newfoundland to northern Minnesota, central Ontario, northern New York, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and south in the Cascades, Sierra Nevada, and Rocky Mountains to southern California and northern New Mexico. Winters from central California, southern Oklahoma, and northern Mississippi (occasionally northern Illinois and eastern Pennsylvania) to southern Lower California, southern Mexico, and central Guatemala. Casual south of Washington, D. C., east of the Alleghany Mountains; accidental in Panama.

Melospiza lincolni grácilis (Kittlitz.) **Forbush's Sparrow.** [583*a*.]

Emberiza (*Zonotrichia*) *gracilis* Kittlitz, Denkw. Reise russ. Amer., Mikrones. und Kamtsc., I, 1858, 199. (Sitka, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds from Prince William Sound to the Sitkan district, Alaska. Winters south to southern Lower California and western Guatemala.

Melospiza georgiána (Latham). **Swamp Sparrow.** [584.]

Fringilla georgiana Latham, Index Orn., I, 1790, 460. (Georgiae americanae interioribus = Georgia.)

Range.—Breeds in the Canadian, Transition, and part of the Upper Austral zones from west-central Alberta, central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Nebraska, northern Missouri, northern Illinois, West Virginia (mountains), southern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Winters from Nebraska, the Ohio Valley, and New Jersey (New York rarely, Massachusetts rarely) south to the Gulf coast from southern Florida to southern Texas, southern Tamaulipas, and Jalisco, Mexico. Accidental in Utah, Colorado, and California; casual in Bermuda.

SUBGENUS **MELOSPIZA** BAIRD.

Melospiza melódia melódia (WILSON). **Eastern Song Sparrow.** [581.]

Fringilla melodia WILSON, Amer. Orn., II, 1810, 125 (pl. xvi, fig. 4). (Canada to Georgia.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Canadian, Transition, and Upper Austral zones from southern Mackenzie (Great Slave Lake), northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to southern Virginia, southern North Carolina (mountains), and northern Georgia. Winters from Massachusetts (locally) and New Jersey south to southern Florida and the Gulf coast, and sporadically north to Nova Scotia and Labrador.

Melospiza melodia atlántica TODD. **Atlantic Song Sparrow.** [581*t*.]

Melospiza melodia atlantica TODD, Auk, XLI, No. 1, Jan. 10, 1924, 147. (Smith's Island [Northampton County], Virginia.)

RANGE.—Atlantic coastal islands and edge of the mainland from New York (Long Island) to North Carolina, apparently resident.

Melospiza melodia beáta BANGS. **Mississippi Song Sparrow.** [581*u*.]

Melospiza melodia beata BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 87, June 5, 1912. (Enterprise, Florida.)

RANGE.—Mississippi Valley region. Casual east to Florida in winter and during migration.

Melospiza melodia júddi BISHOP. **Dakota Song Sparrow.** [581*j*.]

Melospiza fasciata juddi BISHOP, Auk, XIII, No. 2, April, 1896, 132. (Rock Lake, Towner Co., North Dakota.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southwestern Saskatchewan and eastern Montana to the Turtle Mountains, North Dakota. In winter south to Texas and New Mexico.

Melospiza melodia fállax (BAIRD). **Mountain Song Sparrow.** [581*b*.]

Zonotrichia fallax BAIRD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, No. 3, May–June, 1854 [July 3], 119. (Pueblo Creek [New Mexico] = lat. 35° N., long. 113° W., Arizona.)

RANGE.—Breeds from western Montana to northeastern Oregon south to Utah, northern New Mexico, and southern Nevada. Winters from Montana to western Texas, Chihuahua, Sonora, Arizona, and southeastern California.

Melospiza melodia fisherélla OBERHOLSER. **Modoc Song Sparrow.** [581*v*.]

Melospiza melodia fisherella OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, No. 49, Dec. 23, 1911, 251. (Honey Lake, near Millford, California.)

RANGE.—Breeds from southeastern Oregon, northwestern Nevada, and southwestern Idaho, south through eastern California to Owens Valley, and west to Shasta Valley. Winters widely through western and southern California.

Melospiza melodia mérrilli BREWSTER. **Merrill's Song Sparrow.** [581*k*.]

Melospiza fasciata merrilli BREWSTER, Auk, XIII, No. 1, Jan., 1896, 46. (Fort Sherman, Idaho.)

RANGE.—Breeds in Idaho and eastern Washington. Winters irregularly through California, chiefly in the eastern portions, and in eastern Oregon, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Melospiza melodia sanáka MCGREGOR. **Aleutian Song Sparrow.** [581*r*.]

Melospiza sanaka MCGREGOR, Condor, III, No. 1, Jan. 15, 1901, 8 (separates publ. Nov. 25, 1900). (Sanak Island, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Shumagin Islands and adjacent parts of the Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands (Unalaska, Atka, Adak, and Attu).

Melospiza melodia insígnis BAIRD. **Bischoff's Song Sparrow.** [581*q*.]

Melospiza insignis BAIRD, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., I, Pt. ii, 1869, 319 (pl. xxix, fig. 2). (Kodiak [Island, Alaska].)

RANGE.—Kodiak Island, Alaska, and adjacent coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

Melospiza melodia kenaiénsis RIDGWAY. **Kenai Song Sparrow.** [581*o*.]

Melospiza melodia kenaiensis RIDGWAY, Auk, XVII, No. 1, Jan., 1900, 29. (Port Graham, Cook's Inlet, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Coast of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, from the east side of Cook Inlet to Prince William Sound.

Melospiza melodia caurína RIDGWAY. **Yakutat Song Sparrow.** [581*n*.]

Melospiza fasciata caurina RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 36. (Yakutat, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Coast of southeastern Alaska from Yakutat Bay to Lituya Bay. In winter occurs on the coast of British Columbia and south to San Francisco Bay, California.

Melospiza melodia rufína (BONAPARTE). **Sooty Song Sparrow.** [581*f*.]

Passerella rufina BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, sig. 60, July 15, 1850 [Feb. 3, 1851], 477. (Sitka, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Southeastern Alaska on the outer islands from Chichagof to Forrester and Duke islands, and on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

Melospiza melodia mórphna OBERHOLSER. **Rusty Song Sparrow.** [581*e*.]

Melospiza melodia morphna OBERHOLSER, Auk, XVI, No. 2, April, 1899, 183. New name for *M. fasciata guttata* (NUTTALL), nec *Fringilla guttata* VIEILLOT. (No locality = near Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

RANGE.—Glacier Bay, Alaska, southeast nearly throughout British Columbia and south through western Washington and Oregon (to Jackson County and Goldbeach, Curry County). Scatters somewhat in winter, casually as far as Riverside County, California.

Melospiza melodia cleonénsis MCGREGOR. **Mendocino Song Sparrow.** [581*p*.]

Melospiza melodia cleonensis MCGREGOR, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, No. 5, Sept. 15, 1899, 87. (Westport, Mendocino County, California.)

RANGE.—The narrow coast belt of northwestern California from Del Norte County to Mendocino County; casually to Olema, Marin County, and to Curry County, Oregon.

Melospiza melodia samuélis (BAIRD). **Samuels's Song Sparrow.** [581*d*.]

Ammodromus samuelis BAIRD, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, Aug., 1858, 379. (Petaluma, California.)

RANGE.—Pacific slope of middle California from southern Mendocino County to the Sur River, Monterey County, and east to Solano and Yolo counties, Berkeley, and the Santa Clara Valley.[1]

Melospiza melodia maxilláris GRINNELL. **Suisun Song Sparrow.** [581*s*.]

Melospiza melodia maxillaris GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 3, April 9, 1909, 265. (Tule marsh west of Suisun, Solano County, California.)

RANGE.—Lowlands surrounding Suisun Bay, west-central California, from Benicia and Port Costa east to the vicinity of the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

Melospiza melodia maílliardi GRINNELL. **Modesto Song Sparrow.** [581*y*.]

Melospiza melodia mailliardi GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. 5, Feb. 18, 1911, 197. (Rancho Dos Rios, near Modesto, Stanislaus County, California.)

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[1] Grinnell limits *M. m. samuelis* to the salt marshes on the northern side of San Francisco Bay and the southern side of San Pablo Bay, while the birds to the north are regarded as *M. m. gouldi* BAIRD (Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 479) and those to the south as *M. m. santaecrucis* GRINNELL (Condor, III, No. 4, July 15, 1901, 92).

RANGE.—Sacramento and lower San Joaquin valleys of California (except the vicinity of Suisun Bay) south from Tehama County to Stanislaus County.

Melospiza melodia pusíllula RIDGWAY. **Alameda Song Sparrow.** [581*l*.]

Melospiza fasciata pusillula RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 35. (Alameda Co., California.)

RANGE.—Salt marshes around the south arm of San Francisco Bay, California, from Islais Marsh, San Francisco County, to Richmond, Contra Costa County.

Melospiza melodia heérmanni BAIRD. **Heermann's Song Sparrow.** [581*c*.]

Melospiza heermanni BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xli, 477, 478. (Tejon Valley (in winter), California.)

RANGE.—Upper San Joaquin Valley, California, from Merced County to Kern County.

Melospiza melodia coóperi RIDGWAY. **San Diego Song Sparrow.** [581*m*.]

Melospiza fasciata cooperi RIDGWAY, Auk, XVI, No. 1, Jan., 1899, 35. (San Diego, California.)

RANGE.—Coast district of southern California and northwestern Lower California, from Monterey County (?), Santa Barbara, and southern San Luis Obispo counties, south to lat. 30°.

Melospiza melodia gramínea TOWNSEND. **Santa Barbara Song Sparrow.** [581*h*.]

Melospiza fasciata graminea C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, No. 799, Sept. 9, 1890, 139. (Santa Barbara Island [California].)

RANGE.—Santa Barbara Island, California.

Melospiza melodia cleméntae TOWNSEND. **San Clemente Song Sparrow.** [581*i*.]

Melospiza fasciata clementae C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, No. 799, Sept. 9, 1890, 139. (San Clemente Island [California].)

RANGE.—San Clemente, Santz Cruz, and Santa Rosa islands, California. Accidental at Santa Barbara, California.

Melospiza melodia micrónyx GRINNELL. **San Miguel Song Sparrow.** [581*w*.]

Melospiza melodia micronyx GRINNELL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XLI, No. 8, March 16, 1928, 37. (San Miguel Island, California.)

RANGE.—San Miguel Island, California.

Melospiza melodia coronatórum GRINNELL AND DAGGETT. **Coronados Song Sparrow.** [581*x*.]

Melospiza melodia coronatorum GRINNELL AND DAGGETT, Auk, XX, No. 1, Jan., 1903, 34. (Los Coronados Islands (North Island), Lower California.)

RANGE.—Los Coronados Islands, Lower California.

Melospiza melodia sáltonis GRINNELL. **Desert Song Sparrow.** [581*a*.]

Melospiza melodia saltonis GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 3, April 9, 1909, 268. (One mile southeast of Mecca, Colorado desert, California.)

RANGE.—Lower Austral Zone from southern Nevada and southwestern Utah to southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, northeastern Lower California, and Sonora.

Melospiza melodia rivuláris BRYANT. **Brown's Song Sparrow.** [581*g*.]

Melospiza fasciata rivularis W. E. BRYANT, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, I, 197, Sept. 29, 1888. (Comondu, Lower California.)

RANGE.—South-central Lower California from San Ignacio to Comondu.

GENUS **RHYNCHOPHANES** BAIRD.

Rhynchophanes BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xx, xxxviii, 432. Type, by monotypy, *Plectrophanes mccownii* LAWRENCE.

Rhynchóphanes mccówni (LAWRENCE). **McCown's Longspur.** [539.]

Plectrophanes McCownii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., V, 1851, 122. (High prairies of western Texas.)

RANGE.—Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from central Alberta and southern Saskatchewan to southeastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, northern North Dakota, and southwestern Minnesota. Winters from Colorado and Kansas south through Arizona and Texas to northern Sonora and Durango. Casual in migration to eastern British Columbia, Idaho, and Illinois.

GENUS **CALCARIUS** BECHSTEIN.

Calcarius BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., I, 1802, 130. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla lapponica* LINNAEUS.

Calcárius lappónicus lappónicus (LINNAEUS). **Lapland Longspur.** [536.]

Fringilla lapponica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 180. (in Lapponia = Lapland.)

RANGE.—In North America breeds from about lat. 73° on Arctic islands and in West Greenland, and from lat. 75° in East Greenland south to the limit of trees in Mackenzie (at least as far west as long. 120°), northern Manitoba, and in northern Quebec; also in Lapland, Jan Meyen, Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land, and northern Siberia. Winters from southern Quebec and north-central United States (west to North Dakota in migration), irregularly south to the Middle States and Texas, rarely to Kentucky and South Carolina; also in eastern Europe and Asia south to about lat. 30°.

Calcarius lapponicus alascénsis RIDGWAY. **Alaska Longspur.** [536*a*.]

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis RIDGWAY, Auk, XV, No. 4, Oct., 1898, 320. (St. Paul's Island, Prybilov [= Pribilof] group, Alaska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Alaska, including the Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands, and east to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Winters south to eastern Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, and western Kansas; in migration east to Fort Resolution, Northwest Territory, North Dakota, New Mexico, and eastern Kansas. Accidental in California.

Calcarius píctus (SWAINSON). **Smith's Longspur.** [537.]

Emberiza (*Plectrophanes*) *picta* SWAINSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 250 (pl. 49). (Carlton House, Saskatchewan.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Arctic Zone on the barren grounds from Mackenzie (Fort Anderson) east to Hudson Bay (Fort Churchill); has been taken west to Fort Yukon. Winters from Kansas to central Texas; east in migration to the prairies of Illinois and southwestern Indiana. Casual in South Carolina and British Columbia.

Calcarius ornátus (TOWNSEND). **Chestnut-collared Longspur.** [538.]

Plectrophanes ornata J. K. TOWNSEND, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, Pt. ii [Nov. 21, 1837], 189. (prairies of Platte [River] = near the forks of the Platte, in western Nebraska.)

RANGE.—Breeds in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from Montana, southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba south to east-central Wyoming, central Kansas, eastern Nebraska, and western Minnesota. Winters from Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa to Arizona, Sonora, and the southern end of the Mexican tableland. Accidental in British Columbia, California, Maine, Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), and Maryland.

GENUS PLECTROPHENAX STEJNEGER.

Plectrophenax STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, 33 [June 5]. Type, by orig. desig., *Emberiza nivalis* LINNAEUS.

Plectróphenax nivális nivális (Linnaeus). **Eastern Snow Bunting.** [534.]

Emberiza nivalis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 176. (in Alpibus Lapponiae, etc. = Lapland.)

Range.—In North America breeds in the Arctic Zone from at least lat. 83° north (including Greenland) to the northern parts of the mainland from Alaska to northern Quebec; also in the Arctic and Sub-arctic regions of the Eastern Hemisphere south to about lat. 60° N. in Scandinavia and in northern Scotland. Winters from Unalaska, southern Alberta, central Manitoba, and central Quebec south to the northern United States and irregularly or sporadically to eastern Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, South Carolina, and Florida; also in Europe south to the Mediterranean Sea, north Africa, the Canary Islands, and the Azores. Casual in Bermuda.

Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi Ridgway. **Pribilof Snow Bunting.** [534*a*.]

Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi Ridgway, Manual N. Amer. Birds, 1887, 403. (Otter Island [Pribilof Islands], Bering's Sea.)

Range.—Commander Islands, the Siberian coast of Bering Sea; also the Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands, Alaska.

Plectrophenax hyperbóreus Ridgway. **McKay's Snow Bunting.** [535.]

Plectrophenax hyperboreus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 68. (St. Michael's, Alaska.)

Range.—Breeds on Hall and St. Matthew islands, Bering Sea. Migrates in winter to the mainland of western Alaska (St. Michael, Kuskokwim River, and Nushagak).

Genus **EMBERIZA** Linnaeus.

Emberiza Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 176. Type, by subs. desig., *Emberiza citrinella* Linnaeus (Bonaparte, 1834).

★ **Emberíza rústica** Pallas. **Rustic Bunting.** [535.1.]

Emberiza rustica Pallas, Reise Russ. Reichs, III, 1776, 698. (Transbaikalia.)

Range.—Breeds from Finland throughout Siberia to Kamchatka. Winters south to Japan, China, and Turkestan. Casual in Europe and accidental on Kiska Island, Aleutian chain, Alaska (June 19, 1911).[1]

[1] Bent, Smithson. Misc. Coll., LVI, No. 32, 1912, 19.

HYPOTHETICAL LIST.

THIS list which has appeared in each of the three preceding editions of the Check-List has been supposed to consist "of species which have been recorded as North American, but whose status as North American birds is doubtful, either from lack of positive evidence of their occurrence within the prescribed limits of the present Check-List, or from absence of satisfactory proof of their validity as species."

It might be better to divide them into three categories instead of two, viz: I. Valid species the record of whose occurrence in North America is open to question. II. Forms described as distinct species or subspecies but which are now regarded as hybrids, color phases or individual variations. III. Alleged species based on plates of Audubon and Wilson which have never been satisfactorily identified.

Occasionally subspecies upon the validity of which the Committee has not been able to decide have been referred to this list instead of being held in abeyance as has usually been the custom. With additional information available these have been properly disposed of while other forms originally in the Hypothetical List have been restored to the Check-List or have been dropped entirely. As it seems important to keep a record of such action all species that have at any time appeared in the Hypothetical List are included in the present edition, those which have been removed in previous editions being placed in brackets with a statement as to their disposition, while some of this information is also contained in foot notes to the preceding pages. Species which have been restored to the regular List are also marked with a star.

The separate series of numbers for the Hypothetical List has been abandoned and only those species are numbered which are now or have been included in the regular List.[1]

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[1] Of the species listed in the Hypothetical List of the third edition four have been transferred to the regular List viz: *Anas rubripes tristis*, *Pisobia ruficollis*, *Numenius arquatus* (as *N. arquatus arquatus*) and *Totanus totanus* (as *T. totanus robustus*) while eleven species have been transferred from the regular List of the third edition to the Hypothetical List viz: *Phoebetria palpebrata* (as *P. p. audubonì*), *Priocella glacialoides* (as *P. antarctica*), *Macronectes giganteus*, *Ixobrychus neoxenus*, *Jabiru mycteria*, *Mergellus albellus*, *Glottis nebularia*, *Larus nelsoni*, *Larus kumlieni*, *Starnoenas cyanocephala*, and *Spinus notatus*. Three species: *Thalassogeron chrysostomus* (see explanation p. 366), *Thyeltodroma pacifica*, and *Mesophoyx intermedia* which did not appear in any part of the third edition have been added.

[Aechmóphorus clárki (Lawrence). Clark's Grebe.

Podiceps clarkii Lawrence, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 895. (San Pablo Bay, California.)

Now regarded as a plumage phase of *Ae. occidentalis* (Lawrence) and dropped from the List in the third edition.]

Diomedéa éxulans Linnaeus. Wandering Albatross.

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. (Cape of Good Hope region.)

Entered in the Hypothetical List in the second edition. North American records of this species of the southern oceans are regarded as unsatisfactory.

Thalassógeron chrysóstomus (Forster). Flat-billed Albatross.

Diomedea chrysostoma J. R. Forster, Mém. Math. Phys. (Paris), X, 1785, 571 (pl. xiv). (voisinage du cercle polaire antarctique & dans l'Ocean pacifique = Off Cape of Good Hope.)

North American records of this species of the southern oceans are unsatisfactory. They consist of a specimen supposed to have been taken off the Oregon coast by Townsend (cf. Audubon, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 326, and Stone, Auk, XLVII, 1930, 414) and a skull supposed to belong to this species found on the California coast (cf. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., IV, 1868, 12). This species appears as *T. culminatus*, Yellow-nosed Albatross, in the third edition of the Check List and is there confused with *T. chlororhynchus* to which the name Yellow-nosed Albatross more properly belongs.

Phoebétria[1] palpebráta aúduboni Nichols and Murphy. American Sooty Albatross. [84.]

Phoebetria palpebrata audubonì Nichols and Murphy, Auk, XXXI, No. 4, Oct., [Sept. 30], 1914, 531. (Oregon = probably central or southern Pacific Ocean.

Audubon's record of specimens supposed to have been taken by Townsend off the coast of Oregon regarded as not satisfactory (cf. Audubon, Orn. Biog., V, 1839, 116, and Stone, Auk, XLVII, 1930, 414.). Appeared in the third edition as *P. palpebrata;* now transferred to the Hypothetical List.

Púffinus kúhli (Boie). Cinereous Shearwater.

Procellaria kuhlii Boie, Isis von Oken, [XXVIII] 1835, Heft v (March), col. 257. (corsicanischen Küste = Coast of Corsica.)

American records of this eastern Atlantic species are apparently based on misidentifications.

[1] *Phoebetria* Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], v. Type by orig. desig., *Diomedia fuliginosa* Gmelin = *D. palpebrata* Forster.

Thyellódroma pacifica (Gmelin). **Pacific Petrel.**

Procellaria pacifica Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 560. (circa insulam Euopoa aliasque maris pacifica *ex Latham* = Pacific Ocean breeding on Kermadec Islands.)

Specimen procured from a taxidermist labelled "Van Couver, B. C." (Cf. Jewett, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 224.)

Priocélla[1] **antárctica** (Stephens). **Slender-billed Fulmar.** [87.]

Fulmarus antarcticus Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, Feb. 18, 1826, 236. Based on *Procellaria glacialis* Latham, Index Orn., II, 823. (Antarctic Ocean, pretty far to the south, ex Latham.)

The locality of Townsend's specimen of this southern species as recorded by Audubon believed to be in error (cf. Audubon, Orn. Biog., V, 333, and Stone, Auk, XLVII, 1930, 414.) Appeared in the third edition as *P. glacialoides* and now transferred to the Hypothetical List.

Oceanódroma hórnbyi (Gray). **Hornby's Petrel.**

Thalassidroma hornbyi Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXI, 1853, No. 251 [July 25, 1854], 62. (Northwest coast of America.)

The alleged type locality of this south Pacific species is apparently erroneous as no further specimens have been taken in North American waters.

Macronéctes[2] **gigantéus** (Gmelin). **Giant Fulmar.** [85.]

Procellaria gigantea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 563. Based largely on the Giant Petrel Latham, General Synops., III, Pt. ii, 296, locality quoted from Cook, Voyage, II, 205. (in oceano, potissimum australi, circa Staatenland, Terra del Fuego, insulam desolationis, etc. = Staten Island, off Terra del Fuego.)

The locality of Townsend's specimen of this species of the southern oceans as quoted by Audubon is believed to be erroneous (cf. Audubon, Orn. Biog., V, 320, and Stone, Auk, XLVII, 1930, 414).

[Phalacrócorax perspicillátus Pallas. **Pallas's Cormorant.**

Phalacrocorax perspicillatus Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 305. (Bering Island.)

North American records of this extinct species of the Asiatic coast regarded as unsatisfactory. Dropped from the List in the third edition.]

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[1] *Priocella* Hombron and Jacquinot, Comptes Rendus, XVIII, 1844, 357. Type, by monotypy, *Priocella garnoti* Hombron and Jacquinot = *Procellaria glacialoides* Smith.

[2] *Macronectes* Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVIII, 1905, 76. Type by orig. desig., *Procellaria gigantea* Gmelin.

[Árdea wúrdemanni Baird. Würdemann's Heron.

Ardea würdemannii Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 669. (Florida.)

Now regarded as a hybrid between *Ardea occidentalis* Audubon and *Ardea herodias wardi* Ridgway (cf. Holt, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., I, No. 1, July 28, 1928, 1–35 (pls. 1–4). Dropped in third edition.]

Mesóphoyx[1] intermédia (Wagler). Plumed Egret.

Ardea intermedia Wagler, Isis von Oken, XXII, 1829, Heft vi (June), col. 659. (Java.)

There seems to be some uncertainty whether the specimen of this Old World species alleged to have been taken at Vancouver, British Columbia, was really shot there (cf. Brooks, Condor, XXV, No. 5, Oct. 3, 1923, 180). Consequently the species is now entered in the Hypothetical List.

[Dichromanássa peálei (Bonaparte). Peale's Egret.

Ardea pealii Bonaparte, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., II, 1826, 154. (Florida.)

Now regarded as a color phase of *Dichromanassa rufescens* (Gmelin). Dropped from the List in the third edition.]

Ixobrychus neóxenus (Cory). Cory's Least Bittern. [191.1]

Ardetta neoxena Cory, Auk, III, No. 2, April, 1886, 262. (Caloosahatchie River, near Lake Okeechobee, Florida.)

Breeds in Ontario and Florida and has occurred in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, and Ohio. Now regarded as a melanistic form of *Ixobrychus exilis* (Gmelin), and transferred to the Hypothetical List.

Jábiru[2] myctéria (Lichtenstein). Jabiru. [189.]

Ciconia mycteria Lichtenstein, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (Phys. Kl.), 1816–17 [1819], 163. (Brazil.)

The record of this tropical species from Austin, Texas (cf. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 248) is regarded as unsatisfactory and it is therefore transferred to the Hypothetical List. The species is known only from Argentina to Nicaragua with one record each from Guatemala and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

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[1] *Mesophoyx* Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, III, No. XVII, April 30, 1894, xxxviii. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea intermedia* Wagler.

[2] *Jabiru* Hellmayr, Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., II, Kl., XXII, May, 1906, 711. Type, by orig. desig., *Ciconia myeteria* Lichtenstein.

[**Chen caeruléscens** (LINNAEUS). **Blue Goose.** [169.1]

Originally in the Hypothetical List as a questionable species. Transferred to the regular List in the second edition. See p. 41, antea.]

* [**Ánas rúbripes trístis** BREWSTER. **Common Black Duck.** [133.][1]

Entered in the Hypothetical List in the third edition as questionably different from *A. rubripes* and now transferred to the regular List. See p. 44, antea.]

Mergéllus[2] **albéllus** (LINNAEUS). **Smew.** [131.1]

Mergus albellus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. (in Europa = Island of Gina near Smyrna, Turkey.)

Audubon's sight record of this Old World species and several other alleged occurrences in America are regarded as unsatisfactory and the species is therefore transferred to the Hypothetical List.

Sarcorámphus[3] **pápa** (LINNAEUS). **King Vulture.**

Vultur Papa LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 86. (Mexico?)

The record of this tropical American species from Arizona (cf. Coues, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, No. 4, Oct., 1881, 248) is regarded as unsatisfactory. It has not been definitely recorded north of Mexico. Originally entered as *Gypagus papa.*

Cathártes burroviánus CASSIN. **Burrough's Vulture.**

Cathartes Burrovianus CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, No. 8, [June 24, 1845], 212.

The type specimen taken by Dr. M. Burrough near Vera Cruz, Mexico, is now regarded as *Cathartes aura aura* (LINNAEUS), but all alleged North American specimens prove to be *C. a. septentrionalis* WIED (cf. Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., No. 19, April 18, 1905, 122). Dropped from the List in the third edition.]

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[1] Erroneously called "Red-legged Black Duck" in the Hypothetical List of the third edition. While both forms of the Black Duck were included under the name *rubripes* in the regular List of that edition, with the vernacular name of Black Duck, if they are to be separated "Red-legged" belongs exclusively to the northern form, true *rubripes*, while *tristis* is the "Common" or southern Black Duck.

[2] *Mergellus* SELBY, Catal. Gen. and Subgen. Types Birds, 1840, 47. Type, by monotypy, *Mergus albellus* LINNAEUS.

[3] *Sarcoramphus* DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 32. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur papa* LINNAEUS (Vigors, 1825).

Búteo coóperi CASSIN. **Cooper's Henhawk.**

Buteo cooperi CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VIII, 1856, No. 5 [April 25, 1857], 253. (Near Mountain View, Santa Clara Co., California.)

Known only from the type specimen which is probably an abnormally colored *Buteo borealis harlani* (AUDUBON) (cf. Ridgway, Auk, I, 1884, 253, and II, 1885, 165; also Grinnell, Condor, XXXII, No. 5, Sept. 15, 1930, 259).

[**Búteo fuliginósus** SCLATER. **Little Black Hawk.**

Buteo fuliginosus SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., XXVI, 1858, No. 369, Nov. 9, 356. (Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

Now regarded as a melanistic phase of *Buteo brachyurus* Vieillot. Dropped from the List in the second edition.]

* [**Numénius arquátus** (LINNAEUS). **European Curlew.** [264.1]

Referred to the Hypothetical List in the second edition and now placed in the regular List, see p. 112, antea.]

* [**Tótanus tótanus** (LINNAEUS). **Redshank.** [253.1.]

Entered in the Hypothetical List in the third edition and now transferred to the regular List as *T. t. robustus* SCHIØLER. See p. 117, antea.]

Glóttis[1] **nebulária** (GUNNERUS). **Green-shank.** [253.]

Scolopax nebularia GUNNERUS, in LEEM, Beskr. Finm. Lapper, 1767, 251 (note). (District of Trondhjem, Norway.)

Audubon's record of this Old World species from Sand Key, six miles from Cape Sable, Florida (Orn. Biog., III, 1835, 483), is regarded as unsatisfactory. There is no other evidence of its occurrence in North America, and it is now transferred to the Hypothetical List.

Pisóbia coóperi (BAIRD). **Cooper's Sandpiper.**

Tringa cooperi BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 716. (Long Island [New York].)

Known only from the type specimen taken May, 1833, the identity of which is in doubt (cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. viii, June 26, 1919, 289).

* [**Pisóbia ruficóllis** (PALLAS). **Rufous-necked Sandpiper.** [242.2.]

Entered in the Hypothetical List in the third edition and now transferred to the regular List. See p. 120, antea.]

[1] *Glottis* KOCH, Syst. Baier. Zool., 1816, 304. Type, by tautonymy, *Totanus glottis* BECHSTEIN = *Scolopax nebularia* GUNNERUS.

Creágrus[1] **furcátus** (Neboux). **Swallow-tailed Gull.**

Larus furcatus Neboux, Zool. Voy. Venus, Atlas, Livr. 2, 1842, pl. 10. (Monterey, California.)

The type locality of this tropical species is apparently incorrect. There is no other evidence of its occurrence in North America. Originally entered as *Xema* (*Creagrus*) *furcatus*.

Lárus nélsoni Henshaw. **Nelson's Gull.** [46.]

Larus nelsoni Henshaw, Auk, I, No. 3, July, 1884, 250. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

Now regarded as a hybrid between *Larus hyperboreus* Gunnerus and *Larus argentatus vegae* Palmén (cf. Dwight, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LII, Art. 3, Dec. 31, 1925, 250) and transferred to the Hypothetical List.

Lárus kúmlieni Brewster. **Kumlien's Gull.** [45.]

Larus kumlieni Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VIII, No. 4, Oct., 1883, 216. (Cumberland Sound, Arctic America.)

Now regarded as a hybrid between *Larus leucopterus* Faber and *Larus argentatus thayeri* Brooks (cf. Dwight, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LII, Art. 3, Dec. 31, 1925, 254), and transferred to the Hypothetical List.

[**Cépphus cárbo** Pallas. **Sooty Guillemot.**

Cepphus carbo Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, II, 1811, 350. (circa insulas Aleuticas = Aleutian Islands.)

Type locality regarded as probably erroneous as there is no other evidence of the occurrence of the species on the American side of the north Pacific. It was dropped from the List in the third edition.]

Cépphus mótzfeldi (Benicken). **Black-winged Guillemot.**

Uria motzfeldi Beni ken, Isis von Oken, XV, 1824, Heft viii (Aug.), col. 889. (Greenland seas.)

Now believed to be a melanistic phase of *Cepphus grylle* (Linnaeus).

Starnoénas[2] **cyanocéphala** (Linnaeus). **Blue-headed Quail-Dove.** [323.]

Columba cyanocephala Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 163. (Jamaica = Cuba.)

Audubon's record of this Cuban species on the Florida Keys is regarded as unsatisfactory; and as it has never been confirmed the species is now transferred to the Hypothetical List.

[1] *Creagrus* Bonaparte, Naumannia, 1854, 213. Type, by orig. desig., *Larus furcatus* Neboux.

[2] *Starnoenas* Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 41. Type, by monotypy, *Columba cyanocephala* Linnaeus.

* [Rhynchopsítta pachyrhýncha (Swainson). Thick-billed Parrot. [382.1.]

Originally regarded as of questionable occurrence north of Mexico. Transferred to the regular List in the third edition; see p. 158 antea.]

* [Chordeíles mínor sénnetti Coues. Sennett's Nighthawk. [420*c*.]

Entered in the Hypothetical List in the second edition as *C. virginianus sennetti* and transferred to the regular List in the third edition (cf. p. 176 antea).]

Régulus cúvieri Audubon. Cuvier's Kinglet.

Regulus cuvieri Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), I, pl. 55, 1829. (Orn. Biog., I, 1831, 288.) (Fatland Ford, about ten miles west of Norristown, Pennsylvania.)

Known only from Audubon's description and plate of a specimen obtained June, 1812. From the fact that a number of his drawings of birds obtained about this time were later destroyed the published plate may have been based to some extent upon memory. No similar bird has ever been seen since.

[Hylóphilus[1] decurtátus (Bonaparte). Short-winged Hylophilus.

Sylvicola decurtata Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., V, 1837, No. 59 [June 14, 1838], 118. (Guatemala.)

Supposed occurrence in Texas (Giraud, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., V, 1851, 40.), not verified and the species was dropped from the List in the third edition.]

[Vermívora leucobronchiális (Brewster). Brewster's Warbler.

Helminthophaga leucobronchialis Brewster, Amer. Sportsman, V, No. 3, Oct. 17, 1874, 33. (Newtonville, Mass.)

Now regarded as a hybrid between *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus) and *Vermivora chrysoptera* (Linnaeus). A number of additional and intermediate specimens have been taken (cf. Trotter, Auk, IV, No. 4, Oct., 1887, 307–310; and Faxon, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XL, No. 6, Aug., 1913, 311–316 (plate). Dropped from the List in the third edition.]

[Vermívora law̆rencei (Herrick). Lawrence's Warbler.

Helminthophaga Lawrencii Herrick, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXVI] 1874, 220 [Feb. 2, 1875]. (bank of the Passaic, near Chatham, N. J.)

Also regarded as a hybrid between *V. pinus* Linnaeus and *V. chrysoptera* Linnaeus but a much rarer form (cf. references above). Dropped from the List in the third edition.]

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[1] *Hylophilus* Temminck, Planch. Col., III, Livr. 29, Dec., 1822, pl. 173. Type, by subs. desig., *H. poicilotus* Temminck (Gray, 1840).

[**Vermívora cincinnatiénsis** (LANGDON). **Cincinnati Warbler.**

Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis LANGDON, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist., III, No. 2, July, 1880, 119. (Madisonville, Hamilton Co., Ohio.)

The unique type is regarded as a hybrid between *Vermivora pinus* (LINNAEUS) and *Oporornis formosa* (WILSON) (cf. Ridgway, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, V, No. 4, Oct., 1880, 237.) Dropped from the List in the third edition.]

Dendroíca carbonâta (AUDUBON). **Carbonated Warbler.**

Sylvia carbonata AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (folio), I, pl. 60, 1829. (Orn. Biog. I, 1831, 308.) (Near Henderson, Kentucky.)

Known only from Audubon's description and plate of two specimens obtained in May, 1811. As a number of his drawings of birds obtained about this time were later destroyed it is possible that the published plate may have been based to some extent upon memory.

Dendroíca montâna (WILSON). **Blue Mountain Warbler.**

Sylvia montana WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 113 (pl. 44, fig. 2). (Near the Blue Mountains, Virginia.)

Known only from the plates of Wilson and Audubon. Not yet satisfactorily identified with any known species. Originally entered as *Dendroica* (*Perissoglossa*) *montana*.

Wilsónia (?) **microcéphala** (RIDGWAY). **Small-headed Flycatcher.**

Sylvania microcephala RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 354 [Sept. 17]. New name for *Muscicapa minuta* Wilson, Amer. Orn., VI, 1812, 62 (pl. 50, fig. 5), nec Gmelin, 1789.

Known only from the works of Wilson and Audubon whose specimens came from New Jersey and Kentucky respectively. There is some question whether they represent the same species. Wilson's description and small figure have never been satisfactorily identified with any known species. Originally entered as *Sylvania* (?) *microcephala*.

Ícterus ícterus (LINNAEUS). **Troupial.** [502.]

Oriolus icterus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 161. (Cayenne.)

Audubon's record of this species from Charleston, South Carolina, and Bowles's record for Santa Barbara, California (Condor, XIII, 1911, 109) are the only instances of its occurrence in North America and may well have been based on escaped cage birds.

Transferred to the Hypothetical List in the third edition.

Piránga rúbriceps GRAY. **Gray's Tanager.**

Pyranga rubriceps GRAY, Genera of Birds, II, Pt. 3, July, 1844, pl. 89. (No locality cited = Colombia.)

The only North American record is based on a specimen taken, about 1871, at Dos Pueblos [=Naples], Santa Barbara County, California, which was probably an escaped cage bird (Bryant, Auk, IV, 1887, 78).

Entered in the Hypothetical List in the third edition.

Acánthis brewsteri (RIDGWAY). **Brewster's Linnet.**

Aegiothus (*flavirostris* var.) *brewsterii* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., VI, No. 7, July, 1872, 434. (Waltham, Mass.)

Known only from the type specimen, taken Nov. 1, 1870. Possibly a hybrid between *Acanthis linaria* (LINNAEUS) and *Spinus pinus* (WILSON).

Spínus notátus (DU BUS). **Black-headed Goldfinch.** [532.]

Carduelis notata DU BUS, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., XIV, Pt. 2, 1847, 106. (Mexico.)

Audubon's record of this Middle American species at Hendersonville, Kentucky, is not satisfactory and it is now transferred to the Hypothetical List.

Spíza townsendi (AUDUBON). **Townsend's Bunting.**

Emberiza townsendi AUDUBON, Orn. Biog., II, 1834, 183. (New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania.)

Known only from the type specimen, taken May 11, 1833, by John K. Townsend. Its peculiarities cannot be accounted for by hybridism nor probably by individual variation (cf. Check-List, ed. I, 1886, 354.)

While a number of Old World or South American birds have from time to time been included in the Hypothetical List on the basis of captures of supposed escaped cage birds in North America other cases have been dismissed at once as escapes and never having been brought before the Committee were not included in the List although quite as much entitled to such treatment as those which have been included. Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, 1881, 84) gives a "very incomplete" list of ten such species and others have been recorded more recently such as the Calandra Lark, *Melanocorypha calandra* (LINNAEUS) (Gillespie, Auk, XLV, July, 1928, 375; and the Mexican Paroquet *Aratinga h. holochlora* (SCLATER) (Barbour, Auk, XLII, Jan., 1925, 132) etc., etc.

There are also additional cases of foreign birds alleged to have been taken in North America but which were probably wrongly attributed to that continent. While these have been rejected by the Committee or never came

before it for consideration they were for some reason not entered in the Hypothetical List although others with no better claim were so entered, such as Baird's Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes bairdi* (Gambel) (Journ. Acad. Nat. Phila. I, Pt. 1, 1847, 40), a specimen alleged to have been taken in California and Morton's Finch *Brachyspiza mortoni* (Audubon) (Orn. Biog. V, 1839, 312) said to have been taken in Oregon but undoubtedly from Chile, etc., etc.

The above statement is presented here simply to show that the Committee has not overlooked these occurrences though it is not considered that they have any place in the Check List.

While a list of species or subspecies which appeared in the third edition of the Check-List and which have been either cancelled or removed to the Hypothetical List in the present edition is given on p. 400 there were certain others which appeared in the first and second editions and were cancelled in the third. In order to make the record complete these are listed below:

(A) Cancelled as Erroneously Credited to the Range of the Check-List:

22. *Synthliboramphus wumizusume* Temminck's Murrelet.
290. *Colinus graysoni* Grayson's Bob-white.
350. *Thrasaetus harpyia* Harpy Eagle.
450. *Myiozetetes texensis* Giraud's Flycatcher.
577. *Puecaea mexicana* Mexican Sparrow.
606. *Euphonia elegantissima* Blue-headed Euphonia.
691. *Ergaticus ruber* Red Warbler.
692. *Basileuterus culicivorus* Brasher's Warbler.
693. *Basileuterus belli* Bell's Warbler.

(B) North American Specimens Found Referable to Other Forms:

51. *Larus argentatus* European Herring Gull, referable to 51a. *L. a. smithsonianus.*
173. *Branta bernicla* European Brant, referable to 173a. *B. b. hrota.*
336. *Buteo buteo* European Buzzard, referable to 342. *Buteo swainsoni.*
455. *Myiarchus lawrencii* Lawrence's Flycatcher, referable to 455a. *M. tuberculifer olivascens.*
470. *Empidonax fulvifrons* Fulvous Flycatcher, referable to 470a. *E. f. pygmaeus.*

SUMMARY OF CHANGES, ADDITIONS AND ELIMINATIONS IN THE PRESENT EDITION OF THE CHECK-LIST AS COMPARED WITH THE THIRD EDITION.

Rather than prepare a supplement to the Check-List for publication in 'The Auk' the Committee has thought best to present a list of all changes in nomenclature, additions, and eliminations as an appendix to the Check-List itself where it will be available for convenient reference while in some cases this information has been added also in footnotes to the main text.

By referring to the index any name contained in the last edition which is not found in the present Check-List may be located in this appendix where an explanation of the change, elimination, etc., is given.

The number of species and subspecies recognized in the two editions arranged by families is as follows:

	1910 (3rd ed.).	1931 (4th ed.).	Additions.	Eliminations.		1910 (3rd ed.).	1931 (4th ed.).	Additions.	Eliminations.
Gaviidae	5	6	2	1	Perdicidae	13	19	6	0
Colymbidae	6	6	0	0	Phasianidae	0	1	1	0
Diomedeidae	5	4	0	1	Meleagrididae	4	4	0	0
Procellariidae	23	22	3	4	Gruidae	3	4	1	0
Hydrobatidae	13	14	1	0	Aramidae	1	1	0	0
Phaëthontidae	3	3	0	0	Rallidae	20	22	3	1
Pelecanidae	3	3	0	0	Jacanidae	1	1	0	0
Sulidae	6	7	1	0	Haematopodidae	4	4	0	0
Phalacrocoracidae	11	10	0	1	Charadriidae	19	21	2	0
Anhingidae	1	1	0	0	Scolopacidae	48	56	9	1
Fregatidae	1	1	0	0	Phalaropodidae	3	3	0	0
Ardeidae	19	24	6	1	Recurvirostridae	2	2	0	0
Ciconiidae	2	1	0	1	Stercorariidae	4	5	1	0
Threskiornithidae	5	5	0	0	Laridae	43	46	6	3
Phoenicopteridae	1	1	0	0	Rynchopidae	1	1	0	0
Anatidae	64	77	14	1	Alcidae	25	25	0	0
Cathartidae	3	3	0	0	Columbidae	17	21	5	1
Accipitriidae	53	55	6	4	Psittacidae	2	3	1	0
Cracidae	1	1	0	0	Cuculidae	9	10	2	1
Tetraonidae	34	46	12	0	Tytonidae	1	1	0	0

	1910 (3rd ed.).	1931 (4th ed.).	Additions.	Eliminations.		1910 (3rd ed.).	1931 (4th ed.).	Additions.	Eliminations.
Strigidae	43	55	13	1	Troglodytidae	34	46	13	1
Caprimulgidae	13	17	5	1	Mimidae	15	18	3	0
Micropodidae	4	5	1	0	Turdidae	30	34	4	0
Trochilidae	18	19	1	0	Sylviidae	10	15	5	0
Trogonidae	1	1	0	0	Prunellidae	0	1	1	0
Alcedinidae	3	4	1	0	Motacillidae	7	9	2	0
Picidae	46	64	18	0	Bombycillidae	2	2	0	0
Cotingidae	1	1	0	0	Ptilogonatidae	1	1	0	0
Tyrannidae	36	42	6	0	Laniidae	6	8	2	0
Alaudidae	15	17	2	0	Sturnidae	1	2	1	0
Hirundinidae	17	18	1	0	Vireonidae	25	25	1	1
Corvidae	39	41	4	2	Coerebidae	1	1	0	0
Paridae	30	39	9	0	Mniotiltidae	74	82	9	1
Sittidae	9	13	4	0	Ploceidae	0	2	2	0
Certhiidae	5	5	0	0	Icteridae	34	42	8	0
Chamaeidae	4	5	1	0	Thraupidae	5	5	0	0
Cinclidae	1	1	0	0	Fringillidae	191	240	51	2
						1200	1420	250	30

I. CHANGES IN NAMES.

(A) Species which have been divided into several Subspecies and which now appear as Trinomials instead of Binomials.

(a) Where the original specific name applies to the North American race and that name is simply repeated as *Gavia immer*, which now becomes *Gavia immer immer*. In all such cases other races, either North American or extra-limital, have been described which while they retain the same specific name have a different subspecific name as *Gavia immer elasson* and the doubling of the specific name has been necessary to distinguish the older race. There are 102 cases of this sort.

(b) Where the original specific name applies to an extra-limital race so that the North American form (or forms) has to have a different subspecific name appended, as *Puffinus assimilis* which now becomes *Puffinus assimilis barolii* due to the division of the species into several subspecies and the fact that the name *P. assimilis assimilis* belongs to an Australian form, our bird being distinguished as *P. a. barolii*. Changes of this sort are as follows:

Puffinus assimilis	becomes	*P. a. barolii*
Pelagodroma marina	"	*P. m. hypoleuca*
Phaethon rubricatus	"	*P. r. rothschildi*

Dafila acuta	becomes	*D. a. tzitzihoa*
Dendrocygna bicolor	"	*D. b. helva*
Erismatura jamaicensis	"	*E. j. rubida*
Elanus leucurus	"	*E. l. majusculus*
Rostrhamus sociabilis	"	*R. s. plumbeus*
Aquila chrysaetos	"	*A. c. canadensis*
Polyborus cheriway	"	*P. c. auduboni*
Falco fusco-coerulescens	"	*F. f. septentrionalis*
Creciscus jamaicensis	"	*C. j. stoddardi*
Sterna anaetheta	"	*S. anaethetus melanoptera*
Sterna caspia	"	*Hydroprogne c. imperator*
Jacana spinosa	"	*J. s. gymnostoma*
Aegialitis dubia	"	*Charadrius dubius curonicus*
Tringa canutus	"	*Calidris canutus rufus*
Larus argentatus	"	*L. a. smithsonianus*
Gelochelidon nilotica	"	*G. n. aranea*
Platypsaris aglaiae	"	*P. a. albiventris*
Myiodynastes luteiventris	"	*M. l. swarthi*
Petrochelidon fulva	"	*P. f. cavicola*
Penthestes sclateri	"	*P. s. eidos*
Baeolophus wollweberi	"	*B. w. annexus*
Acanthopneuste borealis	"	*A. b. kennicotti*
Bombycilla garrulus	"	*B. g. pallidiceps*
Phainopepla nitens	"	*P. n. lepida*

(B) Species which have become Subspecies of other Species.

Gavia pacifica	becomes	*G. arctica pacifica*
Colymbus holboelli	"	*C. grisegena holboelli*
Puffinus borealis	"	*P. diomedea borealis*
Fulmarus rodgersi	"	*F. glacialis rodgersi*
Oceanodroma kaedingi	"	*O. leucorhoa kaedingi*
Phaethon americanus	"	*P. lepturus catesbyi*
Pelecanus californicus	"	*P. occidentalis californicus*
Herodias egretta	"	*Casmerodius alba egretta*
Somateria dresseri	"	*S. mollissima dresseri*
Mergus americanus	"	*M. merganser americanus*
Falco islandus	"	*F. rusticolus candicans*
Lagopus welchi	"	*L. rupestris welchi*
Tympanuchus americanus	"	*T. cupido americanus*
Grus mexicanus	"	*G. canadensis tabida*
Rallus levipes	"	*R. obsoletus levipes*
Rallus beldingi	"	*R. obsoletus beldingi*
Creciscus coturniculus	"	*C. jamaicensis coturniculus*
Gallinula galeata	"	*G. chloropus cachinnans*
Cepphus mandti	"	*C. grylle mandti*
Tyto pratincola	"	*T. alba pratincola*
Otus xantusi	"	*O. asio xantusi*

Glaucidium hoskinsi	becomes	*G. gnoma hoskinsi*
Glaucidium phalaenoides	"	*G. brasilianum ridgwayi*
Haematopus frazari	"	*H. palliatus frazari*
Larus vegae	"	*L. argentatus vegae*
Larus brachyrhynchus	"	*L. canus brachyrhynchus*
Colaptes rufipileus	"	*C. cafer rufipileus*
Stelgidopteryx serripennis	"	*S. ruficollis serripennis*
Aphelocoma woodhousei	"	*A. californica woodhousei*
Aphelocoma texana	"	*A. californica texana*
Corvus caurinus	"	*C. brachyrhynchos caurinus*
Psaltriparus plumbeus	"	*P. minimus plumbeus*
Nannus meliger	"	*N. hiemalis meligerus*
Thryomanes leucophrys	"	*T. bewicki leucophrys*
Salpinctes guadeloupensis	"	*S. obsoletus guadeloupensis*
Polioptila californica	"	*P. melanura californica*
Motacilla ocularis	"	*M. alba ocularis*
Anthus rubescens	"	*A. spinoletta rubescens*
Piranga hepatica	"	*P. flava hepatica*
Pyrrhula cassini	"	*P. pyrrhula cassini*
Passerherbulus nelsoni	"	*P. caudacutus nelsoni*

(*C*) Names that have been radically changed.

Puffinus has been divided and *P. cuneata* and *bulleri* are referred to *Thyellodroma*. (p. 10) *

Priofinus Hombron & Jacquinot, 1844, becomes *Adamastor* Bonaparte, 1856. The type of the former proves to be *Procellaria cinerea* Forster not *P. cinerea* Gmelin, a different bird, so that it does not apply to this genus, the earliest available name for which is *Adamastor*. (Cf. Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus, 1856, XLIII, 594.) (p. 10)

Aestrelata Bonaparte, 1856, becomes *Pterodroma* Bonaparte, 1856.

The latter has page priority, the former being erroneously supposed to date from 1855. (Cf. Mathews, Birds Austral., II, 1912, 131.) (p. 11)

Thalassidroma Vigors, 1825, becomes *Hydrobates* Boie, 1822.
The latter is considered not invalidated by *Hydrobata* Vieillot, and has priority. (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List Brit. Birds, 1912, 149.) (p. 15)

Fregetta grallaria (Vieillot), 1817, becomes *Fregetta tropica tropica* (Gould), 1844.
Our bird is apparently *F. tropica* and not *Cymodroma grallaria*. (p. 16)

Phaethon americanus Grant, 1897, becomes *P. lepturus catesbyi* Brandt, 1838. Brandt's name *catesbyi* has many years priority for this bird which is now regarded as a subspecies of *P. lepturus* Daudin, of the Indian Ocean. (Cf. Mathews, Auk, XXXII, 1915, 195.) (p. 18)

* These heavy-face numbers refer to the pages of the present work upon which the accepted names will be found.

Sula cyanops (Sundevall), 1838, becomes *Sula dactylatra dactylatra* Lesson, 1831.

On grounds of priority. The specific name has also been repeated as several races have been distinguished and a trinomial form is required. (Cf. Mathews, Novitates Zool., XVIII, No. 1, 9.) (p. 20)

Sula has been divided and *S. bassana* referred to *Moris*. (p. 21)

Phalacrocorax vigua mexicanus (Brandt) becomes *P. olivaceus mexicanus* (Brandt).

On grounds of priority. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXIX, 1926, 142.) (p. 23)

Fregata aquila (Linnaeus), 1758, becomes *Fregata magnificens* Mathews, 1914.

F. aquila has been divided into a number of forms ours being as above. (Cf. Oberholser, Auk, XXXIV, 1917, 468.) (p. 25)

Egretta candidissima candidissima (Gmelin), 1789, becomes *Egretta thula thula* (Molina), 1782.

Our Snowy Egret of eastern North America proves identical with the South American bird and the name *thula*, based on the latter, must be adopted on grounds of priority. The western race will stand as *E. thula brewsteri*. (Cf. A. M. Bailey, Auk, XLV, 1928, 430.) (p. 28)

Nycticorax nycticorax naevius (Boddaert), 1783, becomes *N. n. hoactli* (Gmelin), 1789.

The former name, proposed in the genus *Ardea*, is invalidated by *Ardea naevia* Miller, 1782, and the first available name for our Night Heron is *hoactli*. (Cf. Peters, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXXIX, 1930, 265.) (p. 30)

Olor Wagler, 1832, becomes *Cygnus* Bechstein, 1803.

The type of the latter proves to be *Anas cygnus* and as it has priority over *Olor* with the same type it replaces it. (Cf. B. O. U. Comm., List Brit. Birds, 1915, 382.) (p. 36)

Chen hyperborea nivalis (Forster), 1772, becomes *C. h. atlantica* Kennard, 1927.

Forster's name is found to apply to the Lesser Snow Goose and not to the Greater and *atlantica* is accepted for the latter. (Cf. Kennard, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IX, 1927, 93.) (p. 41)

Marila Oken, 1817, becomes *Nyroca* Fleming, 1822. (p. 50)

Clangula Oken, 1817, becomes *Glaucionetta* Stejneger, 1884.

Oken's names being regarded as nomina nuda, the next available name in each case has been adopted. (Cf. B. O. U. Comm., List Brit. Birds, 1915, 384.) (p. 52)

Harelda STEPHENS, 1824, becomes *Clangula* LEACH, 1819.

The earlier *Clangula* OKEN being a nomen nudum restores Leach's name to consideration, which has priority over *Harelda* STEPHENS. (Cf. B. O. U. Comm., List Brit. Birds, 1915, 384.) (p. 54)

Oidemia has been divided and *O. fusca*, *deglandi*, and *perspicillata* are referred to *Melanitta*. (p. 57)

Catharista VIEILLOT, 1816, becomes *Coragyps* LE MAOUT, 1853.

The type of the former is found to be *Vultur aura* LINNAEUS, making it a synonym of *Cathartes*; *Coragyps* is adopted as the earliest available name for the present genus. (Cf. Stone, Princeton Patag. Exped., II, 1915, 540.) (p. 61)

Catharista urubu (VIEILLOT), 1807, becomes *Coragyps atratus atratus* (MEYER) 1794.

Meyer's name based on Bartram is held to be valid and antedates *urubu*. (p. 61)

Buteo abbreviatus CABANIS, 1848, becomes *Buteo albonotatus* KAUP, 1847.

On grounds of priority. (Cf. Swann, Synops. Accipitres, Pt. 2, 1922, 83.) (p. 68)

Buteo albicaudatus swainsi ALLEN, 1893, becomes *Buteo a. hypospodius* GURNEY, 1876.

On grounds of priority. (p. 68)

Archibuteo has been combined with *Buteo*. (p. 69)

Archibuteo ferrugineus (LICHTENSTEIN), 1839, becomes *Buteo regalis* (GRAY), 1844.

The former name originally proposed as *Falco ferrugineus* is invalidated by the earlier *Falco ferrugineus* NORDMANN, 1835, and is replaced by the earliest available name *regalis*. (Stresemann, Ornith. Monats., XXX, No. 4, 1922, 87.) (p. 69)

Falco islandus BRÜNNICH, 1764, becomes *Falco rusticolus candicans* GMELIN, 1788.

It is considered that the former name does not apply to any North American Gyrfalcon and the latter is accepted as the first one available for our bird which is now regarded as a subspecies of the European *F. rusticolus*. (Hartert, Novitates Zool., XXII, 167.) (p. 73)

Ortalis vetula mccalli BAIRD, 1858, becomes *Ortalis vetula vetula* (WAGLER), 1830.

It is now considered that Wagler's bird belonged to the northern race which enters the United States and not the one occurring in southern Mexico, consequently his name replaces *mccalli* over which it has priority. (Cf. Miller and Griscom, Auk, XXXVIII, 1921, 44.) (p. 78)

Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus (RIDGWAY), 1873, becomes *D. fuliginosus fuliginosus*.

Dendragapus obscurus sierrae CHAPMAN, 1904, becomes *D. fuliginosus sierrae*.

These Grouse are now grouped under two species instead of one and *fuliginosus* being regarded as a species these two races become subspecies of it. (Cf. A. Brooks, Auk, XLIII, 1926, 281. (p. 79)

Lagopus lagopus lagopus (LINNAEUS), 1758, becomes *Lagopus lagopus albus* (GMELIN), 1789.

The American and European Willow Ptarmigan are now considered subspecifically separable, *albus* being accepted for the former. (p. 82)

Callipepla squamata squamata (VIGORS), 1830, becomes *C. s. pallida* BREWSTER, 1881.

True *squamata* is now restricted to southern Mexico and the Arizona bird designated by Brewster's name as above. (Cf. Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, 1914, 100.) (p. 89)

Oreortyx picta picta (DOUGLAS), 1829, becomes *Oreortyx picta palmeri* OBERHOLSER, 1923.

Oreortyx picta plumifera (GOULD), 1837, becomes *Oreortyx picta picta* (DOUGLAS).

It is clear that the bird secured and described by Douglas from interior Oregon must have been the Plumed Quail and not the Mountain Quail so that his name must be transferred to that race, while the Mountain Quail will be known as *palmeri*, the first available name based upon it. (Cf. Oberholser, Auk, XL, 1923, 80.) (p. 90)

Grus mexicana (MÜLLER), 1776, becomes *Grus canadensis tabida* (PETERS), 1925.

Müller's name is regarded as unidentifiable and for the Sandhill Crane the name *tabida* is adopted; furthermore it is considered only subspecifically different from the Little Brown Crane and therefore is made a subspecies of *canadensis*. (Cf. Peters, Auk, XLII, 1925, 122.) (p. 94)

Aramus vociferus (LATHAM), 1801, becomes *Aramus pictus pictus* (MEYER), 1794.

By reason of priority. (p. 94)

Rallus crepitans crepitans GMELIN, 1789, etc., become *R. longirostris crepitans*, etc.

All the Clapper Rails formerly subspecies of *crepitans* are now regarded as subspecies of *R. longirostris* BODDAERT, the South American form. (p. 96)

Rallus virginianus LINNAEUS, 1766, becomes *Rallus limicola limicola* VIEILLOT, 1819.

It develops that the basis of the former name (Catesby's plate) represents the Sora and not the Virginia Rail so that *virginianus* becomes a synonym of *Porzana carolina* and Vieillot's name must be adopted for the present species. (Cf. Stone, Auk, XLVII, 1930, 560.) (p. 97)

Gallinula galcata (Lichtenstein), 1818, becomes *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans* Bangs, 1915.

The South American Gallinule (*galcata*) is now regarded as distinct from that of North America and the name *cachinnans* is used for the latter, but as both are considered only subspecifically different from the European bird and from each other they become subspecies of *chloropus*. (Cf. Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, V, 1915, 96.) (p. 99)

Aegialitis Boie, 1822, becomes *Charadrius* Linnaeus, 1758.

The type of the latter having been determined as *C. hiaticula* by the International Commission, the name becomes inapplicable to the genus to which it had been applied and must replace *Aegialitis*. (Cf. Mathews, Novitates Zool., XVIII, 1911, No. 1, 5–6.) (p. 103)

Charadrius "Linnaeus," of the last edition of the Check-List, becomes *Pluvialis* Brisson, 1760.

This follows from the last, *Pluvialis* being the earliest available name. (p. 106)

Ochthodromus Reichenbach, 1853, becomes *Pagolla* Mathews, 1913.

The former is invalidated by *Ochthedromus* LeConte, 1848, and *Pagolla* is the earliest available name. (Cf. Oberholser, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. etc., XIX, 520.) (p. 105)

Podasocys has been combined with *Eupoda*. (p. 105)

Gallinago Koch, 1816, becomes *Capella* Frenzel, 1801.

On grounds of priority. (Cf. Mathews and Iredale, Austral Avian Record, IV, 131.) (p. 110)

Numenius has been divided and *N. phaeopus*, *tahiticnsis*, *hudsonius* and *borcalis* referred to *Phaeopus*. (p. 112)

Helodromas Kaup, 1829, becomes *Tringa* Linnaeus, 1758.

The type of the latter having been determined as *T. ocrophus* by the International Commission the name becomes inapplicable to the genus to which it had been applied and must replace *Helodromas*. (Cf. Mathews, Novitates Zool., XVIII, 1911, No. 1, 5–6.) (p. 114)

Tringa "Linnaeus," of the last edition of the Check-List, becomes *Calidris* Anonymous, 1804.

This follows from the last, *Calidris* being the earliest available name.

Calidris Illiger, 1811, becomes *Crocethia* Billberg, 1828.

The former is invalidated by the earlier *Calidris* Anonymous (above) and *Crocethia* is the earliest available name for the genus. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, 581.) (p. 117)

Heteractitis Stejneger, 1884, becomes *Heteroscelus* Baird, 1858.

It is held that the latter is not invalidated by *Heteroscelis* Latreille, 1825, and being prior to *Heteractitis* must replace it. (Cf. Mathews, Novitates Zool., XVIII, No. 1, 5.) (p. 115)

Arquatella maritima ptilocnemis (Coues), 1873, becomes *A. ptilocnemis ptilocnemis*.

Arquatella maritima couesi Ridgway, 1880, becomes *A. ptilocnemis couesi*.
These two races are regarded as specifically different from *A. maritima* and therefore take the specific name *ptilocnemis*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. VIII, 247.) (p. 118)

Arquatella maritima maritima becomes *A. maritima*.
By establishing *A. ptilocnemis* as a distinct species there remains only one race of *maritima* and the trinomial form is unnecessary. (p. 118)

Pisobia aurita (Latham), 1819, becomes *Pisobia acuminata* Horsfield, 1821.
The drawing upon which the former name was based proves to represent *Actitis hypoleuca* (Linnaeus) and hence is not available for this species for which *acuminata* seems to be the first valid name. (p. 119)

Pisobia maculata (Vieillot), 1819, becomes *Pisobia melanotos* (Vieillot), 1919.
On grounds of priority. (Cf. Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 133, 153.) (p. 119)

Pisobia damacensis (Horsfield), 1821, becomes *Pisobia subminuta* (Middendorff), 1851.
The former name proves to be a synonym of *P. ruficollis* and unavailable for this species for which *subminuta* is the earliest name. (Cf. Hartert, Novitates Zool., XXIII, 1916, 92.) (p. 120)

Erolia ferruginea (Brünnich), 1764, becomes *Erolia testacea* (Pallas), 1764.
On grounds of priority. (p. 121)

Macrorhamphus Forster, 1817, becomes *Limnodromus* Wied, 1833.
The former is invalidated by *Macrorhamphus* Fischer, 1813, and *Limnodromus* is the earliest available name. (Cf. Mathews, Novitates Zool., XVIII, No. 1, 22.) (p. 122)

Machetes Cuvier, 1817, becomes *Philomachus* Anonymous, 1804.
On grounds of priority. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, 581.) (p. 125)

Megalestris Bonaparte, 1856, becomes *Catharacta* Brünnich, 1764.
It is held that the latter is not invalidated by *Catarractes* Brisson, 1760, and is prior to *Megalestris*. (Cf. Mathews, Novitates Zool., XVII, No. 3, 498.) (p. 129)

Larus franklini Richardson, 1832, becomes *Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831.
On grounds of priority. (Cf. Mathews and Iredale, Austral Avian Record, IV, No. 6, Aug. 1, 1921, 156.) (p. 134)

Sterna has been divided; *S. maxima*, *elegans* and *sandvicensis* are referred to *Thalasseus* and *caspia* to *Hydroprogne*. (p. 141)

Hydrochelidon Boie, May, 1822, becomes *Chlidonias* Rafinesque, Feb., 1822. On grounds of priority. (Cf. Rhoads, Auk, XXIX, 1912, 197–198.) (p. 142)

Uria troille troille (Linnaeus), 1761, becomes *Uria aalge aalge* (Pontoppidan), 1763.

Uria troille californica (Bryant), becomes *Uria aalge californica*.
The specific name *troille* is found to refer to Brünnich's Murre and not the present species for which the earliest available name is *aalge*. (Cf. Jourdain, British Birds, XVI, 332.) (p. 144)

Brachyramphus has been divided and *B. hypoleucus* and *craveri* are referred to *Endomychura*. (p. 147)

Phaleris Temminck, 1820, becomes *Cyclorrhynchus* Kaup, 1829.
The type of the former is now found to be *Alca cristatella* Pallas and it therefore becomes a synonym of *Aethia* Merrem, while the earliest available name for the present genus is *Cyclorrhynchus*. (p. 148)

Chaemepelia Swainson, 1827, becomes *Columbigallina* Boie, 1826.
Columbigallina Oken, 1817, being regarded as a nomen nudum, *Columbigallina* Boie, becomes available and as it has priority over *Chaemepelia* must replace it. *C. p. bermudiana* Bangs and Bradlee = *C. p. bahamensis* (Maynard). (p. 155)

Leptotila fulviventris brachyptera Salvadori, 1893, becomes *L. fulviventris angelica* Bangs and Penard, 1922.
The former name is found to apply to true *L. fulviventris* and for the bird of southern Texas the name *angelica* is accepted. (Cf. Bangs and Penard, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VIII, 1922, 29.) (p. 156)

Geotrygon has been divided and *G. chrysea* and *montana* referred to *Oreopeleia*. (p. 157)

Cuculus canorus telephonus Heine, 1863, becomes *Cuculus optatus* Gould, 1845.
The Alaskan specimen has been reexamined and the original identification proves to be erroneous. (Cf. Friedmann and Riley, Auk, XLVIII, 1931, 269.) (p. 158)

Otus flammeolus flammeolus becomes *O. flammeolus*.
Because of the suppression of the race *O. f. idahoensis* leaving only one race and obviating the necessity for the trinomial. (p. 164)

Surnia ulula ulula (Linnaeus), 1758, becomes *S. u. pallasi* Buturlin, 1907.
Several races of these owls are now recognized and the Alaskan specimen proves to be *pallasi*. (Cf. Hartert, Vögel pal. Fauna, VIII, Aug., 1913, 1012.) (p. 167)

Glaucidium gnoma gnoma Wagler, 1832, becomes *G. gnoma pinicola* Nelson, 1910.
True *gnoma* is now restricted to southern Mexico and the northern form has been named *pinicola*. (p. 167)

Glaucidium phalaenoides (DAUDIN), 1800, becomes *G. brasilianum ridgwayi* SHARPE, 1875.

The race *phalaenoides* has been restricted to southern Mexico and the northern form named *ridgwayi*; while both are now regarded as subspecies of the South American *brasilianum* Gmelin, 1788. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. VI, April 8, 1914, 798.) (p. 168)

Strix varia albogilva BANGS, 1908, becomes *S. varia helveola* BANGS, 1899.

The former name was proposed under the assumption that *helveola* was invalidated by an earlier *helvola* but this view is not sustained and the original name is restored. (p. 170)

Scotiaptex nebulosa lapponica (THUNBERG), 1798, becomes *S. n. barbata* (LATHAM), 1790.

The birds of eastern Siberia and Alaska are found to differ from those of northern Europe and are separated under the name *barbata*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. VI, April 8, 1914, 635.) (p. 170)

Cryptoglaux acadica scotaea (OSGOOD), 1901, becomes *C. a. brooksi* FLEMING, 1916.

The type of *scotaea* proves not to belong to the race resident on the Queen Charlotte Islands but is a stray from the mainland referable to *acadica* and the island race must be known as *brooksi*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. VI, April 8, 1914, 629.) (p. 172)

Antrostomus vociferus macromystax (WAGLER), 1831, becomes *A. v. arizonae* BREWSTER, 1881.

A. c. macromystax is now restricted to southern Mexico and the northern form separated under Brewster's name. (Cf. Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, April 6, 1914, 12.) (p. 174)

Chordeiles virginianus virginianus (GMELIN), 1789, becomes *C. minor minor* (FORSTER), 1771.

The latter name is found to be based on exactly the same references as *virginianus* and has many years priority; all subspecies of *virginianus* become subspecies of *minor*. (Cf. Richmond, Auk, XXXIV, 1917, 88.) (p. 175)

Cypseloides has been divided and *C. niger borealis* referred to *Nephoecetes*. (p. 177)

Aeronautes melanoleucus (BAIRD), 1854, becomes *A. saxatalis saxatalis* (WOODHOUSE), 1853.

Woodhouse described the bird from life but as he did not secure a specimen and as the description was somewhat inaccurate his name has hitherto been rejected. It is now accepted and a trinomial form adopted as there is another race in Central America. (Cf. Oberholser, Auk, XXXVII, 1920, 294.) (p. 179)

Cyanolaemus has been combined with *Lampornis*. (p. 182)

Amizilis GRAY, 1840, becomes *Amazilia* LESSON, 1843.

The type of the former proves to be *Cynanthus latirostris* SWAINSON which makes it a synonym of *Cynanthus* and *Amazilia* as the earliest name for the present genus takes its place. (Cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, 256.) (p. 183)

Amazilis cerviniventris chalconota OBERHOLSER, 1898, becomes *A. yucatanensis chalconota*.

A. cerviniventris and *yucatanensis* are now considered only subspecifically different and the latter being the prior name all the races become subspecies of it. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. V, Nov. 29, 1911, 415.) (p. 183)

Uranomitra has been combined with *Amazilia*. (p. 183)

Basillina has been combined with *Hylocharis*. (p. 183)

Colaptes cafer saturatior RIDGWAY becomes *C. c. cafer* (GMELIN), 1788.

It has been determined that the type specimen of *cafer* came from Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, and not from Mexico as supposed, so that the name replaces the much later *saturatior*. (Cf. Palmer, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, 322.) (p. 187)

Phloeotomus has been combined with *Ceophloeus*. (p. 189)

Melanerpes has been divided and *M. formicivorus* and its subspecies referred to *Balanosphyra*. (p. 191)

Sphyrapicus ruber notkensis (SUCKOW), 1800, becomes *S. varius ruber* (GMELIN), 1788.

Sphyrapicus ruber ruber "(GMELIN)" becomes *S. varius daggetti* GRINNELL, 1901.

A similar case to *Colaptes cafer*. It is now considered that the type of *ruber* came from Nootka Sound and the name will therefore replace *notkensis* of later date, while "*ruber*" of the last edition of the Check-List will become *daggetti* the earliest name for the southern form. Both become subspecies of *varius* instead of *ruber* because these two are now regarded as only subspecifically different and *varius* is the older name. (Cf. Grinnell, Condor, III, 1901, 12 and Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Pt. VI, April 8, 1914, 282.) (p. 193)

Dryobates villosus leucomelas (BODDAERT), 1783, becomes *D. v. septentrionalis* (NUTTALL), 1840.

The former name proves to be based on a specimen of true *villosus* and hence not available for this race for which *septentrionalis* is the earliest name. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XL, June 3, 1911, 604.) (p. 194)

Dryobates pubescens homorus CABANIS AND HEINE, 1863, becomes *D. p. leucurus* (HARTLAUB), 1852.

On grounds of priority. (Cf. Grinnell, Condor, XXV, 1923, 30.) (p. 197)

Dryobates scalaris bairdi (Malherbe), 1861, becomes *D. s. symplectus* Oberholser, 1911.

The former name is invalidated by *bairdii* of Giraud, 1844, a synonym of the Downy Woodpecker, and *symplectus* is the earliest available name for the present bird. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLI, 1911, 155.) (p. 198)

Xenopicus has been combined with *Dryobates*. (p. 199)

Picoides americanus americanus Brehm, 1831, becomes *P. tridactylus baccatus* Bangs, 1900.

The name *americanus* is not satisfactorily identifiable and probably was not based on an American bird therefore the earliest available name *baccatus* is adopted. This race as well as *P. a. dorsalis* and *P. a. fasciatus* all become races of the European *tridactylus*, as it and the American forms are regarded as only subspecifically different and *tridactylus* is the oldest name. (Cf. Bangs, Auk, XVII, 1900, 136.) (p. 200)

Myiarchus magister magister Ridgway, 1884, becomes *M. tyrannulus magister*.
Myiarchus magister nelsoni Ridgway, 1907, becomes *M. tyrannulus nelsoni*.

The two former species *magister* and *tyrannulus* are now considered to differ only subspecifically and all of their races become subspecies of *tyrannulus* the older name. (Cf. Hellmayr, Birds of the Americas, V, April 11, 1927, 162). (p. 205)

Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens Ridgway, 1884, becomes *M. tuberculifer olivascens*.

As in the last case *lawrencei* and *tuberculifer* are now regarded as differing only subspecifically and all races become subspecies of the latter. (Cf. Hellmayr, Birds of the Americas, V, 180.) (p. 205)

Empidonax trailli trailli (Audubon), 1828, becomes *E. t. brewsteri* Oberholser, 1918.
Empidonax trailli alnorum Brewster, 1895, becomes *E. t. trailli* (Audubon).

The type specimen of *trailli* proves to be referable to the eastern race named *alnorum* by Brewster and must replace it, while for the western race the earliest available name, *brewsteri*, has been adopted. (Cf. Oberholser, Ohio Jour. Sci., XVIII, 1918, 93.) (p. 208)

Nuttallornis borealis (Swainson), 1832, becomes *N. mesoleucus* (Lichtenstein), 1830.

On grounds of priority. (Cf. Hellmayr, Birds of the Americas, V, April 11, 1927, 189.) (p. 211)

Otocoris alpestris pallida Dwight becomes *O. a. leucansiptila* Oberholser, 1902.

The former name is invalidated by an earlier *pallida* and has been replaced by *dwighti* Stresemann (Orn. Monatsb., XXX, No. 4, July 1, 1922, 88) but all specimens from north of the Mexican boundary seem to be referable to *leucansiptila*. (p. 215)

Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons (Say), 1823, becomes *P. albifrons albifrons* (Rafinesque), 1822.

The specific name *albifrons* has priority. It follows that the two other races of *lunifrons* also become races of *albifrons*. (Cf. Rhoads, Auk, XXIV, 1912, 192.) (p. 218)

Aphelocoma cyanea (Vieillot), 1817, becomes *A. caerulescens* (Bosc), 1795.

On grounds of priority. (Cf. Hellmayr, Alauda, II, No. 2, April 20, 1930.) (p. 223)

Psaltriparus melanotis lloydi Sennett, 1888, becomes *P. minimus lloydi*.

The two former species *melanotis* and *minimus* are now considered to be only subspecifically different so that all our Bush-tits become subspecies of the latter. (p. 236)

Thryomanes bewicki bairdi (Salvin and Godman), 1880, becomes *T. b. cremophilus* Oberholser, 1898.

The former name is now restricted to the bird of southern Mexico and the northern form is known as *cremophilus*, the earliest available name. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, 1898, 427.) (p. 244)

Telmatodytes palustris iliacus Ridgway, 1903, becomes *T. p. dissaeptus* Bangs, 1902.

On grounds of priority, as the two names are now considered to apply to the same race. (p. 248)

Toxostoma crissale crissale Henry, 1858, becomes *T. dorsale dorsale* Henry, 1858.

The latter was the name as originally published and a strict interpretation of the rules forbids the emendation to *crissale* which was formerly accepted. (p. 254)

Planesticus Bonaparte, 1854, becomes *Turdus* Linnaeus, 1758.

The type of *Turdus* now proves to be *T. merula* Linnaeus and the name must be transferred to the genus formerly known as *Planesticus* over which name it has long priority. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXIV, No. 19, June 30, 1921, 105.) (p. 258)

Turdus "Linnaeus," of the last edition of the Check-List, becomes *Arceuthornis* Kaup, 1829.

This follows from the preceding action, the latter name being the earliest available for this genus. (p. 255)

Hylocichla guttata pallasi (Cabanis), 1847, becomes *H. g. faxoni* Bangs and Penard, 1921.

The former name proves to be a synonym of true *pallasi* for which it was proposed as a substitute, and we adopt the earliest available name for the Eastern Hermit Thrush which is *faxoni*. (Cf. Bangs and Penard, Auk, XXXVIII, 1921, 433.) (p. 259)

Hylocichla aliciae aliciae (BAIRD), 1858, becomes *H. minima aliciae*.

Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli RIDGWAY, 1882, becomes *H. minima minima* (LAFRESNAYE), 1848.

The type specimen of *minima* proves to be Bicknell's Thrush and therefore takes the place of *bicknelli* of Ridgway by virtue of priority. As it is also a much older name than *aliciae* of Baird, it replaces that as the specific name of both races. (Cf. Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXIII, 1919, 30.) (p. 259)

Cyanosylvia succica robusta becomes *C. succica*.

Because by the suppression of the race *robusta* as equivalent to true *succica* the trinomial form becomes unnecessary. (p. 262)

Polioptila plumbea (BAIRD), 1854, becomes *P. melanura melanura* LAWRENCE, 1857.

The former name is found to be invalidated by the much earlier *plumbea* GMELIN, 1788, and the earliest available name for our Plumbeous Gnatcatcher is *melanura* LAWRENCE. (Cf. Penard, Auk, XL, 1923, 334.) (p. 265)

Regulus has been divided and *R. calendula* and its subspecies referred to *Corthylio*. (p. 266)

Budytes has been combined with *Motacilla*. (p. 268)

Lanivireo and *Vireosylva* have been combined with *Vireo*. (pp. 276, 277)

Helinaia AUDUBON, 1839, becomes *Limnothlypis* STONE, 1914.

The type of the former proves to be *Motacilla vermivora* GMELIN, which makes it a synonym of *Helmitheros* RAFINESQUE, and *Limnothlypis* as the earliest available name must replace it. (Cf. Stone, Science, XL, 1914, 26.) (p. 280)

Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla (WILSON), 1812, becomes *V. ruficapilla ruficapilla* (WILSON), 1811.

Wilson used both names (in the genus *Sylvia*) for his Nashville Warbler and we adopt the earlier. This was previously rejected on the ground that it was invalidated by the earlier *Sylvia ruficapilla* LATHAM, 1790, but the latter proves to be merely a nomenclatural combination and not an original description while the bird so named is not a *Vermivora*. (Cf. Cooke, Auk, XXIX, 1912, 545.) (p. 283)

Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis (RIDGWAY), 1874, becomes *V. ruficapilla ridgwayi* VAN ROSSEM, 1929.

This subspecies also changes its specific name to *ruficapilla* while the name *gutturalis*, owing to the merging of *Oreothlypis* and *Vermivora*, is now invalidated by the earlier *Vermivora* (*Oreothlypis*) *gutturalis* (CABANIS). (Cf. van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XLII, 1929, 179.) (p. 283)

Compsothlypis americana usneae BREWSTER, 1896, becomes *C. a. pusilla* (WILSON), 1811.

Wilson's name being based on the northern race has priority over that of Brewster. (Cf. Brewster, Auk, XXXV, 1918, 228.) (p. 284)

Dendroica bryanti castaneiceps RIDGWAY, 1885, becomes *D. erithachorides castaneiceps.*

The former species *bryanti* and *erithachorides* are now regarded as only subspecifically different and all races of the two thus become subspecies of the earlier *erithachorides.* (Cf. Oberholser, Auk, XXXVI, 1919, 85.) (p. 286)

Dendroica vigorsi (AUDUBON), 1828, becomes *D. pinus pinus* (WILSON), 1811.

Wilson's name (proposed in the genus *Sylvia*) was rejected as it was supposed to be invalidated by the earlier *Sylvia pinus* LATHAM, but the latter proves to be merely a nomenclatural combination and not an original description and consequently does not affect Wilson's name which has now been restored (Stone, Auk, XXXVIII, 1921, 280). The specific name has been repeated to distinguish this race from others recently described. (p. 291)

Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus MAYNARD, 1895, becomes *A. p. mearnsi* HOWELL AND VAN ROSSEM, 1928.

Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti RIDGWAY, 1887, becomes *A. p. floridanus.*

Maynard's name was originally based on the bird of the Florida Keys to which it is now restored, replacing *bryanti* which is restricted to the Bahaman race; while for the bird of the Florida peninsula the name *mearnsi* the first to be proposed is adopted. (Howell and van Rossem, Auk, XVL, 1928, 155.) (p. 303)

Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi NELSON, 1897, becomes *A. p. megapotamus* OBERHOLSER, 1919.

The former name has been restricted to the bird of the Vera Cruz region and the form reaching the United States is separated as *megapotamus.* (Cf. Oberholser, Wilson Bull., XXXI, 1919, 20.) (p. 304)

Agelaius gubernator californicus NELSON, 1897, becomes *A. phoeniceus californicus.*

The former species *gubernator* and *phoeniceus* are now regarded as differing only subspecifically and all races of the former become subspecies of the latter. (p. 305)

Megaquiscalus major major (VIEILLOT), 1819, becomes *Cassidix mexicanus major.*

Megaquiscalus major macrourus (SWAINSON), 1838, becomes *Cassidix mexicanus mexicanus* (GMELIN), 1789.

It develops that *Corvus mexicanus* GMELIN is based on the Great-tailed Grackle so that the name *mexicanus*, long antedating *major*, becomes the specific name for both the Great-tailed and Boat-tailed Grackles and, of course, also the subspecific name of the former. Furthermore the generic name *Cassidix* being based on *Corvus mexicanus* becomes the proper generic name for these birds, replacing *Megaquiscalus* proposed many years later. (Cf. Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XLII, 1929, 121.) (p. 308)

Cardinalis Bonaparte, 1838, becomes *Richmondena* Mathews and Iredale, 1918.

The former is rendered invalid by *Cardinalis* Jarocki, 1821, which is a synonym of *Piranga*, and must be replaced by *Richmondena*, the earliest name available. (Cf. Mathews and Iredale, Austral Avian Record, III, No. 6, June 25, 1918, 145.) (p. 312)

Zamelodia Coues, 1880, becomes *Hedymeles* Cabanis, 1851.

It is held that the latter is not invalidated by *Hedymela* Sundevall, 1847, as formerly supposed, and must replace *Zamelodia* as it has many years priority. (Cf. Oberholser, Auk, XXXVI, 1919, 115.) (p. 314)

Astragalinus has been combined with *Spinus*. (p. 326)

Loxia curvirostra minor (Brehm), 1846, becomes *L. c. pusilla* Gloger, 1834. On grounds of priority. (Cf. Stresemann, Ornith. Monatsb., XXX, 1922, 41.) (p. 328)

Oreospiza Ridgway, 1896, becomes *Oberholseria* Richmond, 1915.

The former is invalidated by *Oreospiza* Keitel, 1857, and *Oberholseria* must replace it as the first available name. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVIII, 1915, 180.) (p. 329)

Pipilo crissalis crissalis (Vigors), 1839, becomes *P. fuscus crissalis*.

Pipilo crissalis senicula Anthony, 1895, becomes *P. fuscus senicula*.

The former species *crissalis* and *fuscus* are now considered to differ only subspecifically and all races of the former now become subspecies of the latter. (Cf. Oberholser, Condor, XXI, 1919, 211.) (p. 332)

Passerherbulus lecontei (Audubon), 1844, becomes *P. caudacutus* (Latham), 1790. On grounds of priority. It should be pointed out that Latham's name proposed as *Fringilla caudacuta* is an entirely original and separate description and has nothing to do with *Oriolus caudacutus* proposed and adopted for the Sharp-tailed Sparrow. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, 1919, 47.) (p. 337)

Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi (Audubon), 1829, becomes *P. h. susurrans* Brewster, 1918.

Passerherbulus henslowi occidentalis (Brewster), 1891, becomes *P. h. henslowi*.

The type specimen of *henslowi* proves to belong to the western and not the eastern race and the name must be transferred accordingly and *susurrans* be adopted for the eastern form as the earliest available name. (Cf. Brewster, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, VI, Feb. 6, 1918, 78.) (p. 337)

Passerherbulus has been divided and *P. caudacutus* and *maritimus* with their subspecies are referred to *Ammospiza*. (p. 338)

Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni (Allen), 1875, becomes *A. caudacuta nelsoni*.

Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgatus (Dwight), 1887, becomes *A. caudacuta subvirgata*.

Ammospiza nelsoni being now regarded as only subspecifically different from *caudacuta*, becomes a subspecies of it, as does also *subvirgata*. (p. 338)

Peucaca has been combined with *Aimophila*. (p. 343)

Junco hyemalis oreganus (Townsend), 1837, becomes *J. oreganus oreganus*.

The species *hyemalis* is now divided into several species and the races *montanus*, *thurberi*, *pinosus* and *townsendi* become subspecies of *oreganus* which is elevated to specific rank. (p. 346)

Junco hyemalis connectens Coues, 1884, becomes *J. oreganus shufeldti* Coale, 1887.

The former name is considered to be based on a hybrid and not applicable to the present race for which the first available name is *shufeldti*. (p. 346)

Junco hyemalis mearnsi becomes *J. mearnsi*.

Junco phaenotus caniceps becomes *J. caniceps*.

These two forms are now considered distinct from the species with which they were associated as subspecies in the last edition of the Check-List and now stand as species. (p. 347)

Spizella monticola monticola (Gmelin), 1789, becomes *Spizella arborea arborea* (Wilson), 1810.

The name *monticola* seems to be based mainly on the White-crowned Sparrow and is therefore not applicable to the Tree Sparrow for which the earliest available name is *arborea* Wilson. The western race *ochracea* of course becomes a subspecies of *arborea*. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, 1919, 139.) (p. 348)

Melospiza lincolni striata Brewster, 1884, becomes *M. l. gracilis* (Kittlitz), 1858.

On grounds of priority. (Cf. Willett, Condor, XVI, 1914, 87.) (p. 356)

Melospiza melodia montana Henshaw, 1884, becomes *M. m. fallax* (Baird), 1854.

Melospiza melodia fallax "(Baird)," of the last edition of the Check-List, becomes *M. m. saltonis* Grinnell, 1909.

The type specimen of *fallax* proves to be a specimen of *montana* and the former name being earlier must be adopted. For the Desert Song Sparrow, formerly known as *fallax*, Grinnell's name is accepted. (Cf. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, 173–175.) (pp. 357, 361)

II. GENERA ADDED TO THE LIST SINCE 1910.

(a) Through Division of Old Genera

Thyellodroma formerly in *Puffinus*
Moris formerly in *Sula*
Melanitta formerly in *Oidemia*
Thalasseus formerly in *Sterna*
Hydroprogne formerly in *Sterna*
Endomychura formerly in *Brachyramphus*
Oreopeleia formerly in *Geotrygon*
Phaeopus formerly in *Numenius*
Nephoecetes formerly in *Cypseloides*
Balanosphyra formerly in *Melanerpes*
Corthylio formerly in *Regulus*
Ammospiza formerly in *Passerherbulus*

(b) Through Additions to the Fauna

Sthenelides
Tadorna
Eunetta
Thallasoaetus
Perdix
Phasianus *
Lymnocryptes
Spilopelia
Streptopelia
Micropus
Calliope
Locustella
Prunella
Aethiopsar
Euthlypis
Passer *
Carduelis *
Fringilla
Coccothraustes
Emberiza

III. SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES ADDED TO THE LIST SINCE 1910.

(A) Resident in Greenland.

Anas platyrhynchos conboschas

(B) Old World Birds Casual or Accidental in Greenland or Eastern North America.

Puffinus diomedea diomedea
Tadorna tadorna
Rallus aquaticus aquaticus
Totanus totanus robustus
Numenius arquatus arquatus
Lymnocryptes minimus
Limosa lapponica lapponica
Larus ridibundus ridibundus
Turdus merula merula

* See footnote, p. 396.

(C) Old World Birds Casual or Accidental in Alaska.

Gavia arctica viridigularis
Eunetta falcata
Nettion formosum
Nyroca ferina
Nyroca fuligula
Glaucionetta clangula clangula
Thallasoaetus pelagicus
Falco rusticolus uralensis
Heteroscelus brevipes
Colidris tenuirostris
Arquatella ptilocnemis quarta
Pisobia ruficollis
Cuculus canorus bakeri
Cryptoglaux funerea magna
Calliope calliope camtschatkensis
Locustella ochotensis
Prunella montanella
Motacilla alba lugens
Anthus spinoletta japonicus
Micropus pacificus pacificus
Fringilla montifringilla
Coccothraustes c. japonicus
Pinicola enucleator kamschatkensis
Emberiza rustica

(D) Species Introduced from the Old World or from Domesticated Stock.

Sthenelides olor
Perdix perdix perdix
Phasianus colchicus torquatus *
Columba livia livia
Spilopelia chinensis chinensis
Streptopelia risoria
Aethiopsar cristatellus cristatellus
Passer domesticus domesticus *
Passer montanus montanus *
Carduelis carduelis brittanica *

(E) Resident in Bermuda.

Pterodroma cahow

(F) Tropical and South Sea Birds of Accidental Occurrence.

Puffinus carneipes
Dendrocygna viduata
Dafila bahamensis bahamensis
Catharacta chilensis
Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus

(G) Mexican Birds entering our Territory on the Southwest.

Sula dactylatra californica
Anas diazi novimexicana
Larus occidentalis livens
Sterna fuscata crissalis
Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis
Petrochelidon fulva pallida
Vermivora crissalis
Compsothlypis graysoni
Euthlypis lachrymosa tephra
Spinus pinus macropterus

* While no introduced species were included in previous regular editions of the Check List, there was a list added to the "Abridged Edition, Revised," published in 1889, which included these species.

(H) Newly Described or Revived Subspecies.

(a) From Florida

Buteo borealis umbrinus
Buteo lineatus extimus
Colinus virginianus insulanus
Grus canadensis pratensis
Rallus longirostris insularum
Ceophloeus pileatus floridanus
Cyanocitta cristata semplei
Sitta pusilla caniceps
Dendroica pinus florida
Dendroica discolor collinsi
Ammospiza maritima juncicola
Ammospiza mirabilis

(b) From the Eastern States

Anas rubripes tristis
Otus asio naevius
Myiarchus crinitus boreus
Geothlypis trichas brachydactyla
Melospiza melodia atlantica

(c) From the Southeastern States

Charadrius nivosus tenuirostris
Conuropsis carolinensis ludovicianus
Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus
Toxostoma curvirostre oberholseri
Telmatodytes palustris thryophilus
Dendroica virens waynei
Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis
Richmondena cardinalis magnirostris
Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster
Ammospiza maritima howelli

(d) From the Southwestern States

Buteo lineatus texanus
Zenaidura macroura marginella
Melopelia asiatica mearnsi
Otus asio hasbroucki
Otus asio gilmani
Micropallas whitneyi idoneus
Chordeiles minor aserriensis
Lampornis clemenciae bessophilus
Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi
Balanosphyra formicivora aculeata
Dryobates villosus leucothorectis
Dryobates villosus icastus
Dryobates scalaris cactophilus
Vireo belli arizonae

(e) From Alaska

Branta canadensis leucopareia
Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus
Dendragapus fuliginosus sitkensis
Canachites canadensis atratus
Bonasa umbellus yukonensis
Lagopus lagopus alascensis
Lagopus rupestris sanfordi
Lagopus rupestris kelloggae
Dryobates villosus sitkensis
Nannus hiemalis kiskensis
Nannus hiemalis tanagensis
Nannus hiemalis petrophilus
Nannus hiemalis semidiensis
Loxia curvirostra sitkensis
Passerella iliaca sinuosa
Passerella iliaca annectens

(f) From the Northwestern States and British Columbia

Dendragapus obscurus flemingi
Lagopus leucurus rainierensis
Bubo virginianus lagophonus
Glaucidium gnoma swarthi
Megaceryle alcyon caurina
Ceophloeus pileatus picinus
Penthestes gambeli grinnelli
Penthestes hudsonius columbianus
Turdus migratorius caurinus
Pinicola enucleator carlottae
Pipilo fuscus bullatus
Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis
Spizella breweri taverneri
Passerella iliaca altivagans

(g) From Central North America. Rocky Mountains to Mississippi Valley

Gavia immer elasson
Ardea herodias treganzai
Falco columbarius bendirei
Lagopus leucurus altipetens
Lophortyx gambeli sanus
Numenius americanus occidentalis
Bubo virginianus occidentalis
Strix occidentalis lucida
Chordeiles minor howelli
Sphyrapicus thyroideus nataliae
Lanius borealis invictus
Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus
Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis
Molothrus ater artemisiae
Hedymeles melanocephalus papago
Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi
Loxia curvirostra bendirei
Pipilo maculatus curtatus
Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis
Melospiza melodia beata

(h) From Eastern Canada

Bonasa umbellus thayeri
Lagopus lagopus ungavus
Larus argentatus thayeri
Telmatodytes palustris laingi
Loxia curvirostra percna
Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius

(i) From Lower California

Ardea herodias sancti-lucae
Dichromanassa rufescens dickeyi
Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti
Lophortyx californica plumbea
Lophortyx californica achrustera
Pagolla wilsonia beldingi
Crotophaga sulcirostris pallidula
Micropallas whitneyi sanfordi
Phalacnoptilus nuttalli dickeyi
Chordeiles acutipennis inferior
Colaptes cafer martirensis
Colaptes chrysoides brunnescens
Centurus uropygialis cardonensis
Centurus uropygialis brewsteri
Balanosphyra formicivora martirensis
Dryobates villosus scrippsae
Dryobates scalaris eremicus
Sayornis nigricans salictaria
Sayornis nigricans brunnescens
Sayornis saya quiescens
Otocoris alpestris enertera
Penthestes gambeli atratus
Baeolophus inornatus murinus
Psaltriparus minimus melanurus
Sitta carolinensis alexandrae
Chamaea fasciata canicauda
Thryomanes bewicki cerroensis
Toxostoma dorsale trinitatis
Polioptila melanura margaritae
Polioptila melanura abbreviata
Lanius ludovicianus nelsoni
Geothlypis beldingi goldmani
Icterus cucullatus trochiloides
Pipilo maculatus umbraticola
Pipilo fuscus aripolius
Passerculus rostratus halophilus
Aimophila ruficeps lambi
Amphispiza bilineata bangsi
Junco oreganus pontilis
Melospiza melodia coronatorum

(j) From California

Oceanodroma leucorhoa beali
Ardea herodias hyperonca
Ixobrychus exilis hesperus
Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi
Lophortyx californica catalinensis
Rallus longirostris yumanensis
Larus occidentalis wymani
Thryomanes bewicki catalinae
Telmatodytes palustris aestuarinus
Toxostoma redivivum sonomae
Hylocichla guttata polionota
Polioptila caerulea amoenissima
Corthylio calendula cineraceus
Geothlypis trichas scirpicola

Sterna antillarum browni
Otus asio brewsteri
Otus asio quercinus
Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli
Phalaenoptilus nuttalli hueyi
Dryobates villosus orius
Dryobates albolarvatus gravirostris
Otocoris alpestris ammophila
Aphelocoma californica immanis
Aphelocoma californica ooeleptica
Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus
Penthestes gambeli inyoensis
Baeolophus inornatus sequestratus
Baeolophus inornatus transpositus
Sitta carolinensis tenuissima
Sitta pygmaea melanotis
Thryomanes bewicki marinensis
Thryomanes bewicki drymoecus
Thryomanes bewicki correctus
Thryomanes bewicki nesophilus
Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum
Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus
Molothrus ater californicus
Guiraca caerulea salicaria
Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni
Pipilo maculatus falcinellus
Pipilo fuscus carolae
Pipilo fuscus petulans
Passerella ilaca fulva
Passerella iliaca brevicauda
Passerella iliaca canescens
Passerella iliaca monoensis
Passerella iliaca mariposae
Ammophila ruficeps obscura
Ammophila ruficeps canescens
Spizella atrogularis cana
Melospiza melodia fisherella
Melospiza melodia mailliardi
Melospiza melodia micronyx

IV. GENERA OF THE THIRD EDITION WHICH HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

(a) By Combination with Other Genera.

Archibuteo	combined with	*Buteo*
Podasocys	" "	*Eupoda*
Xenopicus	" "	*Dryobates*
Phloeotomus	" "	*Ceophloeus*
Budytes	" "	*Motacilla*
Lanivireo	" "	*Vireo*
Vireosylva	" "	*Vireo*
Astragalinus	" "	*Spinus*
Peucaea	" "	*Aimophila*
Uranomitra	" "	*Amazilia*
Basilinna	" "	*Hylocharis*
Cyanolaemus	" "	*Lampornis*

(b) By Removal to the Hypothetical List.

Phoebetria
Macronectes
Priocella
Jabiru
Mergellus
Glottis
Starnoenas

V. SPECIES OR SUBSPECIES OF THE THIRD EDITION WHICH HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

(A) Cancelled.

Gavia arctica. Alleged North American specimens prove to be *G. a. pacifica*

Aestrelata fisheri. Considered identical with *Ae. scalaris* now called *Pterodroma inexpectata.*

F. glacialis glupischa = *Fulmarus rodgersi,* but as the bird is a subspecies of *glacialis* it stands as *F. g. rodgersi,* that name being older than *glupischa.*

Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus = *P. p. pelagicus.*

Buteo borealis alascensis = *B. b. calurus.*

Falco rusticolus rusticolus = *F. r. candicans.*

Falco rusticolus gyrfalco = *F. r. candicans.*

Falco sparveroides. Alleged North American specimens prove to be *F. sparverius paulus.*

Rallus longirostris caribaeus. Alleged North American specimens prove to be *R. longirostris saturatus.*

Larus canus. North American record erroneous.

Coccyzus minor minor. Alleged Florida specimens prove to be *C. m. maynardi.*

Otus flammeolus idahoensis = *O. flammeolus.*

Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nitidus = *P. n. nuttalli.*

Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus = *P. c. canadensis.*

Aphelocoma cyanotis. Alleged Texas specimens prove to be *A. californica texana.*

Vireo huttoni obscurus = *V. h. huttoni.*

Salpinctes obsoletus pulverius = *S. o. obsoletus.*

Geothlypis trichas arizela = *G. t. occidentalis.*

Junco hyemalis annectens = *J. mearnsi* × *caniceps.*

Passerculus rostratus sanctorum = *P. r. guttatus.*

(B) Transferred to the Hypothetical List.*

Phoebetria palpebrata audubon	*Mergellus albellus*
Macronectes giganteus	*Glottis nebularia*
Priocella glacialoides (as *P. antarctica*)	*Larus kumlieni*
Jabiru mycteria	*Larus nelsoni*
Ixobrychus neoxenus	*Starnoenas cyanocephalus*

VI. ADDITIONAL SPECIES OR SUBSPECIES ADDED TO THE HYPOTHETICAL LIST.

Thalassogeron chrysostomus (Forster). (Cf. p. 366.)

Thyellodroma pacifica (Gmelin). Specimen secured from a taxidermist labelled "VanCouver, B. C." (S. G. Jewett, Auk, XLVI, 1929, 224.)

Mesophoyx intermedia (Wagler). Specimen supposed to have been taken in British Columbia.

* The Committee also voted to transfer *Capella media* and *Tringa ocrophus* but through a misunderstanding the page proof was made up without removing them from the regular List.

THE FOSSIL BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

In the following list allocation of the various species follows the latest information available, from published observations or from personal investigation of the compiler. Present treatment in a number of cases is not considered final, particularly among the forms longest known, but it has not been practicable in the time available to review all of the material under consideration.

An innovation in the present list over that in previous editions is the inclusion of species still living whose remains have been found fossil in the Pleistocene, these being distinguished from those known only in a fossil state by the common name following the Latin designation, and by a suitable phrase in the range. Most of these have been placed under specific names without regard to subspecies, since, aside from a few instances, it is not practicable at present to identify their geographic races except on the basis of modern distribution, a method of procedure of doubtful value since it might lead to confusion and misunderstanding. It will be remembered in examining these recent forms that the specific name has been used in its inclusive sense so that with such birds as *Corvus corax*, for example, there is no intention to indicate that the Old World Raven has been recorded from North America. In some instances, for example, the Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, found in Pleistocene deposits in Pennsylvania, Maryland and California there is little doubt that two geographic forms are included.

Proofs of this list have been examined and checked by Dr. Loye Miller, and Dr. Hildegarde Howard.

The list has been made complete so far as present information allows to June, 1931.

A. Wetmore.

Class AVES. Birds.

Subclass NEORNITHES. Typical Birds.

Superorder ODONTOGNATHAE. New World Toothed Birds.

Order HESPERORNITHIFORMES. Hesperornithes.

Family HESPERORNITHIDAE. Hesperornithes.

Genus HESPERORNIS Marsh.

Hesperornis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 360. Type, by monotypy, *Hesperornis regalis* Marsh.

Hesperórnis crássipes (Marsh).

Lestornis crassipes Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XI, 1876, 509.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): Western Kansas.

Hesperornis montána Shufeldt.

Hesperornis montana Shufeldt, Auk, XXXII, No. 3, July, 1915, 293, pl. 18, figs. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.

Cretaceous (Claggett Formation): one mile above mouth of Dog Creek, Fergus County, Montana.

Hesperornis regális Marsh.

Hesperornis regalis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 357.

Cretaceous (Niobrara); Smoky Hill River, near Wallace, Kansas.

Genus CONIORNIS Marsh.[1]

Coniornis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLV, 1893, 82. Type, by monotypy, *Coniornis altus* Marsh.

Coniórnis áltus Marsh.

Coniornis altus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLV, 1893, 82 (text fig.).

Cretaceous (Claggett): Judith River, Montana.

[1] Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 16, 75, considers this a synonym of *Hesperornis*.

Genus HARGERIA Lucas.

Hargeria Lucas, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, 1903, 552. Type, by orig. desig., *Hesperornis gracilis* Marsh.

Hargéria grácilis (Marsh).

Hesperornis gracilis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XI, 1876, 510.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): Western Kansas.

Family BAPTORNITHIDAE. Baptornithes.

Genus BAPTORNIS Marsh.

Baptornis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XIV, 1877, 86. Type, by monotypy, *Baptornis advenus* Marsh.

Baptórnis advénus Marsh.

Baptornis advenus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XIV, 1877, 86.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): Wallace County,[1] and Butte Creek, Logan County, Kansas.

Order ICHTHYORNITHIFORMES.
Ichthyornithes.

Family ICHTHYORNITHIDAE. Ichthyornithes.

Genus ICHTHYORNIS Marsh.

Ichthyornis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Nov., 1872, 344. Type, by monotypy, *Ichthyornis dispar* Marsh.

Ichthyórnis ágilis (Marsh).

Graculavus agilis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, 1873, 230.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): Butte Creek, Western Kansas.

Ichthyornis ánceps (Marsh).

Graculavus anceps Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 364.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): North Fork Smoky Hill River, east of Wallace, Kansas.

[1] Type locality.

Ichthyornis díspar MARSH.

Ichthyornis dispar MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, 1872, 344

Cretaceous (Niobrara): near Solomon River, Kansas.

Ichthyornis léntus (MARSH).

Graculavus lentus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XIV, 1877, 253.

Cretaceous: near "Fort McKinney", Texas.

Ichthyornis téner MARSH.

Ichthyornis tener MARSH, Odontornithes, 1880, 151, 198, pl. XXX, fig. 8.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): Wallace County, Kansas.

Ichthyornis válidus MARSH.

Ichthyornis validus MARSH, Odontornithes, 1880, 147, 153, 198, pl. XXX, figs. 11–14.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): near Solomon River, Kansas.

Ichthyornis víctor MARSH.

Ichthyornis victor MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XI, 1876, 511.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): Wallace and Gove Counties, Kansas.

GENUS **APATORNIS** MARSH.

Apatornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, Jan. 21, 1873, 162. Type, by monotypy, *Ichthyornis celer* MARSH.

Apatórnis céler (MARSH).

Ichthyornis celer MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, V, 1873, 74.

Cretaceous (Niobrara): Butte Creek, near Smoky Hill River, Kansas.

SUPERORDER **NEOGNATHAE.** NON-STRUTHIOUS BIRDS

ORDER **GAVIIFORMES.** LOONS.

FAMILY **GAVIIDAE.** LOONS.

GENUS **GAVIA** FORSTER.

Gavia J. R. FORSTER, Enchirid. Hist. Nat., 1788, 38. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus imber* GUNNERUS = *C. immer* BRÜNNICH (Allen, 1907).

Gávia pusílla SHUFELDT.

Gavia pusilla SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 70, pl. XIII, fig. 106.

Geologic age uncertain: Wyoming?

ORDER COLYMBIFORMES. GREBES.

FAMILY COLYMBIDAE. GREBES.

GENUS COLYMBUS LINNAEUS.

Colymbus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 135. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus cristatus* LINNAEUS (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884).

SUBGENUS COLYMBUS LINNAEUS.

Colýmbus grisegéna BODDAERT. **Holboell's Grebe.**

Colymbus grisegena BODDAERT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 55.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

SUBGENUS DÝTES KAUP.

Dytes KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 41. Type, by subs. desig., *Colymbus auritus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1842).

Colymbus aurítus LINNAEUS. **Horned Grebe.**

Colymbus auritus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 135.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Cavern deposits of Tennessee; Seminole Field and Itchtucknee River, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Colymbus nigricóllis (BREHM). **Eared Grebe.**

Podiceps nigricollis C. L. BREHM, Handbuch Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., 1831, 963.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Colymbus oligoceánus SHUFELDT.

Colymbus oligoceanus SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 54.

? Oligocene (John Day): Lower Willow Creek, Oregon.

Colymbus párvus Shufeldt.

Colymbus parvus Shufeldt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 6, July 9, 1913, 136, pl. XXXIX, figs. 474–477, 481–483.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus AECHMOPHORUS Coues.

Æchmophorus Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XIV] 1862, No. 5, April–May [Aug. 1], 229. Type, by orig. desig., *Podiceps occidentalis* Lawrence.

Aechmóphorus occidentális (Lawrence). Western Grebe.

Podiceps occidentalis Lawrence, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, liv, 892, 894.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; San Francisco Bay region (Rodeo) and Upper San Pedro, near San Pedro, California.

Aechmophorus lúcasi Miller.

Aechmophorus lucasi L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 4, Feb. 4, 1911, 83, figs. 1–3.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus PODILYMBUS Lesson.

Podilymbus Lesson, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 8, June 11, 1831, 595. Type, by monotypy, *Podiceps carolinensis* Latham = *Colymbus podiceps* Linnaeus.

Podilýmbus pódiceps (Linnaeus). Pied-billed Grebe.

Colymbus podiceps Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field and Itchtucknee River, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, California.

Podilymbus mágnus Shufeldt.

Podilymbus magnus Shufeldt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 6, July 9, 1913, 136, pl. XXXVIII, figs. 439–440, 449.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES. Tube-nosed Swimmers.

Family PROCELLARIIDAE. Shearwaters, Fulmars, and Petrels.

Genus PUFFINUS Brisson.[1]

Puffinus Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 56; VI, 130. Type, by tautonymy, *Puffinus* Brisson = *Procellaria puffinus* Brünnich.

Subgenus PUFFINUS Brisson.

Púffinus gríseus (Gmelin). **Sooty Shearwater.**

Procellaria grisea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 564.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Upper San Pedro, near San Pedro, California.

Puffinus púffinus (Brünnich). **Manx Shearwater.**

Procellaria Puffinus Brünnich, Orn. Borealis, 1764, 29.
Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Melbourne, Florida.

Puffinus opisthómelas Coues. **Black-vented Shearwater.**

Puffinus opisthomelas Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI], 1864, No. 2, March–April [June 30], 139.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Upper San Pedro, San Pedro, California.

Puffinus incéptor Wetmore.

Puffinus inceptor Wetmore, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XIX, No. 8, July 15, 1930, 86, figs. 1–3.

Miocene (Temblor): Sharktooth Hill, about seven miles northeast of Bakersfield, California.

Puffinus diatómicus Miller.

Puffinus diatomicus L. H. Miller, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 111, pls. 1, 2, 7a.

Miocene (Temblor, *Turritella ocoyana* Zone): Lompoc, California.

[1] *Puffinus parvus* Shufeldt, Ibis, Oct., 1916, 632, from Recent deposits in the bone caves of Bermuda is considered a synonym of *Puffinus lherminieri*.
Puffinus mcgalli Shufeldt, Ibis, Oct., 1916, 630, from Recent deposits in the bone caves of Bermuda is seemingly *Puffinus puffinus*.

Subgenus **ARDENNA** Reichenbach.

Ardenna Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], iv. Type, by monotypy, *Priocella major* Faber = *P. gravis* O'Reilly.

Puffinus cónradi Marsh.

Puffinus conradi Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 212.

Miocene (Calvert Formation): Maryland.

Genus **FULMARUS** Stephens.

Fulmarus "Leach," Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XIII, Pt. i, Feb. 18, 1826, 233. Type by subs. desig., *Procellaria glacialis* Linnaeus (Gray, 1844).

Fulmárus glaciális (Linnaeus). **Fulmar.**

Procellaria glacialis Linnaeus, Fauna Suecica, ed. 2, 1761, 51.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: upper San Pedro, San Pedro, California.

Order **PELECANIFORMES.** Totipalmate Swimmers.

Suborder **PELECANI.** Pelicans, Boobies, Gannets, Cormorants, and Darters.

Superfamily **PELECANOIDEA.** Pelicans.

Family **PELECANIDAE.** Pelicans.

Genus **PELECANUS** Linnaeus.

Pelecanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 132. Type, by subs. desig., *Pelecanus onocrotalus* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Subgenus **CYRTOPELICÁNUS** Reichenbach.

Cyrtopelicanus Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], vii. Type, by orig. desig., *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* Latham = *P. erythrorhynchos* Gmelin.

Pelecânus erythrorhýnchos GMELIN. **White Pelican.**

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 571.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

FAMILY **CYPHORNITHIDAE.** CYPHORNITHES.

GENUS **CYPHORNIS** COPE.

Cyphornis COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, sig. 58, May 31, 1894, 449. Type, by monotypy, *Cyphornis magnus* COPE.

Cyphórnis mâgnus COPE.

Cyphornis magnus COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, sig. 58, May 31, 1894, 451.

Miocene?: Carmanah Point, Vancouver Island.

GENUS **PALAEOCHENÖIDES** SHUFELDT.

Palaeochenöides SHUFELDT, Geol. Mag., n. s., 4, III, Aug., 1916, 347. Type, by monotypy, *Palaeochenöides mioceanus* SHUFELDT.

Palaeochenöídes mioceánus SHUFELDT.

Palaeochenöides mioccanus SHUFELDT, Geol. Mag., n. s., 4, III, Aug., 1916, 347, pl. 15.

Miocene: Near source of Stono River, South Carolina.

SUPERFAMILY **SULOIDEA.** BOOBIES, GANNETS, CORMORANTS, AND DARTERS.

FAMILY **SULIDAE.** BOOBIES AND GANNETS.

GENUS **SULA** BRISSON.

Sula BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 60; VI, 494. Type by tautonymy, *Sula* BRISSON = *Pelecanus piscator* LINNAEUS.

Súla lompócana MILLER.

Sula lompocana L. H. MILLER, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 114, pls. 4, 7b, 9.

Miocene (Temblor, *Turritella ocoyana* zone): Lompoc, California.

Sula willetti MILLER.

Sula willetti L. H. MILLER, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 112, pls. 3, 8, fig. 1.

Miocene (Temblor, *Turritella ocoyana* zone); Lompoc, California.

GENUS MIOSULA MILLER.

Miosula L. H. MILLER, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 114. Type by monotypy, *Miosula media* MILLER.

Miosúla média MILLER.

Miosula media L. H. MILLER, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 114, pl. 5.

Miocene (Temblor, *Turritella ocoyana* zone): Lompoc, California.

GENUS MORIS LEACH.

Moris LEACH, Syst. Catal. Spec. Indig. Mam. and Birds Brit. Mus., 1816, [after Aug.], 35. Type, by monotypy, *Moris bassana* LEACH = *Pelecanus bassanus* LINNAEUS.

Móris loxóstyla (COPE).[1]

Sula loxostyla COPE, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s., XIV, Dec., 1870, 236, fig. 53.

Miocene: Calvert County, Maryland; and New Jersey.

Moris vagabúndus WETMORE.

Moris vagabundus WETMORE, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XIX, No. 8, July 15, 1930, 89, fig. 4.

Miocene (Temblor); Sharktooth Hill, about seven miles northeast of Bakersfield, California.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE. CORMORANTS.

GENUS GRACULAVUS MARSH.[2]

Graculavus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 363. Type, by subs. desig., *Graculavus velox* MARSH (Hay, 1902).

[1] *Sula atlantica* SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 62, pl. XV, fig. 123, from the Miocene of New Jersey, is considered a synonym of *M. loxostyla*, cf. Wetmore, Auk, 1926, 465.

[2] *Limosavis* SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 19, proposed as a new genus for *Graculavus velox* MARSH, is a synonym of *Graculavus* MARSH.

Graculávus púmilus MARSH.

Graculavus pumilus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 364.

Eocene (Hornerstown): Hornerstown, New Jersey.

Graculavus vélox MARSH.

Graculavus velox MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, 1872, 363.

Eocene (Hornerstown): Hornerstown, New Jersey.

GENUS PHALACROCORAX BRISSON.[1]

Phalacrocorax BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 60; VI, 511. Type, by tautonymy, *Phalacrocorax* BRISSON = *Pelecanus carbo* LINNAEUS.

Phalacrócorax aurítus (LESSON). **Double-crested Cormorant.**

Carbo auritus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 8, June 11, 1831, 605.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Melbourne (Stratum 2), Sarasota, Seminole Field and Itchtucknee River, Florida; Santa Monica, California.

Phalacrocorax femorális MILLER.

Phalacrocorax femoralis L. H. MILLER, Condor, XXXI, No. 4, July 15, 1929, 167, figs. 58, 59.

Late Miocene or early Pliocene (Modelo Formation): Calabasas, California.

Phalacrocorax idahénsis (MARSH).

Graculus idahensis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 216.

Pleistocene: Castle Creek, Idaho.

Phalacrocorax mâcropus (COPE).

Graculus macropus COPE, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 386.

Lower Miocene (Base of Arikaree): North side of Cottonwood Creek, southeastern Montana;[2] Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Phalacrocorax marínavis SHUFELDT.

Phalacrocorax marinavis SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 56, pl. XIV, figs. 114, 116–118, 122.

?Oligocene (John Day): Willow Creek, Oregon.

[1] Further study is required before the fossil Cormorants listed here can be assigned to subgenera.

[2] Shufeldt, Auk, 1915, pp. 485–488, has identified material from the Miocene of Montana as of this species. The type locality is in the Pleistocene.

Phalacrocorax mediterráneus Shufeldt.

Phalacrocorax mediterraneus Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 58, pl. XV, fig. 138.

Oligocene (White River); Gerry's Ranch, Northern Colorado.

Family **ANHINGIDAE.** Darters.

Genus **ANHINGA** Brisson.

Anhinga Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 60: VI, 476. Type, by monotypy, *Anhinga* Brisson = *Plotus anhinga* Linnaeus.

Anhínga anhínga (Linnaeus). **Water-Turkey.**

Plotus Anhinga Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 218.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Melbourne (Stratum 2), Florida.

Order **CICONIIFORMES.** Herons, Storks, Ibises, Flamingos, and Allies.

Suborder **ARDEAE.** Herons, Bitterns, and Allies.

Family **ARDEIDAE.** Herons and Bitterns.

Subfamily **ARDEINAE.** Herons and Egrets.

Genus **ARDEA** Linnaeus.[1]

Ardea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 141. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Árdea heródias Linnaeus. **Great Blue Heron.**

Ardea Herodias Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Vero (Stratum 3), Melbourne, Itchtucknee River, Bradenton and Seminole Field, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and McKittrick, California.

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[1] *Ardea sellardsi* Shufeldt (Journ. Geol., Jan.–Feb. (Jan.), 1917, 19) described from Vero (Stratum 3), Florida, proves to be based on the tibio-tarsus of *Meleagris gallopavo*. See Wetmore, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 85, No. 2, April 13, 1931, 32.

Ardea paloccidentális Shufeldt.

Ardea paloccidentalis Shufeldt, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 820.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **CASMERODIUS** Gloger.

Casmerodius Gloger, Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1842 [pp. 1–450, 1841], 412. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea egretta* Gmelin (Salvadori, 1882).

Casmeródius álbus (Gmelin). **American Egret.**

Ardea egretta Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, p. 629.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Melbourne, Seminole Field, and Venice, Florida.

Genus **EGRETTA** Forster.

Egretta T. Forster, Synop. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, 59. Type by monotypy, *Ardea garzetta* Linnaeus.

Egrétta thúla (Molina). **Snowy Egret.**

Ardea Thula Molina, Sagg. Stor. Nat. Chili, 1782, 235.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Bradenton, Florida.

Genus **HYDRANASSA** Baird.

Hydranassa Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 660. Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea ludoviciana* Wilson = *Egretta ruficollis* Gosse.

Hydranássa trícolor (Müller). **Louisiana Heron.**

Ardea tricolor Müller, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 111.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Genus **FLORIDA** Baird.

Florida Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxi, xlv, 659, 671. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea caerulea* Linnaeus.

Flórida caerúlea (Linnaeus). **Little Blue Heron.**

Ardea caerulea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Genus **BUTORIDES** Blyth.

Butorides Blyth, Catal. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc., 1849 [1852?], 281. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea javanica* Horsfield.

Butorídes viréscens (Linnaeus). **Green Heron.**

Ardea virescens Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 144.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Genus **NYCTICORAX** Forster.

Nycticorax T. Forster, Synop. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, 59. Type, by monotypy, *Nycticorax infaustus* Forster = *Ardea nycticorax* Linnaeus.

Nyctícorax nyctícorax (Linnaeus). **Black-crowned Night Heron.**

Ardea nycticorax Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 142.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Bradenton, and Itchtucknee River, Florida; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Genus **NYCTANASSA** Stejneger.

Nyctanassa Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, 295 (note) [Aug. 3]. Type, by orig. desig., *Ardea violacea* Linnaeus.

Nyctanássa violácea (Linnaeus). **Yellow-crowned Night Heron.**

Ardea violacea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 143.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Vero and Seminole Field, Florida.

Genus **EOCEORNIS** Shufeldt.

Eoceornis Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts. Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 39. Type, by monotypy, *Eoceornis ardetta* Shufeldt.

Eoceórnis ardétta Shufeldt.

Eoceornis ardetta Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 39, pl. XIII, fig. 102.

Eocene (Bridger); Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

Subfamily **BOTAURINAE.** Bitterns.

Genus **BOTAURUS** Stephens.

Botaurus Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XI, Pt. ii, Aug., 1819, 592. Type, by subs. desig., *Ardea stellaris* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Botaúrus lentiginósus (MONTAGU). **American Bittern.**

Ardea lentiginosa MONTAGU, Suppl. Orn. Dict., 1813, not paged, see under Heron, Freckled.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, and Sarasota, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

GENUS **BOTAUROIDES** SHUFELDT.

Botauroides SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 33. Type, by monotypy, *Botauroides parvus* SHUFELDT.

Botauroídes párvus SHUFELDT.

Botauroides parvus SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 33.

Eocene (?Bridger); "Spanish John Meadow," Wyoming.

SUBORDER CICONIAE. STORKS, IBISES, AND ALLIES.

SUPERFAMILY CICONIOIDEA. STORKS AND WOOD IBISES.

FAMILY CICONIIDAE. STORKS AND WOOD IBISES.

SUBFAMILY CICONIINAE. STORKS.

GENUS **JABIRU** HELLMAYR.[1]

Jabiru HELLMAYR, Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., II Kl., XXII, May, 1906, 711. Type, by orig. desig., *Ciconia mycteria* LICHTENSTEIN.

Jábiru myctéria (LICHTENSTEIN). **Jabiru.**

Ciconia mycteria LICHTENSTEIN, Abhandl. Kön. Akad. Wiss. Berlin [Phys. Klass.], for 1816–1817 [1819], 163.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Vero (Stratum 2), Melbourne (Stratum 2), Itchtucknee River, Seminole Field, and Venice, Florida.

GENUS **CICONIA** BRISSON.

Ciconia BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 48; V, 361. Type, by tautonymy, *Ciconia alba* = *Ardea ciconia* LINNAEUS.

[1] *Jabiru weillsi* Sellards, Florida State Geol. Surv., 8th Ann. Rep., 1916, 14, pl. 26, figs. 1–4, text-fig. 15, fig. C, is a synonym of *Jabiru mycteria* (Lichtenstein). See Wetmore, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 85, no. 2, April 13, 1931, 17.

Cicónia máltha Miller.

Ciconia maltha L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 30, Aug. 5, 1910, 440, figs. 1–7.

Pleistocene: Carpinteria, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Subfamily MYCTERIINAE. Wood Ibises.

Genus MYCTERIA Linnaeus.

Mycteria Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140. Type, by monotypy, *Mycteria americana* Linnaeus.

Myctéria americána Linnaeus. **Wood Ibis.**

Mycteria americana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 140.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Superfamily THRESKIORNITHOIDEA. Ibises and Spoonbills.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE. Ibises and Spoonbills.

Subfamily THRESKIORNITHINAE. Ibises.

Genus PLEGADIS Kaup.

Plegadis Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 82. Type, by monotypy, *Tantalus falcinellus* Linnaeus.

Plégadis guaraúna (Linnaeus). **White-faced Glossy Ibis.**

Scolopax Guarauna Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 242.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Genus GUARA Reichenbach.

Guara Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xiv. Type, by orig. desig., *Scolopax rubra* Linnaeus.

Guára álba (Linnaeus). **White Ibis.**

Scolopax alba Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Suborder PHOENICOPTERI. Flamingos.

Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE. Flamingos.

Genus PHOENICOPTERUS Linnaeus.

Phoenicopterus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 139. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicopterus ruber* Linnaeus.

Phoenicópterus cópei Shufeldt.

Phoenicopterus copei Shufeldt, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 820.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Order ANSERIFORMES. Screamers, Swans, Geese, and Ducks.

Suborder ANSERES. Swans, Geese, and Ducks, and Allies.

Family ANATIDAE. Swans, Geese, and Ducks.

Subfamily CYGNINAE. Swans.

Genus CYGNUS Bechstein.

Cygnus Bechstein, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 404, footnote. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas cygnus* Linnaeus.

Subgenus CYGNUS Bechstein.

Cýgnus columbiánus (Ord). **Whistling Swan.**

Anas columbianus Ord, in Guthrie, Geog., 2d Amer. ed., 1815, 319.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Subgenus CLANGOCÝCNUS. Oberholser.

Clangocycnus Oberholser, Emu, VIII, Pt. 1, July, 1908, 3. Type, by monotypy, *Cygnus buccinator* Richardson.

Cygnus buccinátor RICHARDSON. **Trumpeter Swan.**

Cygnus buccinator RICHARDSON, in WILSON AND BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., JAMESON ed., IV, Aug., 1831, 345.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Itchtucknee River, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Cygnus mâtthewi (SHUFELDT).[1]

Olor matthewi SHUFELDT, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, July 9, 1913, 151, pls. XXVI, fig. 309, pl. XXXV, fig. 422.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Cygnus paloregónus COPE.[1]

Cygnus paloregonus COPE, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 388.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon;[2] Froman Ferry, Idaho.

SUBFAMILY ANSERINAE. GEESE.

GENUS BRANTA SCOPOLI.

Branta SCOPOLI, Annus I, Historico-Naturalis, 1769, 67. Type by tautonymy, *Anas bernicla* LINNAEUS (*Branta* ALDROVANDUS, in synonymy).

Bránta canadénsis (LINNAEUS). **Canada Goose.**

Anas canadensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 123.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, and Itchtucknee River, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon; Potter Creek Cave, Shasta County, Alameda County, Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Branta canadensis hútchinsi (RICHARDSON). **Hutchins' Goose.**

Anser Hutchinsii RICHARDSON, in SWAINSON AND RICHARDSON, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 470.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Itchtucknee River, and Melbourne, Florida.

Branta minúscula WETMORE.

Branta minuscula WETMORE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXIV, Art. 5, Jan. 15, 1924, 6, figs. 3–4.

Upper Pliocene: Near Benson, Arizona.

[1] Subgeneric allocation doubtful.

[2] Type locality.

Branta esmerálda BURT.

Branta esmeralda BURT, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., XVIII, No. 6, March 19, 1929, 222, pl. 20.

Lower Pliocene (Esmeralda beds); Fish Lake Valley, Nevada.

Branta howardae MILLER.

Branta howardae L. H. MILLER, Condor, XXXII, No. 4, July 15, 1930, p. 208, fig. 74.

Early Pliocene (Ricardo formation): Mojave Desert area, California.

Branta bérnicla (LINNAEUS). **Brant.**

Anas bernicla LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Branta díckeyi MILLER.

Branta dickeyi L. H. MILLER, Condor, XXVI, No. 5, Sept. 15, 1924, 179, fig. 46.

Pleistocene: McKittrick, California.

Branta hypsibáta (COPE).

Anser hypsibatus COPE, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, 1878, 387.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Branta propínqua SHUFELDT.

Branta propinqua SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, sig. 53, Oct. 20, 1892, 407, pl. xv, fig. 17.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

GENUS **PRESBYCHEN** WETMORE.

Presbychen WETMORE, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XIX, No. 8, July 15, 1930, 92. Type, by orig. desig., *Presbychen abavus* WETMORE.

Presbýchen abávus WETMORE.

Presbychen abavus WETMORE, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, XIX, No. 8, July 15, 1930, 92, figs. 5–7.

Miocene (Temblor): Sharktooth Hill, about seven miles northeast of Bakersfield, California.

GENUS **ANSER** BRISSON.

Anser BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 58; VI, 261. Type, by tautonymy, *Anser domestica* BRISSON = *Anas anser* LINNAEUS.

Ánser álbifrons (SCOPOLI). **White-fronted Goose.**

Branta albifrons SCOPOLI, Annus I, Historico-Naturalis, 1769, 69.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Anser cóndoni SHUFELDT.

Anser condoni SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, sig. 53, 1892, 406, pl. xvi, figs. 19, 26, 27.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

GENUS **CHEN** BOIE.

Chen BOIE, Isis von OKEN [X], 1822, Heft v (May), col. 563. Type, by monotypy, *Anser hyperboreus* PALLAS.

SUBGENUS **CHEN** BOIE.

Chen hyperbórea (PALLAS). **Snow Goose.**

Anser hyperboreus PALLAS, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. vi, 1769, 25.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, California.

Chen caeruléscens (LINNAEUS). **Blue Goose.**

Anas cærulescens LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

SUBFAMILY **DENDROCYGNINAE.** TREE-DUCKS.

GENUS **DENDROCYGNA** SWAINSON.

Dendrocygna SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II [July 1], 1837, 365. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas arcuata* HORSFIELD (Gray, 1840).

Dendrocýgna evérsa WETMORE.

Dendrocygna eversa WETMORE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXIV, Art. 5, Jan. 15, 1924, 3, figs. 1–2.

Upper Pliocene: Near Benson, Arizona.

Subfamily **ANATINAE.** Surface-feeding Ducks.

Genus **ANAS** Linnaeus.

Anas Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 122. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas boschas* Linnaeus = *A. platyrhynchos* Linnaeus (Lesson, 1828).

Ánas platyrhýnchos Linnaeus. **Mallard.**

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, and Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Anas rúbripes Brewster. **Black Duck.**

Anas obscura rubripes Brewster, Auk, XIX, No. 2, April, 1902, 184.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Itchtucknee River, Florida.

Anas fulvígula Ridgway. **Florida Duck.**

Anas obscura var. *fulvigula* Ridgway, Amer. Nat., VIII, No. 2, Feb., 1874, 111.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, and Bradenton, Florida.

Genus **CHAULELASMUS** Bonaparte.

Chaulelasmus "G. R. Gray," Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas strepera* Linnaeus.

Chaulelásmus stréperus (Linnaeus). **Gadwall.**

Anas strepera Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Itchtucknee River, Florida; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Genus **MARECA** Stephens.

Mareca Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 130. Type, by subs. desig., *Mareca fistularis* Stephens = *Anas penelope* Linnaeus (Eyton, 1838).

Maréca americána (Gmelin). **Baldpate.**

Anas americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 526.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, California.

Genus **DAFILA** Stephens.

Dafila Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 126. Type, by monotypy, *Dafila caudacuta* Stephens = *Anas acuta* Linnaeus.

Dáfila acúta (Linnaeus). **Pintail.**

Anas acuta Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **NETTION** Kaup.

Nettion Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 95. Type, by monotypy, *Anas crecca* Linnaeus.

Néttion carolinénse (Gmelin). **Green-winged Teal.**

Anas carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 533.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon; Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, McKittrick, and Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Genus **QUERQUEDULA** Stephens.

Querquedula Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XII, Pt. ii, 1824, 142. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas circia* Linnaeus = *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus.

Querquédula díscors (Linnaeus). **Blue-winged Teal.**

Anas discors Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 205.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Querquedula cyanóptera (Vieillot). **Cinnamon Teal.**

Anas cyanoptera Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., V, 1816, 104.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, and Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Querquedula floridána Shufeldt.

Querquedula floridana Shufeldt, Ninth Ann. Rep. Florida State Geol. Surv., 1917, 36, pl. 1, fig. 4, pl. 2, fig. 25.

Pleistocene: Vero [1] (Stratum 2), Melbourne, Seminole Field, Venice, and Itchtucknee River, Florida.

[1] Type locality.

Genus SPATULA Boie.

Spatula Boie, Isis von Oken, [X] 1822, Heft v (May), col. 564. Type, by monotypy, *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus.

Spátula clypeáta (Linnaeus). **Shoveller.**

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, California.

Genus AIX Boie.

Aix Boie, Isis von Oken, XXI, 1828, Heft iii–iv (March–April), col. 329. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas sponsa* Linnaeus (Eyton, 1838).

Aix spónsa (Linnaeus). **Wood Duck.**

Anas Sponsa Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 128.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Subfamily NYROCINAE. Diving Ducks.

Genus NYROCA Fleming.

Nyroca Fleming, Philos. Zool., II, 1822, 260. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas nyroca* Güldenstädt.

Subgenus NYROCA Fleming.

Nyróca americána (Eyton). **Redhead.**

Fuligula americana Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, 155.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, California.

Subgenus ARISTONÉTTA Baird.

Aristonetta Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, 793. Type by orig. desig., *Anas valisineria* Wilson.

Nyroca valisinéria (Wilson). **Canvasback.**

Anas valisineria Wilson, Amer. Orn., VIII, 1814, 103, (pl. 70, fig. 5).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Itchtucknee River, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

SUBGENUS **FÚLIX** SUNDEVALL.

Fulix SUNDEVALL, Kongl. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., 1835 [1836], 129. Type by subs. desig., *Anas marila* LINNAEUS (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884).

Nyroca affínis (EYTON). **Lesser Scaup Duck.**

Fuligula affinis EYTON, Monogr. Anatidae, 1838, 157.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Melbourne (Stratum 2), Itchtucknee River, Seminole Field, Venice, and cave deposits near Lecanto, Florida.

GENUS **GLAUCIONETTA** STEJNEGER.

Glaucionetta STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, 409 [Oct. 3]. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas clangula* LINNAEUS.

Glaucionétta islándica (GMELIN). **Barrow's Golden-eye.**

Anas islandica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 541.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

GENUS **CHARITONETTA** STEJNEGER.

Charitonetta STEJNEGER, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 29, 1885, 163. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas albeola* LINNAEUS.

Charitonétta albéola (LINNAEUS). **Buffle-head.**

Anas Albeola LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 124.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

GENUS **CLANGULA** LEACH.

Clangula LEACH, in Ross, Voyage Discovery, 1819, App., xlviii. Type, by monotypy, *Clangula glacialis* = *Anas hyemalis* LINNAEUS.

Clángula hyemális (LINNAEUS). **Old-squaw.**

Anas hyemalis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 126.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

GENUS **HISTRIONICUS** LESSON.

Histrionicus LESSON, Manuel d'Orn., II, 1828, 415. Type, by orig. desig., *Anas histrionica* LINNAEUS.

Histriónicus histriónicus (Linnaeus). **Harlequin Duck.**

Anas histrionica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 127.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **POLYSTICTA** Eyton.

Polysticta Eyton, Catal. Brit. Birds, 1836, 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas stelleri* Pallas.

Polystícta stélleri (Pallas). **Steller's Eider.**

Anas stelleri Pallas, Spic. Zool., I, Fasc. vi, 1769, 35 (pl. v).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **MELANITTA** Boie.

Melanitta Boie, Isis von Oken [X], Heft v (May), 1822, col. 564. Type, by subs. desig., *Anas fusca* Linnaeus (Eyton, 1838).

Subgenus **PELIONÉTTA** Kaup.

Pelionetta Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 107. Type, by monotypy, *Anas perspicillata* Linnaeus.

Melanítta perspicilláta (Linnaeus). **Surf Scoter.**

Anas perspicillata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 125.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Genus **CHENDYTES** Miller.

Chendytes L. H. Miller, Condor, XXVII, No. 4, July 15, 1925, 145. Type, by monotypy, *Chendytes lawi* L. H. Miller.

Chendýtes láwi Miller.

Chendytes lawi L. H. Miller, Condor, XXVII, No. 4, July 15, 1925, 145, fig. 40.

Pleistocene: Upper San Pedro formation, near Santa Monica, and San Pedro, California.

Subfamily **ERISMATURINAE.** Ruddy and Masked Ducks.

Genus **ERISMATURA** Bonaparte.

Erismatura Bonaparte, Giornale Arcadico, LII, 1832, 208. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rubidus* Wilson.

Erismatúra jamaicénsis (Gmelin). **Ruddy Duck.**

Anas jamaicensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 519.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Venice, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, California.

Subfamily MERGINAE. Mergansers.

Genus LOPHODYTES Reichenbach.

Lophodytes Reichenbach, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], ix. Type, by orig. desig., *Mergus cucullatus* Linnaeus.

Lophódytes cucullátus (Linnaeus). **Hooded Merganser.**

Mergus cucullatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Itchtucknee River, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus MERGUS Linnaeus.

Mergus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129. Type, by subs. desig., *Mergus merganser* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Mérgus serrátor Linnaeus. **Red-breasted Merganser.**

Mergus Serrator Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 129.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Order FALCONIFORMES. Birds of Prey.

Suborder CATHARTAE. American Vultures.

Family CATHARTIDAE. American Vultures.

Genus CATHARTES Illiger.

Cathartes Illiger, Prodromus, 1811, 236. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur aura* Linnaeus (Vigors, 1825).

Cathártes aúra aúra (Linnaeus). **Mexican Turkey Vulture.**

Vultur aura Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 86.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Cathartes aúra septentrionális (Wied). **Turkey Vulture.**

Cathartes septentrionalis Wied, Reise Nord-Amer., I, 1839, 162.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Vero (Stratum 2), Melbourne, and cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida; Potter Creek and Samwel Caves, Shasta County; Hawver Cave, Eldorado County; Carpinteria; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Genus **CORAGYPS** Le Maout.

Coragyps "Geoffroy Ms" Le Maout, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, 1853, 57, 66. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur atratus* Wilson = *Vultur atratus* Meyer.

Córagyps atrátus (Meyer). **Black Vulture.**

Vultur atratus "Bartram," F. A. A. Meyer, Zool. Annalen, I, 1794, 290.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, and cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida.

Coragyps occidentális (Miller).

Catharista occidentalis L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 21, Sept. 10, 1909, 306.

Pleistocene: Carpinteria and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Coragyps shasténsis (Miller).

Catharista shastensis L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 16, Oct. 28, 1911, 388, fig. 1.

Pleistocene: Potter Creek and Samwel Caves, Shasta County, and Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, California.

Genus **PHASMAGYPS** Wetmore.

Phasmagyps Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 3. Type, by monotypy, *Phasmagyps patritus* Wetmore.

Phásmagyps patrítus Wetmore.

Phasmagyps patritus Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 3, figs. 1–4.

Oligocene (Chadron); Weld County, Colorado.

Genus **PALAEOGYPS** Wetmore.

Palaeogyps Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 5. Type, by monotypy, *Palaeogyps prodromus* Wetmore.

Pálaeogyps prodrómus Wetmore.

Palaeogyps prodromus Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 5, figs. 5–14.

Oligocene (Chadron): Weld County, Colorado.

Genus **GYMNOGYPS** Lesson.

Gymnogyps Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, sér. 2, VI, Dec. 8, 1842, col. 1037. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur californianus* Shaw.

Gýmnogyps californiánus (Shaw). California Condor.

Vultur californianus Shaw, in Shaw and Nodder, Nat. Misc., IX, 1797, text to pl. 301.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Sarasota and Seminole Field, Florida; Carpinteria and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Gymnogyps ámplus Miller.

Gymnogyps amplus L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 16, Oct. 28, 1911, 390, fig. 2.

Pleistocene: Samwel Cave, Shasta County, California.

Genus **VULTUR** Linnaeus.

Vultur Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, 86. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus (Allen, 1907).

Vúltur clárki (Miller).

Sarcorhamphus clarki L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 1, Nov. 28, 1910, 11, figs. 3*a*, 3*b*.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Genus **SARCORAMPHUS** Duméril.

Sarcoramphus Duméril, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 32. Type, by subs. desig., *Vultur papa* Linnaeus (Froriep, 1806).

Sarcorámphus kernénsis (Miller).

Vultur kernensis L. H. Miller, Condor, XXXIII, March 18, 1931, 70, fig. 16.

Pliocene: Pozo Creek, Kern River Divide, Kern County, about nine miles northeast of Bakersfield, California.

Genus CATHARTORNIS Miller.

Cathartornis L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 1, Nov. 28, 1910, 14. Type, by monotypy, *Cathartornis gracilis* L. H. Miller.

Cathartórnis grácilis Miller.

Cathartornis gracilis L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 1, Nov. 28, 1910, 14, figs. 4*a*, 4*b*.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

Family TERATORNITHIDAE. Teratornithes.

Genus TERATORNIS Miller.

Teratornis, L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 21, Sept. 10, 1909, 307. Type, by monotypy, *Teratornis merriami* Miller.

Teratórnis mérriami Miller.[1]

Teratornis merriami L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 21, Sept. 10, 1909, 307, text figs. 1–9.

Pleistocene: Seminole Field, and Bradenton, Florida; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, McKittrick, and Carpinteria, California.

Suborder FALCONES. Kites, Hawks, Buzzards, Eagles, Harriers, and Falcons.

Superfamily FALCONOIDEA. Hawks and Allies.

Family ACCIPITRIIDAE. Kites, Hawks, and Allies.

Genus PALAEOBORUS Coues.

Palaeoborus Coues, Key N. Amer. Birds, ed. 2, 1884, 822. Type, by orig. desig., *Cathartes umbrosus* Cope.

Palaeobórus umbrósus (Cope).[2]

Cathartes umbrosus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., XXVI, 1874, sig. 10, Oct. 20, 151.

Pliocene: North of Pojauque, New Mexico.

[1] *Pleistogyps rex* L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol., VI, No. 1, Nov. 28, 1910, 16, figs. 5*a*, 5*b* is based on the tarso-metatarsus of *Teratornis merriami*, cf. L. H. Miller, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 65, 87, 92.

[2] The statement of F. A. Lucas, in Zittel's Text-book of Palæontology, Engl. Transl., 2, 1902, 277, that this form is allied to *Polyborus* seems questionable. Further study is required before it can be assigned definitely to subfamily.

Subfamily AEGYPIINAE. Old World Vultures.

Genus NEOGYPS Miller.

Neogyps L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., IX, No. 9, March 10, 1916, 108. Type, by monotypy, *Neogyps errans* L. H. Miller.

Néogyps érrans Miller.

Neogyps errans L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., IX, No. 9, March 10, 1916, 108, fig. 2.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, Carpinteria, and McKittrick, California.

Genus NEOPHRONTOPS Miller.

Neophrontops L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept., Geol., IX, No. 9, March 10, 1916, 106. Type, by monotypy, *Neophrontops americanus* L. H. Miller.

Neophrόntops americánus Miller.

Neophrontops americanus L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., IX, No. 9, March 10, 1916, 106, fig. 1.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, Carpinteria, and McKittrick, California.

Subfamily ELANINAE. White-tailed Kites.

Genus ELANUS Savigny.

Elanus Savigny, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 69, 97. Type, by monotypy, *Elanus caesius* Savigny = *Falco melanopterus* Daudin.

Elánus leucúrus (Vieillot). **White-tailed Kite.**

Milvus leucurus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XX, 1818, 563 [= errore 556].

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Subfamily MILVINAE. True Kites.

Genus PROICTINIA Shufeldt.

Proictinia Shufeldt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 301. Type, by monotypy, *Proictinia gilmorei* Shufeldt.

Proictínia éffera WETMORE.

Proictinia effera WETMORE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVIII, Art. 12, Dec. 3, 1923, 504, figs. 19–20.

Lower Miocene (Harrison beds); Agate Fossil Quarry, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Proictinia gílmorei SHUFELDT.

Proictinia gilmorei SHUFELDT, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 301, pl. LV, fig. 27.

Lower Pliocene (Loup Fork formation); Long Island, Phillips County, Kansas.

SUBFAMILY **ACCIPITRIINAE.** BIRD HAWKS.

GENUS **ASTUR** LACÉPÈDE.

Astur LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 4. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco palumbarius* LINNAEUS (Vigors, 1824).

Ástur atricapíllus (WILSON). **Goshawk.**

Falco atricapillus WILSON, Amer. Orn., VI, 1812, 80 (pl. 52, fig. 3).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Carpinteria, California.

GENUS **ACCIPITER** BRISSON.

Accipiter BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 28; VI, 310. Type by tautonymy, *Accipiter* BRISSON = *Falco nisus* LINNAEUS.

Accípiter vélox (WILSON). **Sharp-shinned Hawk.**

Falco velox WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 116 (pl. 45, fig. 1).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Samwel Cave, Shasta County, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Accipiter coóperi (BONAPARTE). **Cooper's Hawk.**

Falco cooperii BONAPARTE, Amer. Orn., II, 1828, 1, (pl. x, fig. 1).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

SUBFAMILY **BUTEONINAE.** BUZZARDS AND EAGLES.

GENUS **BUTEO** LACÉPÈDE.

Buteo LACÉPÈDE, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 4. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco buteo* LINNAEUS.

SUBGENUS **BUTEO** LACÉPÈDE.

Bûteo boreâlis (GMELIN). **Red-tailed Hawk.**

Falco borealis GMELIN, Syst. Nat. I, Pt. i, 1788, 266.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Venice, and Melbourne (Stratum 2), Florida; Potter Creek Cave, Shasta County, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Buteo lineâtus (GMELIN). **Red-shouldered Hawk.**

Falco lineatus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 268.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Venice, and Melbourne, Florida.

Buteo platýpterus (VIEILLOT). **Broad-winged Hawk.**

Sparvius platypterus VIEILLOT, Tableau Encycl. Méth., III, 1823, 1273.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Buteo swaínsoni BONAPARTE. **Swainson's Hawk.**

Buteo swainsoni BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 3.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Buteo typhoíus WETMORE.

Buteo typhoius WETMORE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVIII, Art. 12, Dec. 3, 1923, 489, figs. 3–5.

Miocene: Snake Creek beds[1] and Lower Harrison beds south of Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska.

SUBGENUS **TRIÓRCHIS** KAUP.

Triorchis KAUP, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, 84. Type, by monotypy, *Falco lagopus* GMELIN = *Falco lagopus* PONTOPPIDAN.

Buteo regâlis (GRAY). **Ferruginous Rough-leg.**

Archibuteo regalis GRAY, Genera of Birds, I, Pt. i, May, 1844, pl. vi.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, and McKittrick, California.

GENUS **GERANOAËTUS** KAUP.

Geranoaëtus KAUP, Class. Säug. und Vögel, 1844, 122. Type, by monotypy, *Falco aguia* TEMMINCK = *Spizaëtus melanoleucus* VIEILLOT.

[1] Type locality.

Geranoáëtus áles Wetmore.

Geranoaëtus alces Wetmore, Ann. Carnegie Mus., XVI, No. 4, April 10, 1926, 403, pl. 38, figs. 1–5.

Miocene (Lower Harrison beds); Quarry No. 2, Agate Springs Fossil Quarries, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Geranoaëtus contérminus Wetmore.

Geranoaëtus conterminus Wetmore, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVIII, Art. 12, Dec. 3, 1923, 497, figs. 11–13.

Lower Pliocene (Snake Creek beds); 20 miles south of Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Geranoaëtus contórtus Wetmore.

Geranoaëtus contortus Wetmore, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. XLVIII, Art. 12, Dec. 3, 1923, 492, figs. 6–9.

Upper Miocene (Snake Creek beds); 20 miles south of Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Geranoaëtus danánus (Marsh).

Aquila danana Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, II, Aug., 1871, 125.

Miocene (Loup Fork): Loup Fork River, Nebraska.

Geranoaëtus frágilis Miller.

Geranoaëtus fragilis L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. VI, No. 12, Oct. 9, 1911, 315, figs. 5*a*, 5*b*.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Carpinteria, California.

Geranoaëtus grinnélli Miller.

Geranoaëtus grinnelli L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 12, Oct. 9, 1911, 314, figs. 4*a*, 4*b*.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Carpinteria, California.

Genus **URUBITINGA** Lafresnaye.

Urubitinga Lafresnaye, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., II, 1843, 786. Type, by tautonymy, L'Aigle Autour, *Urubitinga* de Cuvier = *Falco urubitinga*, Gmelin.

Urubitínga enécta Wetmore.

Urubitinga enecta Wetmore, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVIII, Art. 12, Dec. 3, 1923, 500, figs. 14–18.

Early Middle Miocene (Sheep Creek Beds); 20 miles south of Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Genus **WETMOREGYPS** Miller.

Wetmoregyps L. H. Miller, Condor, XXX, No. 4, July 16, 1928, 255. Type, by orig. desig., *Morphnus daggetti* L. H. Miller.

Wétmoregyps dággetti (Miller).

Morphnus daggetti L. H. Miller, Condor, XVII, No. 5, Oct. 10, 1915, 179, fig. 63.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea,[1] Los Angeles, and Carpinteria, California.

Genus **AQUILA** Brisson.

Aquila Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 28, 419. Type, by tautonymy, *Aquila* Brisson = *Falco chrysaëtos* Linnaeus.

Áquila chrysáëtos (Linnaeus). **Golden Eagle.**

Falco chrysaëtos Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 88.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, Carpinteria, and McKittrick, California.

Aquila férox Shufeldt.[2]

Aquila ferox Shufeldt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 297.

Eocene (Bridger): Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

Aquila lȳdekkeri Shufeldt.[2]

Aquila lydekkeri Shufeldt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 298.

Eocene (Bridger): Lower Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming.

Aquila plíogryps Shufeldt.

Aquila pliogryps Shufeldt, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 821.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Aquila sodális Shufeldt.

Aquila sodalis Shufeldt, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 821.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **HALIAEETUS** Savigny.

Haliaetus Savigny, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 68, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Haliaetus nisus* Savigny = *Falco albicilla* Linnaeus.

[1] Type locality.

[2] Generic allocation doubtful.

Haliaéetus leucocéphalus (Linnaeus). **Bald Eagle.**

Falco leucocephalus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 124.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Venice, Melbourne, and cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida; Niobrara River, near Peters, Sheridan County, Nebraska; Fossil Lake, Oregon; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Upper San Pedro, near San Pedro, California.

Genus **MORPHNUS** Dumont.

Morphnus Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., I, October, 1816, 88. Type, by subs. desig., *Morphnus guianensis* (Daudin) (Chubb, 1916).

Mórphnus woódwardi Miller.

Morphnus woodwardi L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 12 ,Oct. 9, 1911, 312, figs, 3*a*, 3*b*.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Subfamily **CIRCINAE.** Harriers.

Genus **CIRCUS** Lacépède.

Circus Lacépède, Tableaux Oiseaux, 1799, 4. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus (Lesson, 1828).

Círcus hudsónius (Linnaeus). **Marsh Hawk.**

Falco hudsonius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 128.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Subfamily **PANDIONINAE.** Ospreys.

Genus **PANDION** Savigny.

Pandion Savigny, Descr. de l'Égypte, I, 1809, 69, 95. Type, by monotypy, *Pandion fluvialis* Savigny = *Falco haliaëtus* Linnaeus.

Pandíon haliáëtus Linnaeus. **Osprey.**

Falco haliaëtus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 91.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Melbourne (Stratum 2), Florida.

Family FALCONIDAE. Caracaras and Falcons.

Subfamily POLYBORINAE. Caracaras.

Genus POLYBORUS Vieillot.

Polyborus Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 22. Type, by monotypy, Caracara, Buffon = *Falco tharus* Molina.

Polýborus chériway (Jacquin). **Audubon's Caracara.**

Falco (cheriway) Jacquin, Beytr. Gesch. Vögel, 1784, 17, pl. 4.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, and Melbourne, Florida; McKittrick, Carpinteria, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Subfamily FALCONINAE. Falcons.

Genus FALCO Linnaeus.

Falco Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 88. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

Subgenus HIEROFÁLCO Cuvier.

Hierofalco Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 1817 [Dec. 7, 1816], 312. Type, by monotypy, *Falco candicans* Gmelin.

Fálco mexicánus Schlegel. **Prairie Falcon.**

Falco mexicanus "Lichtenstein," Schlegel, Abh. Geb. Zool., Heft iii, 1850, 15.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Falco swárthi Miller.

Falco swarthi L. H. Miller, Condor, XXIX, No. 3, May 15, 1927, 152, fig. 54.

Pleistocene: McKittrick, California.

Subgenus RHÝNCHODON Nitzsch.

Rhynchodon Nitzsch, Obs. Avium Art. Carot. Comm., 1829, 20. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall (A. O. U. Comm., 1886).

Falco peregrínus TUNSTALL. **Duck Hawk.**

Falco Peregrinus TUNSTALL, Orn. Brit., 1771, 1.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Potter Creek Cave, Shasta County, McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

SUBGENUS **TINNÚNCULUS** VIEILLOT.

Tinnunculus VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807, 39. Type, by subs. desig., *Falco columbarius* LINNAEUS (Walden, 1872).

Falco columbárius LINNAEUS. **Pigeon Hawk.**

Falco columbarius LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

SUBGENUS **CERCHNEIS** BOIE.

Cerchneis BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), col. 970. Type, by monotypy, *Falco rupicolus* DAUDIN.

Falco sparvérius LINNAEUS. **Sparrow Hawk.**

Falco sparverius LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 90.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida; Samwel and Potter Creek Caves, Shasta County, McKittrick, Carpinteria, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Falco falconéllus SHUFELDT.[1]

Falco falconella SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 40, pl. XV, figs. 139–143.

Eocene (Bridger); Wyoming.

[1] Generic allocation doubtful.

Order GALLIFORMES. Gallinaceous Birds and Hoatzins.

Suborder GALLI. Gallinaceous Birds.

Superfamily CRACOIDEA. Curassows and Guans.

Family GALLINULOIDIDAE. Gallinuloides.

Genus GALLINULOIDES Eastman.[1]

Gallinuloides Eastman, Geol. Mag., Feb. 1900, 54. Type, by monotypy, *Gallinuloides wyomingensis* Eastman.

Gallinuloides wyomingensis Eastman.

Gallinuloides wyomingensis Eastman, Geol. Mag., n. s., Pt. 4, VII, No. 2, Feb., 1900, 54, pl. iv.

Eocene (Bridger, Green River Shales); Fossil,[2] and Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

Family CRACIDAE. Curassows and Guans.

Subfamily PENELOPINAE. Guans.

Genus ORTALIS Merrem.

Ortalida [= *Ortalis*] Merrem, Avium Rar. Icones et Descrip., II, 1786, 40. Type, by subs. desig., *Phasianus motmot* Linnaeus (Lesson, 1829).

Ortalis phengites Wetmore.

Ortalis phengites Wetmore, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVIII, Art. 12, Dec. 3, 1923, 487, figs. 1–2.

Lower Pliocene (Snake Creek beds): South of Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska.

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[1] *Palaeobonasa* Shufeldt, Journ. Geol., XXXIII, 1915, 633, type *Gallinuloides wyomingensis* Eastman is a direct synonym of *Gallinuloides*.

[2] Type locality.

Superfamily **PHASIANOIDEA.** Grouse, Quails, Pheasants, and Turkeys.

Family **TETRAONIDAE.** Grouse and Ptarmigans.

Genus **DENDRAGAPUS** Elliot.

Dendragapus Elliot, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVI] 1864, No. 1, Jan.–Feb. [April 23], 23. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao obscurus* Say (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, 1874).

Dendrágapus obscúrus (Say). **Dusky Grouse.**

Tetrao obscurus Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 14 (note).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Samwel and Potter Creek Caves, Shasta County, California.

Genus **BONASA** Stephens.

Bonasa Stephens, in Shaw, General Zoology, XI, Pt. ii, Aug., 1819, 298. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao umbellus* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Bonása umbéllus (Linnaeus). **Ruffed Grouse.**

Tetrao umbellus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 275.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Cave near Frankstown, Pennsylvania; Cumberland Cave, near Corriganville, Alleghany County, Maryland; Caves of Tennessee; Potter Creek Cave, Shasta County, California.

Genus **TYMPANUCHUS** Gloger.

Tympanuchus Gloger, Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1842 [pp. 1–450, 1841], 396. Type, by monotypy, *Tetrao cupido* Linnaeus.

Tympanúchus pallidicínctus (Ridgway). **Lesser Prairie Chicken.**

Cupidonia cupido var. *pallidicincta* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., V, No. 12, Dec., 1873, 199.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Tympanuchus lúlli Shufeldt.

Tympanuchus lulli Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 69, pl. XII, fig. 90.

?Pleistocene: Hornerstown, New Jersey.

Genus **PEDIOECETES** Baird.

Pediocetes Baird, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxi, xliv, [*Pediocætes*] 619, 625. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao phasianellus* Linnaeus.

Pedioécetes phasianéllus (Linnaeus). **Sharp-tailed Grouse.**

Tetrao Phasianellus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 160.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Pedioecetes lúcasi Shufeldt.

Pediocætes lucasi Shufeldt, Auk, VIII, No. 4, Oct., 1891, 367.

Pleistocene; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Pedioecetes nânus Shufeldt.

Pediocætes nanus Shufeldt, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 821.

Pleistocene; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **CENTROCERCUS** Swainson.

Centrocercus Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., II, 1831 [1832], 358, 496. Type, by orig. desig., *Tetrao urophasianus* Bonaparte.

Centrocércus urophasiánus (Bonaparte). **Sage Hen.**

Tetrao urophasianus Bonaparte, Zool. Journ., III, No. 10, April–Sept., 1827, 213.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **PALAEOTETRIX** Shufeldt.

Palaeotetrix Shufeldt, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, sig. 53, Oct. 20, 1892, 415. Type, by monotypy, *Palaeotetrix gilli* Shufeldt.

Palaeotétrix gílli Shufeldt.

Palaeotetrix gilli Shufeldt, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 821.

Pleistocene; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Genus **PALAEALECTORIS** Wetmore.

Palaealectoris Wetmore, Condor, XXXII, No. 3, May 15, 1930, 152. Type, by monotypy, *Palaealectoris incertus* Wetmore.

Palaealéctoris incértus WETMORE.

Palaealectoris incertus WETMORE, Condor, XXXII, No. 3, May 15, 1930, 152, figs. 51–53.

Lower Miocene: Agate fossil quarry, near Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska.

GENUS **PALAEOPHASIANUS** SHUFELDT.

Palaeophasianus SHUFELDT, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 291. Type, by monotypy, *Palaeophasianus meleagroides* SHUFELDT.

Palaeophasiánus meleagroídes SHUFELDT.

Palaeophasianus meleagroides SHUFELDT, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 291, pl. LVIII, figs. 81–84, 86–88.

Eocene (Wasatch[1] and Bridger): Elk Creek, Big Horn Basin, and Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

FAMILY **PERDICIDAE.** PARTRIDGES AND QUAILS.

SUBFAMILY **ODONTOPHORINAE.** AMERICAN QUAILS.

GENUS **COLINUS** GOLDFUSS.

Colinus GOLDFUSS, in SCHUBERT, Handbuch Naturg., III, (Zool.) Abth. ii, 1820, 220. Type, by monotypy, *Perdix mexicanus*, Caille de la Louisiana, Pl. Enl. 149 = *Tetrao virginianus* LINNAEUS.

Colínus virginiánus (LINNAEUS). **Bob-white.**

Tetrao virginianus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 161.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Melbourne, and cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida; caves of Tennessee.

Colinus eátoni SHUFELDT.

Colinus eatoni SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 70, pl XIII, fig. 103.

Geologic age uncertain: Western Kansas.

GENUS **LOPHORTYX** BONAPARTE.

Lophortyx BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List. 1838, 42. Type, by subs. desig., *Tetrao californicus* SHAW (Gray, 1840).

[1] Described from specimen from the Wasatch of Elk Creek.

Lophórtyx califórnica (Shaw). **California Quail.**

Tetrao californicus Shaw, in Shaw and Nodder, Nat. Misc., IX, 1798, text to pl. 345.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, Carpinteria, McKittrick, and upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

Genus **OREORTYX** Baird.

Oreortyx Baird, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxi, xlv, 638, 642. Type, by orig. desig., *Ortyx picta* Douglas.

Oreórtyx pícta (Douglas). **Plumed Quail.**

Ortyx picta Douglas, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, Pt. i, 1829, 143.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Potter Creek and Samwel Caves, Shasta County, and Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, California.

Family **PHASIANIDAE.** Pheasants.

Genus **PHASIANUS** Linnaeus.[1]

Phasianus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 158. Type, by tautonymy, *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus.

Phasiánus alfhíldae Shufeldt.

Phasianus alfhildae Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 71.

Geologic age uncertain: 100 feet below horizon of Haystack Butte, Haystack Mountain, Wyoming.

Phasianus róberti Stone.

Phasianus roberti Stone, Auk. XXXII, No. 3, July (June 29), 1915, 376.

Upper Oligocene (Middle John Day): Parilina Creek, six miles from junction with Beaver Creek, Oregon.

Phasianus mioceánus Shufeldt.

Phasianus mioccanus Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 60, pl. xiii, figs. 94, 96.

Miocene: Chimney Rock and Scott's Bluff, Nebraska.

[1] Allocations of the following species to the Old Word genus *Phasianus* follows the usage of the original describers, and is subject to verification.

Family MELEAGRIDIDAE. Turkeys.

Genus MELEAGRIS Linnaeus.

Meleagris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 156. Type, by subs. desig., *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Meleágris gallopávo Linnaeus. **Wild Turkey.**

Meleagris Gallopavo Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 156.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Hartman, or Crystal Hill Caves, and Durham Cave, Bucks County, and caves near Carlisle, Pennsylvania; caves of Tennessee; fissure beds, Arkansas; Seminole Field, Sarasota, Bradenton, Itchtucknee River, Vero, Melbourne, and cavern deposits at Ocala and Lecanto, Florida.

Meleagris antíqua Marsh.

Meleagris antiquus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, II, Aug., 1871, 126.

Oligocene (White River); "G Ranch," Colorado.

Meleagris céler Marsh.

Meleagris celer Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 261.

Pleistocene: Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Meleagris ríchmondi Shufeldt.

Meleagris richmondi Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 67, pl. II, fig. 19.

Pleistocene: near Mission San José, California.

Meleagris supérba Cope.

Meleagris superbus Cope, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n. s., XIV, Pt. i, Dec., 1870, 239.

Pleistocene: Monmouth County, New Jersey; Frankstown and Port Kennedy Caves, Pennsylvania.

Meleagris tridens Wetmore.

Meleagris tridens Wetmore, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 85, No. 2, April 13, 1931, 33, fig. 13.

Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Pinellas County, Florida.

Genus PARAPAVO Miller.

Parapavo L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., IX, No. 9, March 10, 1916, 96. Type, by monotypy, *Pavo californicus* Miller.

Parapávo califórnicus (Miller).

Pavo californicus L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, No. 19, Aug. 14, 1909, 285, pl. 25.

Pleistocene: Carpinteria, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Order GRUIFORMES. Cranes, Rails, and Allies.

Suborder GRUES. Cranes, Rails, and Limpkins.

Superfamily GRUOIDEA. Cranes and Limpkins.

Family GRUIDAE. Cranes.

Subfamily GRUINAE. Cranes.

Genus ALETORNIS Marsh.[1]

Aletornis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 256. Type, by subs. desig., *Aletornis nobilis* Marsh (Hay, 1902).

Aletórnis béllus Marsh.[2]

Aletornis bellus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 258.

Eocene (Bridger): Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

Aletornis grácilis Marsh.[2]

Aletornis gracilis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 258.

Eocene (Bridger); Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

Aletornis nóbilis Marsh.[3]

Aletornis nobilis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 256.

Eocene (Bridger); Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

[1] Allocation in the subfamily Gruinæ provisional.

[2] Considered by Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 32, 76, as possibly a species of Scolopacidae.

[3] Placed by Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 30–31, in the genus *Grus*, a doubtful procedure.

Aletornis pérnix MARSH.

Aletornis pernix MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 256.

Eocene (Bridger); Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

Aletornis venústus MARSH.[1]

Aletornis venustus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 257.

Eocene (Bridger): Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

GENUS GRUS PALLAS.

Grus PALLAS, Misc. Zool., 1766, 66. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea grus* LINNAEUS.

Grus americána (LINNAEUS). **Whooping Crane.**

Ardea americana LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 142.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Itchtucknee River, and Melbourne (Stratum 2), Florida.

Grus canadénsis (LINNAEUS). **Brown Crane.**[2]

Ardea canadensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 141.

Modern form reported from Pliocene: (Upper Snake Creek formation) of Sioux County, Nebraska; from ?Pleistocene of the Niobrara River, Nebraska;[3] from ?Pleistocene of Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming; and from Pleistocene of Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and McKittrick, California, and Seminole Field and Bradenton, Florida.

Grus márshi SHUFELDT.[4]

Grus marshi SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 77, pl. XV, figs. 144–147.

Eocene (Bridger): Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

[1] Placed by Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 31–32, 76, in the genus *Fulica*, a doubtful procedure.

[2] *Grus canadensis* is used as a group name to cover records of Cranes of this type from the Pliocene and Pleistocene, including specimens that range in size from the modern Little Brown Crane to the Sandhill Crane. A small Crane of uncertain identity is reported by Wetmore from the Pleistocene of Florida.

Grus minor L. H. MILLER, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., V, Aug., 1910, 446, fig. 8, from the Pleistocene of Rancho La Brea, is now considered by the describer as a synonym of *Grus canadensis*.

[3] This specimen, from either Pliocene or Pleistocene deposits, is the basis of *Grus haydeni* MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, 1870, 214, considered by Wetmore, Amer. Mus. Nov., 302, Feb. 29, 1928, 4, as a synonym of *Grus canadensis*.

[4] Generic allocation doubtful.

Grus proávus Marsh.

Grus proavus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 261.

Pleistocene: Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Grus nannódes Wetmore and Martin.

Grus nannodes Wetmore and Martin, Condor, XXXII, No. 1, Jan. 20, 1930, 62, figs. 23–25.

Pliocene: Sherman County, Kansas.

Grus préntici (Loomis).[1]

Gallinuloides prentici F. B. Loomis, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, XXII, Dec., 1906, 481, figs. 1–3.

Eocene (Wasatch): Head of Elk Creek, 10 miles west of Otto, Wyoming.

Family **ARAMIDAE.** Limpkins.

Genus **ARAMUS** Vieillot.

Aramus Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 58. Type, by monotypy, Courliri, Buffon = *Ardea scolopacea* Gmelin.

Áramus píctus (Meyer). **Limpkin.**

Tantalus pictus "Bartram," F. A. A. Meyer, Zool. Annalen, I, 1794, 287.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, and Itchtucknee River, Florida.

Genus **ARAMORNIS** Wetmore.

Aramornis Wetmore, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 211, March 11, 1926, 1. Type, by orig. desig., *Aramornis longurio* Wetmore.

Aramórnis longúrio Wetmore.

Aramornis longurio Wetmore, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 211, March 11, 1926, 1, figs. 1–4.

Early Middle Miocene (*Merychippus primus* zone of Sheep Creek beds); Snake Creek Quarries, Sioux County, Nebraska.

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[1] Placed in *Grus* by Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 42. Generic allocation here doubtful.

Superfamily RALLOIDEA. Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

Family RALLIDAE. Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

Subfamily RALLINAE. Rails.

Genus TELMATORNIS Marsh.[1]

Telmatornis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 210. Type, by subs. desig., *Telmatornis priscus* Marsh (Hay, 1902).

Telmatórnis áffinis Marsh.

Telmatornis affinis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 211.

Eocene: Hornerstown, New Jersey.

Telmatornis príscus Marsh.

Telmatornis priscus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 210.

Eocene: Hornerstown, New Jersey.

Telmatornis rex Shufeldt.

Telmatornis rex Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 27, pl. XIII, fig. 101.

Eocene: Hornerstown, New Jersey.

Genus PALAEORALLUS Wetmore.

Palaeorallus Wetmore, Condor, XXXIII, No. 3, May 15, 1931, 108. Type, by orig. desig., *Palaeorallus troxelli* Wetmore.

Palaeorállus tróxelli Wetmore.

Palaeorallus troxelli Wetmore, Condor, XXXIII, No. 3, May 15, 1931, 108, figs. 26–29.

Eocene (Wasatch): Northwest of Little Tatman Mountain, near Burlington, Wyoming.

Genus CRECCOIDES Shufeldt.

Creccoides Shufeldt, in Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXX, April 14, 1892, 125. Type, by monotypy, *Creccoides osbornii* Shufeldt.

[1] Allocation in this subfamily provisional.

Creccoídes ósborni Shufeldt.

Creccoides osbornii Shufeldt, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXX, April 14, 1892, 125.

Pleistocene: Blanco Canyon, Crosby County, Texas.

Genus RALLUS Linnaeus.

Rallus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 153. Type, by subs. desig., *Rallus aquaticus* Linnaeus (Fleming, 1821).

Rállus élegans Audubon. **King Rail.**

Rallus elegans Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), III, pl. 203, 1834.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole area and Itchtucknee River, Florida.

Rallus longirόstris Boddaert. **Clapper Rail.**

Rallus longirostris Boddaert, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 52.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Rallus limicola Vieillot. **Virginia Rail.**

Rallus limicola Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., XXVIII, 1819, 558.

Modern form recorded from Pleistocene: McKittrick, California.

Genus ARAMIDES Pucheran.

Aramides Pucheran, Rev. Zool., VIII, for Aug., 1845, 277. Type, by subs. desig., *Rallus cayanensis* Gmelin (Gray, 1855).

Arâmides cajânea (Müller). **Wood Rail.**

Fulica cajanea Müller, Natursyst Suppl., 1776, 119.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Subfamily GALLINULINAE. Gallinules.

Genus GALLINULA Brisson.

Gallinula Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 50; VI, 2. Type, by tautonymy, *Gallinula* Brisson = *Fulica chloropus* Linnaeus.

Gallínula chlóropus (Linnaeus). **Florida Gallinule.**

Fulica chloropus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field and Itchtucknee River, Florida.

Genus PALAEOCREX Wetmore.[1]

Palaeocrex Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 9. Type, by monotypy, *Palaeocrex fax* Wetmore.

Palaéocrex fáx Wetmore.

Palaeocrex fax Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 9, figs. 15–18.

Oligocene (Chadron): Weld County, Colorado.

Genus EOCREX Wetmore.

Eocrex Wetmore, Condor, XXXIII, No. 3, May 15, 1931, 107. Type, by orig. desig., *Eocrex primus* Wetmore.

Éocrex prímus Wetmore.

Eocrex primus Wetmore, Condor, XXXIII, No. 3, May 15, 1931, 107, figs. 21–25.

Eocene (Wasatch): Near Steamboat Springs, Sweetwater County, Colorado (Sec. 13, T. 24 N., R. 102 W., in Cathedral Bluffs).

Subfamily FULICINAE. Coots.

Genus FULICA Linnaeus.

Fulica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 152. Type, by subs. desig., *Fulica atra* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Fúlica mínor Shufeldt.

Fulica minor Shufeldt, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 820.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Fulica americána Gmelin. **American Coot.**

Fulica americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 704.

Modern form recorded from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Bradenton, and Itchtucknee River, Florida; Fossil Lake, Oregon.

[1] Subfamily allocation provisional.

Order DIATRYMIFORMES. Diatrymas.

Family DIATRYMIDAE. Diatrymas.

Genus BARORNIS Marsh.

Barornis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLVIII, 1894, 344. Type, by monotypy, *Barornis regens* Marsh.

Barórnis régens Marsh.[1]

Barornis regens Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLVIII, 1894, 344, text fig.

Eocene: "Squankum," New Jersey.

Genus DIATRYMA Cope.[2]

Diatryma Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXVIII] 1876, sig. 2, April 18, 11. Type, by monotypy, *Diatryma gigantea* Cope.

Diatrýma ájax Shufeldt.

Diatryma ajax Shufeldt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 287, pls. LII, figs. 4–5, LIII, figs. 8–10, LIV, figs. 13–14.

Lower Eocene (basal Wasatch): 3 miles southeast of mouth of Pat O'Hara Creek, Clark's Fork Basin, Wyoming.

Diatryma gigantéum Cope.

Diatryma gigantea Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XXVIII] 1876, sig. 2, April 18, 11.

Lower Eocene: (Lower Wasatch) New Mexico.

Diatryma steíni Matthew and Granger.

Diatryma steini Matthew and Granger, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVII, Art. 11, May 28, 1917, 322, pls. 20–33.

Lower Eocene (Gray Bull Horizon, Lower Wasatch): South Elk Creek, Bighorn Basin, Wyoming.

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[1] Considered by Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 37–38, a species of *Diatryma*.

[2] *Diatryma* (?) *filifera* Cockerell, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 62, March 16, 1923, 1, described from the Green River Eocene of Colorado is not avian. See Wetmore, Auk, 1930, 579–580.

GENUS **OMORHAMPHUS** SINCLAIR.

Omorhamphus SINCLAIR, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., LXVII, 1928, 51. Type, by monotypy, *Omorhamphus storchii* Sinclair.

Omorhámphus stórchi SINCLAIR.

Omorhamphus storchii SINCLAIR, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., LXVII, 1928, 52, pls. 1–2, figs. 1–3.

Lower Eocene (Lower Gray Bull Horizon, Lower Wasatch): one and one half miles southeast of Dorsey Creek, about two miles south of Otto-Basin Road, Bighorn County, Wyoming.

ORDER **CHARADRIIFORMES.** SHORE BIRDS, GULLS, AUKS, AND ALLIES.

SUBORDER **CHARADRII.** JACANAS AND SHORE BIRDS.

SUPERFAMILY **CHARADRIOIDEA.** SHORE BIRDS.

FAMILY **HAEMATOPODIDAE.** OYSTER-CATCHERS.

GENUS **PARACTIORNIS** WETMORE.

Paractiornis WETMORE, Condor, XXXII, No. 3, May 15, 1930, 153. Type, by monotypy, *Paractiornis perpusillus* WETMORE.

Paractiórnis perpusíllus WETMORE.

Paractiornis perpusillus WETMORE, Condor, XXXII, No. 3, May 15, 1930, 153, figs. 54–56.

Lower Miocene: Carnegie Hill, Agate fossil quarry, near Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska.

FAMILY **CHARADRIIDAE.** PLOVERS, TURNSTONES AND SURF-BIRDS.

SUBFAMILY **CHARADRIINAE.** PLOVERS.

GENUS **CHARADRIUS** LINNAEUS.

Charadrius LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius hiaticula* LINNAEUS.

Charádrius shéppardianus COPE.[1]

Charadrius sheppardianus COPE, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 1, Feb. 11, 1881, 83.

Upper Miocene (Florissant): Florissant, Colorado.

GENUS **OXYECHUS** REICHENBACH.

Oxyechus REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852 [1853], xviii. Type, by orig. desig., *Charadrius vociferus* LINNAEUS.

Oxyéchus vocíferus (LINNAEUS). **Killdeer.**

Charadrius vociferus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 150.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

GENUS **LIMICOLAVIS** SHUFELDT.[2]

Limicolavis SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 55. Type, by monotypy, *Limicolavis pluvianella* SHUFELDT.

Limicólavis pluvianélla SHUFELDT.

Limicolavis pluvianella SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 55, pl. XV, fig. 129.

?Oligocene: Lower Willow Creek, Oregon.

FAMILY **SCOLOPACIDAE.** WOODCOCK, SNIPE, AND SANDPIPERS.

GENUS **PALAEOTRINGA** MARSH.[3]

Palaeotringa MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 208. Type, by subs. desig., *Palaeotringa littoralis* MARSH (Hay, 1902).

Palaeotrínga littorális MARSH.[4]

Palaeotringa littoralis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 208.

Eocene: Hornerstown, New Jersey.

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[1] Subgeneric relationships not entirely certain at present.

[2] Family relations not wholly certain.

[3] No attempt is made to indicate the subfamily relationship of this genus, as at present this is uncertain.

[4] Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb. 1915, 23, 77, pl. VI, fig. 35, believes this to be a gull, but this is open to question.

Palaeotringa vágans MARSH.

Palaeotringa vagans MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, III, May, 1872, 365.

Eocene: Hornerstown, New Jersey.

Palaeotringa vétus MARSH.

Palaeotringa vetus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 209.

Eocene: Arneytown, New Jersey.

SUBFAMILY **NUMENIINAE.** CURLEWS, YELLOW-LEGS, AND ALLIES.

GENUS **TOTANUS** BECHSTEIN.

Totanus BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., II, 1803, 282. Type, by tautonymy, *Totanus maculatus* BECHSTEIN = *Scolopax totanus* LINNAEUS.

Tótanus melanoleúcus (GMELIN). **Greater Yellow-legs.**

Scolopax melanoleuca GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 659.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, California.

SUBFAMILY **CALIDRIINAE.** SANDPIPERS, GODWITS, AND ALLIES.

GENUS **PELIDNA** CUVIER.

Pelidna CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, [Dec. 7, 1816] 490. Type, by subs. desig., *Tringa cinclus* LINNAEUS, 1766 = *Tringa alpina* LINNAEUS, 1758 (Gray, 1840).

Pelídna alpína (LINNAEUS). **Red-backed Sandpiper.**

Tringa alpina LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 149.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, California,

GENUS **LIMNODROMUS** WIED.

Limnodromus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Brasil, IV, Abth. ii, 1833, 716. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax grisea* GMELIN.

Limnódromus gríseus (GMELIN). **Dowitcher.**

Scolopax grisea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 658.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Genus **MICROPALAMA** Baird.

Micropalama Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xxii, xlvii, 714, 726. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa himantopus* Bonaparte.

Micropálama hestérnus Wetmore.

Micropalama hesternus Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXIV, Art. 5, Jan. 15, 1924, 11, figs. 6–7.

Upper Pliocene: Two miles south of Benson, Arizona.

Genus **LIMOSA** Brisson.

Limosa Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 261; V, 48. Type, by tautonymy, *Limosa* Brisson = *Scolopax limosa* Linnaeus.

Limósa vanróssemi Miller.

Limosa vanrossemi L. H. Miller, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 116, pl. 6.

Miocene (Temblor, *Turritella ocoyana* zone); Lompoc, California.

Family **RECURVIROSTRIDAE.** Avocets and Stilts.

Genus **RECURVIROSTRA** Linnaeus.

Recurvirostra Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 151. Type, by monotypy, *Recurvirostra avosetta* Linnaeus.

Recurviróstra americána Gmelin. **Avocet.**

Recurvirostra americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 693.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, California.

Family **PRESBYORNITHIDAE.** Presbyornithes.

Genus **PRESBYORNIS** Wetmore.

Presbyornis Wetmore, Ann. Carnegie Mus., XVI, April 10, 1926, 396. Type, by monotypy, *Presbyornis pervetus* Wetmore.

Presbyórnis pervétus Wetmore.

Presbyornis pervetus Wetmore, Ann. Carnegie Mus., XVI, April 10, 1926, 396, pl. 37, figs. 10–20.

Eocene (bottom of Green River Formation): White River, Utah, two miles from Colorado State Line.

Family PHALAROPODIDAE. Phalaropes.

Genus LOBIPES Cuvier.

Lobipes Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 1817 [Dec. 7, 1816], 495. Type, by orig. desig., *Tringa hyperborea* Linnaeus = *Tringa lobata* Linnaeus.

Lóbipes lobátus (Linnaeus). **Northern Phalarope.**

Tringa lobata [sic] Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 148.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Superfamily OEDICNEMOIDEA. Thick-knees.

Family OEDICNEMIDAE. Thick-knees.

Subfamily BATHORNITHINAE. Bathornithes.

Genus BATHORNIS Wetmore.

Bathornis Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 11. Type, by monotypy, *Bathornis veredus* Wetmore.

Bathórnis verédus Wetmore.

Bathornis veredus Wetmore, Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, No. 2, July 15, 1927, 11, figs. 19–24.

Oligocene (Chadron): Weld County, Colorado.

Suborder LARI. Skuas, Gulls and Terns.

Family LARIDAE. Gulls and Terns.

Subfamily LARINAE. Gulls.

Genus LARUS Linnaeus.[1]

Larus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 136. Type, by subs. desig., *Larus canus* Linnaeus (Selby, 1840).

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[1] *Larus vero* Shufeldt, (Jour. Geol., Jan.–Feb., 1917, 18) has been identified by Wetmore as *Nyctanassa violacea* Linnaeus (Smiths. Misc. Coll., LVXXXV, No. 2, April 13, 1931, 16).

SUBGENUS **LARUS** LINNAEUS.

Lárus glaucéscens NAUMANN. **Glaucous-winged Gull.**

Larus glaucescens NAUMANN, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., X, 1840, 351.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Upper San Pedro, near San Pedro, California.

Lárus argentátus PONTOPPIDAN. **Herring Gull.**

Larus argentatus PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 622.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Larus oregónus SHUFELDT.[1]

Larus oregonus SHUFELDT, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 820.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Larus prístinus SHUFELDT.[2]

Larus pristinus SHUFELDT, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 54, pl. XIV, fig. 112.

?Oligocene (John Day): Willow Creek, Oregon.

Larus robústus SHUFELDT.[3]

Larus robustus SHUFELDT, Amer. Nat., XXV, No. 297, Sept., 1891, 819.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

SUBGENUS **CHROICOCÉPHALUS** EYTON.

Chroicocephalus EYTON, Hist. Rarer Brit. Birds, 1836, 57. Type, by subs. desig., *Larus capistratus* TEMMINCK = *L. ridibundus* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Larus philadélphia (ORD). **Bonaparte's Gull.**

Sterna philadelphia ORD, in GUTHRIE, Geog., 2d Amer. ed., 1815, 319.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

GENUS **XEMA** LEACH.

Xema LEACH, in ROSS, Voyage Discovery, 1819, App., lvii. Type, by monotypy, *Larus sabini* SABINE.

[1] Subgeneric allocation provisional.

[2] Generic assignation in original description tentative.

[3] Subgeneric allocation provisional.

Xéma sábini (SABINE). **Sabine's Gull.**

Larus sabini J. SABINE, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XII, Pt. ii, 1819, 522, (pl. 29).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

SUBFAMILY STERNINAE. TERNS.

GENUS CHLIDONIAS RAFINESQUE.

Chlidonias RAFINESQUE, Kentucky Gazette, n. s., I, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1822, 3, col. 5. Type, by monotypy, *Chlidonias melanops* RAFINESQUE = *Sterna surinamensis* GMELIN.

Chlidónias nígra (LINNAEUS). **Black Tern.**

Sterna nigra LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 137.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

SUBORDER ALCAE. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS.

FAMILY ALCIDAE. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS.

SUBFAMILY NAUTILORNITHINAE. NAUTILORNITHES.

GENUS NAUTILORNIS WETMORE.

Nautilornis WETMORE, Ann. Carnegie Mus., XVI, April 10, 1926, 392. Type, by orig. desig., *Nautilornis avus* WETMORE.

Nautilórnis ávus WETMORE.

Nautilornis avus WETMORE, Ann. Carnegie Mus., XVI, April 10, 1926, 392, pl. 36, figs. 1–8.

Eocene (bottom of Green River Formation): White River, Utah, 2 miles from Colorado state line.

Nautilornis proavítus WETMORE.

Nautilornis proavitus WETMORE, Ann. Carnegie Mus., XVI, April 10, 1926, 394, pl. 36, fig. 9.

Eocene (bottom of Green River Formation); White River, Utah, 2 miles from Colorado state line.

Genus **HYDROTHERIKORNIS** Miller.

Hydrotherikornis A. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., XX, No. 3, April 21, 1931, 24. Type, by orig. desig., *Hydrotherikornis oregonus* Miller.

Hydrotherikórnis oregónus Miller.

Hydrotherikornis oregonus A. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., 20, No. 3, April 21, 1931, 24, fig. 1.

Upper Eocene (Arago Series): Sunset Bay, near Coos Bay, Coos County Oregon.

Subfamily **ALCINAE.** Auks and Murres.

Genus **URIA** Brisson.

Uria Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 52; VI, 70. Type, by tautonymy, *Uria* Brisson = *Colymbus aalge* Pontoppidan.

Úria affínis (Marsh).

Catarractes affinis Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 259.

Pleistocene: Near Bangor, Maine.

Uria antíqua (Marsh).

Catarractes antiquus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 213.

Miocene: Tarboro, Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

Genus **MANCALLA** Lucas.

Mancalla Lucas, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, Art. 1245, Sept. 27, 1901, 133. Type, by orig. desig., *Mancalla californiensis* Lucas.

Mancálla californiénsis Lucas.

Mancalla californiensis Lucas, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIV, Art. 1245, Sept. 27, 1901, 133, figs. 1, 2.

Pliocene: Third Street tunnel, Los Angeles, California.

Genus **SYNTHLIBORAMPHUS** Brandt.

Synthliboramphus Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb., II, No. 22, March 19, 1837, col. 347. Type, by subs. desig., *Alca antiqua* Gmelin (Gray, 1840).

Synthliborámphus antíquus (GMELIN). **Ancient Murrelet.**

Alca antiqua GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. ii, 1789, 554.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Upper San Pedro formation, San Pedro, California.

GENUS **CERORHINCA** BONAPARTE.

Cerorhinca BONAPARTE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., II, 1828, 427. Type, by monotypy, *Cerorhinca occidentalis* BONAPARTE = *Alca monocerata* PALLAS.

Cerorhínca dúbia MILLER.

Cerorhinca dubia L. H. MILLER, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. 349, Aug., 1925, 115, pl. 2.

Miocene (Temblor horizon, *Turritella ocoyana* zone): Lompoc, California.

ORDER **COLUMBIFORMES.** PIGEONS AND DOVES.

SUBORDER **COLUMBAE.** PIGEONS AND DOVES.

SUPERFAMILY **COLUMBOIDEA.** PIGEONS AND DOVES.

FAMILY **COLUMBIDAE.** PIGEONS AND DOVES.

GENUS **COLUMBA** LINNAEUS.

Columba LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 162. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba oenas* LINNAEUS (Vigors, 1825).

SUBGENUS **CHLOROÉNAS** REICHENBACH.

Chloroenas REICHENBACH, Avium Syst. Nat., 1852, [1853], xxv. Type, by monotypy, *Columba monilis* VIGORS = *Columba fasicata* SAY.

Colúmba mícula (WETMORE).

Chloroenas micula WETMORE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXIV, Art. 5, Jan. 15, 1924, 13, figs. 8–9.

Upper Pliocene: 14 miles southeast of Benson, Arizona.

Columba fasciáta Say. **Band-tailed Pigeon.**

Columba fasciata Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, 1823, 10 (note).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Carpinteria, California.

Genus **ZENAIDURA** Bonaparte.

Zenaidura Bonaparte, Consp. Avium, II, sig. 11, Dec. 10, 1854 [April 15, 1855], 84. Type, by monotypy, *Columba carolinensis* Linnaeus.

Zenaidúra macroúra (Linnaeus). **Mourning Dove.**

Columba macroura Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 164.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida; McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Genus **ECTOPISTES** Swainson.

Ectopistes Swainson, Zool. Journ., III, 1827, 362. Type, by subs. desig., *Columba migratoria* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Ectopístes migratórius (Linnaeus). **Passenger Pigeon.**

Columba migratoria Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 285.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Cave deposits of Tennessee.

Order **PSITTACIFORMES.** Parrot-like Birds.

Family **PSITTACIDAE.** Parrots, Macaws and Paroquets.

Subfamily **ARINAE.** Paroquets and Macaws.

Genus **CONUROPSIS** Salvadori.

Conuropsis Salvadori, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., XX, 1891, 146, 203. Type, by orig. desig., *Psittacus carolinensis* Linnaeus.

Conurópsis fratércula Wetmore.

Conuropsis fratercula Wetmore, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 211, March 11, 1926, 3, figs. 5–6.

Early Middle Miocene (*Merychippus primus* Zone, Sheep Creek Beds); Snake Creek Quarries, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Order CUCULIFORMES. Cuckoo-like Birds.

Suborder CUCULI. Cuckoos, Road-runners and Anis.

Family CUCULIDAE. Cuckoos, Road-runners and Anis.

Subfamily NEOMORPHINAE. Road-runners.

Genus GEOCOCCYX Wagler.

Geococcyx Wagler, Isis von Oken, XXIV, 1831, Heft v (May), col. 524. Type, by monotypy, *Geococcyx variegata* Wagler = *Saurothera californiana* Lesson.

Geocóccyx californiánus (Lesson). **Road-runner.**

Saurothera californiana Lesson, Compl. Oeuvres Buffon, VI, 1829, 420.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, McKittrick and Carpinteria, California.

Order STRIGIFORMES. Owls.

Family TYTONIDAE. Barn Owls.

Genus TYTO Billberg.

Tyto Billberg, Synops. Faunae Scand., I, Pt. ii, 1828, tab. A. Type, by monotypy, *Strix alba* Scopoli.

Tŷto álba (Scopoli). **Barn Owl.**

Strix alba Scopoli, Annus I, Historico-Naturalis, 1769, 21.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Vero (Stratum 3), and cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida; Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Carpinteria, California.

Family STRIGIDAE. Horned Owls and Allies.

Genus MINERVA Shufeldt.

Minerva Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 43. Type, by monotypy, *Aquila antiqua* Shufeldt.

Minérva antíqua (Shufeldt).

Aquila antiqua Shufeldt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 297, pl. LV, fig. 26.

Eocene (Bridger): Church Buttes, Wyoming.

Minerva saurodósis Wetmore.

Minerva saurodosis Wetmore, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXIII, 1921, 455, figs. 1–2 (April 6, 1922).

Eocene (Bridger): Near Lodge-Pole Trail crossing on Dry Creek, about 10 miles from Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Genus **OTUS** Pennant.

Otus Pennant, Indian Zoology, 1769, 3. Type, by monotypy, *Otus bakkamoena* Pennant.

Ótus ásio (Linnaeus). **Screech Owl.**

Strix asio Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 92.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida; cave deposits of Tennessee; Potter Creek Cave, Shasta County, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Genus **BUBO** Duméril.

Bubo Duméril, Zool. Analytique, 1806, 34. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix bubo* Linnaeus.

Búbo leptósteus Marsh.[1]

Bubo leptosteus Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, II, Aug., 1871, 126.

Eocene (Bridger): Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Bubo sinclaíri Miller.

Bubo sinclairi L. H. Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bull. Dept. Geol., VI, No. 16, Oct. 28, 1911, 393, figs. 4–5.

Pleistocene: Samwel and Potter Creek Caves, Shasta County, California.

Bubo virginiánus (Gmelin). **Great Horned Owl.**

Strix virginiana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 287.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon; Samwel Cave, Shasta County, Carpinteria, McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

[1] Generic allocation open to question.

GENUS **GLAUCIDIUM** BOIE.

Glaucidium BOIE, Isis von OKEN, [XIX] 1826, Heft x (Oct.), 970. Type, by monotypy, *Strix passerina* LINNAEUS.

Glaucídium gnóma WAGLER. **Pygmy Owl.**

Glaucidium gnoma WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, XXV, 1832, Heft 3 (March), 275.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Samwel Cave, Shasta County, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

GENUS **MICROPALLAS** COUES.

Micropallas COUES, Auk, VI, No. 1, Jan., 1889, 71. Type, by orig. desig., *Athene whitneyi* COOPER.

Micropállas whítneyi (COOPER). **Elf Owl.**

Athene whitneyi J. G. COOPER, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., [ser. 1], I, sig. 8 [before Dec.], 1861, 118.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Samwel Cave, Shasta County, California.

GENUS **SPEOTYTO** GLOGER.

Speotyto GLOGER, Hand-und Hilfsbuch, 1842 [pp. 1–450, 1841], 226. Type, by monotypy, *Strix cunicularia* MOLINA.

Speotýto cuniculária (MOLINA). **Burrowing Owl.**

Strix Cunicularia MOLINA, Sagg. Stor. Nat. Chili, 1782, 263.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

GENUS **STRIX** LINNAEUS.

Strix LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 92. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix stridula* LINNAEUS = *Strix aluco* LINNAEUS.

Strix vária BARTON. **Barred Owl.**

Strix varius BARTON, Fragm. Nat. Hist. Penn., 1799, 11.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Melbourne, and cavern deposits near Lecanto, Florida.

GENUS **ASIO** BRISSON.

Asio BRISSON, Orn., 1760, I, 28, 477. Type, by tautonymy. *Asio* BRISSON = *Strix otus* LINNAEUS.

Ásio wilsoniánus (LESSON). **Long-eared Owl.**

Otus Wilsonianus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 2, May 8, 1830, 110.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Samwel Cave, Shasta County, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Asio flámmeus (PONTOPPIDAN). **Short-eared Owl.**

Strix flammea PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 617 (pl. xxv).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

ORDER PICIFORMES. WOODPECKERS, JACAMARS, AND ALLIES.

SUBORDER PICI. WOODPECKERS AND WRYNECKS.

FAMILY PICIDAE. WOODPECKERS.

SUBFAMILY PICINAE. WOODPECKERS.

GENUS COLAPTES VIGORS.

Colaptes VIGORS, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIV, Pt. iii, 1825, 457 (note). Type, by orig. desig., *Cuculus auratus* LINNAEUS.

Coláptes cáfer (GMELIN). **Red-shafted Flicker.**

Picus cafer GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 431.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Samwel and Potter Creek Caves, Shasta County, Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, Carpinteria and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

GENUS CEOPHLOEUS CABANIS.

Ceophloeus CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., XII, No. 5, May, 1862, 176. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus lineatus* LINNAEUS.

SUBGENUS PHLOEÓTOMUS. CABANIS AND HEINE.

Phloeotomus CABANIS AND HEINE, Mus. Hein., IV, Pt. ii, sig. 13, for July 11, 1863, 102. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus pileatus* LINNAEUS.

Ceophlo´us pileátus (LINNAEUS). **Pileated Woodpecker.**

Picus pileatus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 113. (Carolina.)

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Cave deposits of Tennessee.

GENUS **ASYNDESMUS** COUES.

Asyndesmus COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVII] 1866, No. 1, Jan.–March [June 11], 55. Type, by orig. desig., *Picus torquatus* WILSON = *Picus lewis* GRAY.

Asyndésmus léwis (GRAY). **Lewis' Woodpecker.**

Picus Lewis "DRAPIEZ," GRAY, Gen. Birds, III, 1849, App., 22.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

ORDER **PASSERIFORMES.** PERCHING BIRDS.

SUBORDER **PASSERES.** SONG BIRDS.

FAMILY **ALAUDIDAE.** LARKS.

GENUS **OTOCORIS** BONAPARTE.

Otocoris BONAPARTE, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. (Bologna), II, 1838, 407. Type, by monotypy, *Philremos cornutus* BONAPARTE = *Alauda cornuta* WILSON = *Alauda alpestris* LINNAEUS.

Otócoris alpéstris (LINNAEUS). **Horned Lark.**

Alauda alpestris LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 166.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

FAMILY **PALAEOSPIZIDAE.** PALAEOSPIZA.

GENUS **PALAEOSPIZA** ALLEN.

Palaeospiza ALLEN, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, May 3, 1878, 443. Type, by monotypy, *Palaeospiza bella* ALLEN.

Palaeospíza béllа ALLEN.

Palaeospiza bella ALLEN, Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, May 3, 1878, 443, pl. i, figs. 1, 2.

Upper Miocene (Florissant lake beds): Florissant, Colorado.

FAMILY **HIRUNDINIDAE.** SWALLOWS.

GENUS **PETROCHELIDON** CABANIS.

Petrochelidon CABANIS, Mus. Hein., I, Oct., 1851, 47. Type, by subs. desig., *Hirundo melanogaster* SWAINSON (Gray, 1855).

Petrochelídon álbifrons (Rafinesque). **Cliff Swallow.**

Hirundo albifrons Rafinesque, Kentucky Gazette, n. s., I, No. 7, Feb. 14, 1822, 3.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: McKittrick, California.

Family CORVIDAE. Jays, Magpies and Crows.

Subfamily GARRULINAE. Jays and Magpies.

Genus CYANOCITTA Strickland.

Cyanocitta Strickland, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 1, XV, No. 98, April, 1845, 261. Type, by orig. desig., *Corvus cristatus* Linnaeus.

Cyanocítta stélleri (Gmelin). **Steller's Jay.**

Corvus stelleri Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 370.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Samwel Cave, Shasta County, and Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, California.

Genus PICA Brisson.

Pica Brisson, Orn., 1760, I, 30; II, 35. Type, by tautonymy, *Pica* Brisson = *Corvus pica* Linnaeus.

Pica núttalli (Audubon). **Yellow-billed Magpie.**

Corvus nuttallii Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), IV, 1836 [1837?], pl. 362, fig. 1.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Subfamily CORVINAE. Crows and Ravens.

Genus CORVUS Linnaeus.

Corvus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105. Type, by subs. desig., *Corvus corax* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Córvus córax Linnaeus. **Raven.**

Corvus corax Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 105.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, Carpinteria, McKittrick, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Corvus shúfeldti SHARPE.[1]

Corvus shufeldti SHARPE, Hand-list Gen. Spec. Birds, V, 1909, 599.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Corvus brachyrhýnchos BREHM. **Crow.**

Corvus brachyrhynchos C. L. BREHM, Beitr. Vögelkunde, II, 1822, 56.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida; Potter Creek Cave, Shasta County, Carpinteria and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Corvus brachyrhynchos caurínus BAIRD. **Northwestern Crow.**

Corvus caurinus BAIRD, in BAIRD, CASSIN, AND LAWRENCE, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, xiii, 559, 569.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Carpinteria, and Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Corvus ossífragus WILSON. **Fish Crow.**

Corvus ossifragus WILSON, Amer. Orn., V, 1812, 27 (pl. 37, fig. 2).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

FAMILY BOMBYCILLIDAE. WAXWINGS.

GENUS BOMBYCILLA VIEILLOT.

Bombycilla VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 88. Type, by monotypy, *Bombycilla cedrorum* VIEILLOT.

Bombycílla cedrórum VIEILLOT. **Cedar Waxwing,**

Bombycilla cedrorum VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Amér. Sept., I, 1807 [1808], 88, (pl. 57).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

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[1] Known formerly as *Corvus annectens* SHUFELDT, Amer. Nat., Sept., 1891, 821; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, IX, 1892, 419, pl. XV, figs. 14–16, a name preoccupied by *Corvus annectens* BRÜGGEMANN, Abh. Naturwiss. Ver. Bremen, 5, 1876, 75.

Family LANIIDAE. Shrikes.

Subfamily LANIINAE. Shrikes.

Genus LANIUS Linnaeus.

Lanius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 93. Type, by subs. desig., *Lanius excubitor* Linnaeus (Swainson, 1824).

Lánius ludoviciánus Linnaeus. **Loggerhead Shrike.**

Lanius ludovicianus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 134.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

Family ICTERIDAE. Meadowlarks, Blackbirds and Troupials.

Genus STURNELLA Vieillot.

Sturnella Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 34. Type, by monotypy, Stourne, ou Merle à fer-à-cheval Buffon = *Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

Sturnélla neglécta Audubon. **Western Meadowlark.**

Sturnella neglecta Audubon, Birds Amer., octavo ed., VII, 1844, 339 (pl. 489).

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, and Upper San Pedro, San Pedro, California.

Genus AGELAIUS Vieillot.

Agelaius Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 33. Type, by subs. desig., Troupiale commandeur Buffon = *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Agelaíus phoeníceus (Linnaeus). **Red-winged Blackbird.**

Oriolus phoeniceus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, 161.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

Genus EUPHAGUS Cassin.

Euphagus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [XVIII] 1866, No. 5, Nov.–Dec. [July 20 1867], 413. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius cyanocephalus* Wagler.

Eúphagus affínis (SHUFELDT).

Scolecophagus affinis SHUFELDT, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., ser. 2, IX, sig. 53, Oct., 20, 1892, 418, pl. xv, fig. 10.

Pleistocene: Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Euphagus cyanocéphalus (WAGLER). **Brewer's Blackbird.**

Psarocolius cyanocephalus WAGLER, Isis von OKEN, XXII, 1829, Heft vii (July), col. 758.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Hawver Cave, Eldorado County, California.

Euphagus magnirŏstris MILLER.

Euphagus magnirostris A. H. MILLER, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., XIX, No. 1, Dec. 21, 1929, 14, pl. 1 *f*, *h*.

Pleistocene: Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles, California.

GENUS **CASSIDIX** LESSON.

Cassidix LESSON, Traité d'Orn., Livr. 6, Feb. 1, 1831, 433. Type, by subs. desig., *Cassidix mexicanus* LESSON = *Corvus Mexicanus* GMELIN (Gray, 1840).

Cássidix mexicánus (GMELIN). **Great-tailed Grackle.**

Corvus mexicanus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, Pt. i, 1788, 375.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

GENUS **QUISCALUS** VIEILLOT.

Quiscalus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816, 36. Type, by subs. desig., *Gracula quiscula* LINNAEUS (Gray, 1840).

Quíscalus quíscula (LINNAEUS). **Purple Grackle.**

Gracula quiscula LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 109.

Modern form reported from Pleistocene: Seminole Field, Florida.

FAMILY **FRINGILLIDAE.** GROSBEAKS, FINCHES, SPARROWS, AND BUNTINGS.

SUBFAMILY **EMBERIZINAE.** BUNTINGS.

GENUS **PALAEOSTRUTHUS** WETMORE.

Palaeostruthus WETMORE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXVII, May, 1925, 192. Type, by orig. desig., *Palaeospiza hatcheri* SHUFELDT.

Palaeostrúthus hátcheri (SHUFELDT).

Palæospiza hatcheri SHUFELDT, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, Art. 16, Aug. 4, 1913, 301, pl. LV, fig. 28.

Miocene: Near Long Island, Kansas.

INCERTAE SEDIS.

GENUS CIMOLOPTERYX MARSH.

Cimolopteryx MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXXVIII, 1889, 83, footnote. Type, by monotypy, *Cimolopteryx rarus* MARSH.

Cimolópteryx rárus MARSH.[1]

Cimolopteryx rarus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXXVIII, 1889, 83, footnote.

Cretaceous (Laramie): Converse County, Wyoming.

Cimolopteryx retúsus MARSH.[2]

Cimolopteryx retusus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XLIV, Aug., 1892, 175.

Cretaceous (Laramie): Converse County, Wyoming.

GENUS EOPTERYX MEYER.

Eopteryx MEYER, Ber. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges. Frankfurt am Main, 1887, 14. Type, by monotypy, *Eopteryx mississippiensis* MEYER.

Eópteryx mississippiénsis MEYER.[3]

Eopteryx mississippiensis MEYER, Ber. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges. Frankfurt am Main, 1887, 14, pl. 2, figs. 22*a*–22*c*.

Eocene: Jackson, Mississippi.

GENUS FONTINALIS LESQUEREUX.

Fontinalis LESQUEREUX, Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., VIII, 1883, 135. Type, by monotypy, *Fontinalis pristina* LESQUEREUX.

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[1] According to Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 11–12, 76, possibly a remote relative of *Ichthyornis*.

[2] Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 12, 76, considers this probably generically distinct from *Cimolopteryx rarus*.

[3] Described from a fragmentary vertebra.

Fontinális prístina LESQUEREUX.[1]

Fontinalis pristina LESQUEREUX, Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., 8, 1883, 135, pl. 21, fig. 9.

Upper Miocene (Florissant lake beds): Florissant, Colorado.

GENUS **HEBE** SHUFELDT.

Hebe SHUFELDT, Journ. Geol., XXI, Oct.–Nov. (Nov. 1), 1913, 644. Type, by monotypy, *Hebe schucherti* SHUFELDT.

Hébe schúcherti SHUFELDT.[2]

Hebe schucherti SHUFELDT, Journ. Geol., XXI, Oct.–Nov. (Nov. 1), 1913, 644, fig. 10, *a*, *b*.

Eocene:[3] Five miles west of Green River, Wyoming.

GENUS **LAOPTERYX** MARSH.

Laopteryx MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXI, April, 1881, 341. Type, by monotypy, *Laopteryx priscus* MARSH.

Laópteryx príscus MARSH.[4]

Laopteryx priscus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, XXI, April, 1881, 341.

Upper Jurassic (Morrison): Como Bluff, southern Wyoming.

GENUS **LAORNIS** MARSH.

Laornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 206. Type, by monotypy, *Laornis edwardsianus* MARSH.

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[1] Type a fragment of a fossil feather, described originally as a species of moss. See Knowlton, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 51, Nov. 24, 1916, 245, and Wetmore, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXVII, May, 1925, 184.

[2] Said to be a passeriform bird with four notches in the posterior border of the sternum; of uncertain affinity. *Hebe* SHUFELDT 1913, is preoccupied by *Hebe* RISSO 1826 (applied to a genus of crustaceans) so that should the form here under consideration be definitely identified it may require a new generic appellation. There is no necessity for action at this time in view of its uncertain relationships.

[3] From data furnished by Dr. M. R. Thorpe of the Peabody Museum, Yale University.

[4] J. D. Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, XII, July, 1926, 3, 4, considers the avian affinity of this supposed species as not definitely certain.

Laórnis édvardsianus MARSH.[1]

Laornis edvardsianus MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, XLIX, March, 1870, 206.

Eocene: near Birmingham, New Jersey.

GENUS PALAEONORNIS EMMONS.

Palaeonornis EMMONS, Amer. Geology, Pt. vi, 1857, 148. Type, by monotypy, *Palaeonornis struthionoides* EMMONS.

Palaeonórnis struthionoídes EMMONS.[2]

Palaeonornis Struthionoides EMMONS, Amer. Geology, Pt. vi, 1857, 148, fig. 114.

?Triassic; Anson County, North Carolina.

GENUS UINTORNIS MARSH.

Uintornis MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 259. Type, by monotypy, *Uintornis lucaris* MARSH.

Uintórnis lucáris MARSH.[3]

Uintornis lucaris MARSH, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, IV, Oct., 1872, 259.

Eocene (Bridger): near Henry's Fork, Wyoming.

GENUS YALAVIS SHUFELDT.

Yalavis SHUFELDT, Journ. Geol., XXI, Oct.–Nov. (Nov. 1), 1913, 649. Type, by monotypy, *Yalavis tenuipes* SHUFELDT.

Yálavis tenúipes SHUFELDT.[4]

Yalavis tenuipes SHUFELDT, Journ. Geol., XXI, Oct.–Nov. (Nov. 1), 1913, 649, figs. 11*c* and 12*c*.

Geologic age and locality of occurrence not known.

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[1] Doubtfully related to Anseriformes.

[2] Affinity doubtful: possibly not avian.

[3] According to Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci., XIX, Feb., 1915, 50–52, 77, pl. VI, fig. 42, this species is of uncertain affinity, and is not a woodpecker as suggested by Marsh.

[4] Said in the original description to be a passeriform bird of uncertain affinity.

INDEX TO CHECK-LIST NUMBERS.

IN the original edition of the Check-List each species and subspecies was provided with a number which was placed before the name. In the third edition while the same numbers were maintained they were added in brackets after the name and this practice has been continued in the present edition. These numbers have been used extensively in marking eggs in order to insure their identity and to change them now would involve endless confusion and inconvenience.

The adoption of a new classification has, however, thrown them entirely out of sequence and in order to ascertain quickly to what species a given number pertains the following list has been prepared giving the numbers in regular sequence with the page of the present edition of the Check-List on which each will be found. It has not been thought necessary to include the letters which indicate the subspecies.

Numbers which refer to species that have been dropped from the List or referred to the Hypothetical List are included in brackets while those applying to species which are now regarded as identical with other species are so indicated. In a few cases where species were reduced to subspecies the numbers were inadvertently changed in the third edition. Such numbers are here included with their equivalents.

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† Transferred to Hypothetical List.

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* Eliminated as not North American.
† Transferred to Hypothetical List.
‡ North American birds all = 173a.
‡‡ North American birds all = 51a.

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All names of species, subspecies, genera and higher groups, as well as English names, whether they occur in the List proper, Hypothetical List, Fossil List, or Summary of Changes, are indexed. In the case of trinomials both the specific and subspecific names are entered if they differ but not if they are identical, i.e., *Branta canadensis canadensis* appears as ''*canadensis, Branta*'' but not with the additional entry ''*canadensis, Branta canadensis.*'' In the case of English names all are indexed exactly as they appear in the Check-List while an additional entry is made wherever it has seemed necessary, i.e., in addition to ''Eastern and Western Sparrow Hawk'' ''Sparrow Hawk'' also appears; all three of course under ''Hawk,'' while a name like ''Mallard'' is also entered under ''Duck'' where it might naturally be looked for.

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